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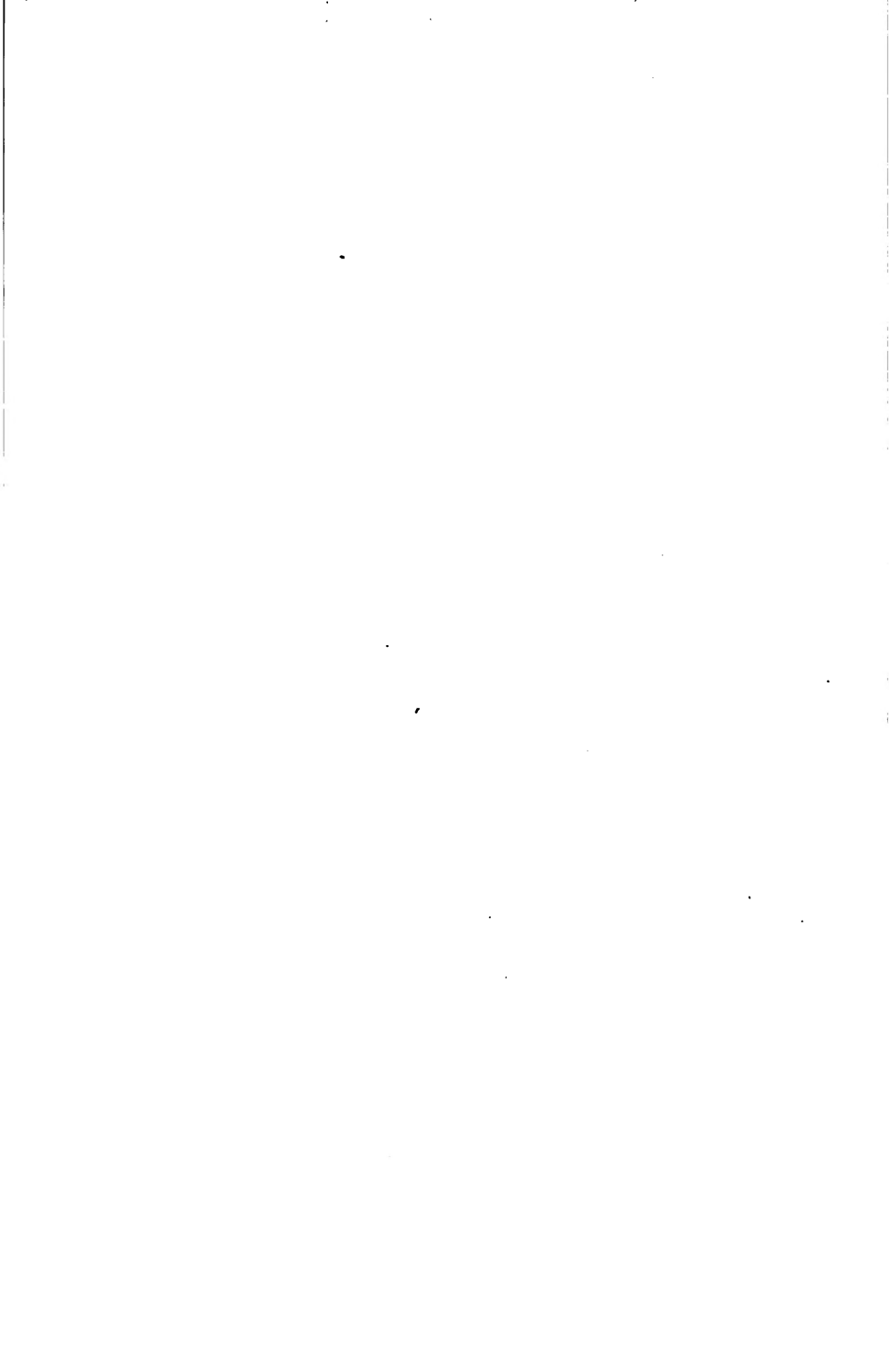
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J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue,
July 17th, 1899.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.—(Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1. 1s. (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) and an annual subscription of £1. 1s. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms; a Library containing over 88,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Colonies and India; and a Newspaper Room in which the principal Journals, Magazines and Reviews—both Home, Colonial, and Indian—are regularly received and filed. Books may be borrowed—subject to the Library Regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute.

The Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings are forwarded to all Fellows whose addresses are known.

Every Fellow is entitled to be present at the Ordinary Meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at the Annual Conversation, and to introduce a lady. The Institute is open on weekdays from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., except during August and September, when it is closed at 6 P.M.

The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION

Title or Profession }

a British subject, being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

Dated this day of 18

F.R.C.I., from personal knowledge.

F.R.C.I.

Proposed 18

Elected 18

The Description and Residence of Candidates must be clearly stated.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

SESSION 1898-99.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 8, 1898, when a Paper on "Western Australia in 1898" was read by the Hon. E. H. Wittenoom, Agent-General for Western Australia.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 98 Fellows had been elected, viz. 25 Resident and 73 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Lewis Aarons, Major-General Sir John C. Ardagh, R.E., K.C.I.E., C.B., Anton Bertram, Sir John Bramston, K.C.M.G., C.B., Rear-Admiral James A. T. Bruce, Charles W. Burt, F.R.B.S., Hon. John A. Cockburn, M.D. (Agent-General for South Australia), Andrew D. Fairbairn, Arthur L. Foster, Robert Kaye Gray, M.Inst.C.E., R. Tristram Harper, The Hon. A. E. Henniker-Major, William B. Ingram, Julian A. H. Louis, F.R.G.S., William A. Mercer, The Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., Herbert Miskin, Wm. Melville Newton, James Paterson, Ernald Richardson, J.P., The Hon. Gilbert Rollo, Frederic Shelford, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., Edwin Smith, Henry Sutcliffe Smith, Charles Thornnton.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Edward H. Barrant (British North Borneo), R. Nowell Bealey (New Zealand), William Beit (Queensland), William L. Beverly (Gold Coast Colony), Sir Langdon Bonython (South Australia), Herbert S. Brain (Cyprus), Thomas Brydone, J.P. (New Zealand), Norman Burdekin (New South Wales), Hedley L. W. Button (Tasmania), Captain Frederick J. Choles (Natal), Evan C. Clucas, J.P. (South Australia), Herbert Collier (Victoria), B. Fairfax Conigrave (Western Australia), Thomas J. Conway (Gold Coast Colony), Arthur J. Crosby (Natal), William Curnow (New South Wales), Charles W. Daniels, M.B., M.R.C.S.E. (British Guiana), Abraham de Smidt (Cape Colony),

Anthony M. de Witt (Cape Colony), Rudolph Diespecker (Transvaal), Rev. George W. Downer (Jamaica), Eustace A. A. Dunn (South Australia), Frank E. Fozon (Natal), Joseph Fraser (Ceylon), William D. Gourlay (Cape Colony), Joseph L. Hampton (Ceylon), Howard Harris (Natal), Fergus A. Hathorn (Natal), Isaac T. Hawkins, A.M.Inst.C.E. (Lagos), Herbert G. Hicks, J.P. (Cape Colony), Charles Hornby-Porter (Lagos), Charles Howe (Natal), Samuel Hyman (Rhodesia), Samuel P. Impey, M.D., C.M. (Cape Colony), George W. Johnstone, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (British North Borneo), Philip T. Kenway (New Zealand), William Kilgour (New South Wales), George Leuchars, M.L.A. (Natal), W. G. McNair (Cape Colony), Percy R. Malleson (Cape Colony), John H. Medicott (Cyprus), William H. Milton (Rhodesia), Francis J. Moffett (Lagos), Frans Müller (Ngamiland), Arthur W. O'Dwyer (Niger), Acheson Overend, J.P. (Queensland), John T. Proctor (Cape Colony), Frank Reynolds (Natal), A. Carnegie Ross (Delagoa Bay), Charles W. Russell (South Australia), George J. Rutherford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Gold Coast Colony), W. W. Gordon Sadler (Transvaal), Captain Frederick A. Saunders (Cape Colony), Claud Severn (Straits Settlements), Oscar H. Schuller (Transvaal), Thomas Shearing (Natal), William Smith (Rhodesia), Edward Stafford (New Zealand), Francis C. Stockdale, C.E. (East Africa), Charles E. Stokes (Western Australia), Alexander Sutherland (Victoria), M. T. Sutherland (Cape Colony), William Taylor (South Australia), W. J. Sanger Tucker, J.P. (Trinidad), J. W. Tyrrell (Canada), A. Blofield Walker (Rhodesia), Captain Charles B. Wallis, J.P. (Sierra Leone), Hon. Mr. Justice Joshua S. Williams (New Zealand), Henry G. Wise (New South Wales), George B. Withers (East Africa), Peter Wood (South Australia), David L. Woolf (Transvaal), James W. Wright (Western Australia).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: It is customary, when the Institute opens a new Session, for the Chairman briefly to review what has happened in the recess, and with your permission I will refer to one or two events which I think are of interest to the Fellows. First of all, I would say that we deeply deplore the fact that our President, the Prince of Wales, has been so unfortunate as to meet with a very painful accident. We all sincerely wish His Royal Highness a very speedy recovery. That is a feeling which, I am sure, is entertained throughout the Empire to which he is heir, and whose interests he never loses any opportunity of forwarding. In the second place, we have to offer our sincere sympathy to his royal consort, the Princess of Wales, in the sad bereavement that has overtaken her in the death of her mother, the Queen of Denmark. We all trust that their Royal Highnesses may at the earliest moment be able to resume those philanthropic and patriotic efforts which have so much distinguished them in the past. We have to deplore the loss of one of our most illustrious Fellows, Sir Henry Barkly, who for twenty-one years had been identified with this Institute as an

active member of its Governing Body, and at the same time the loss also of one of the most illustrious makers of our Colonial Empire—I mean Sir George Grey. It was my good fortune during the time I had the honour of administering the affairs of New Zealand to make the acquaintance of that distinguished statesman. There may be some of us, perhaps, who would not regard with entire approval every action of his prolonged career ; but we cannot forget that in the days when Imperialism was far less the fashion than now among all parties in the State, Sir George Grey kept before him a great ideal—an ideal which has been that of the rulers of Germany for centuries past—that the ambition of every ruler should be to leave behind him the record that he had contributed to the increase of the Empire. A great calamity has befallen our fellow citizens in the Caribbean Seas ; a devastating hurricane, as you know, swept over the West India Islands, and brought ruin to many homes. A subscription list was opened in this country, as is almost invariably the case under such circumstances ; but while we all recognise the liberal manner in which those more immediately connected with the Colonies have responded to the appeal, we cannot but observe that there is room for a yet larger measure of liberality on the part of the public generally. As regards the general condition of this Institute, I would remind you that this is our thirty-first Session. Although the number of new Fellows that has just been announced is naturally not so large as in the Jubilee year, which, of course, was quite exceptional, the Membership of the Institute, I am glad to say, continues to increase. There is now a total of 4,200 Fellows on the list ; while as regards our financial position the debt on our building has been reduced by no less than £1,686 in excess of the stipulated repayments since January 1. The original loan has thus been reduced from £85,020 to £17,200. I have now to ask you to listen to a Paper by the newly appointed Agent-General for Western Australia—Mr. Wittenoom—a native-born colonist, whom, for that reason, we welcome with all the more cordiality, and I am sure we shall all listen with the greatest interest to what he has to say concerning the rapid development of that important part of Her Majesty's dominions.

The Hon. E. H. Wittenoom then read his Paper on :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA IN 1898.

It gives me great pleasure to appear before you this evening, and read a Paper on Western Australia, in response to the kind invitation of the Council of this Institute. It is another example of the

unceasing efforts of the Royal Colonial Institute to advance the interests of the Colonies of the Empire, and to afford opportunities for a description of their resources and advantages being placed before the public. I have also to thank the Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow for the honour he has conferred upon me and the Colony I represent by presiding this evening. His sympathy and knowledge in the offshoots of the Empire are so well known, that it needs no words from me to describe them.

I should like to preface these remarks by placing on record the deep regret and sympathy the people of Western Australia felt for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his late accident, and their satisfaction at learning His Royal Highness is so favourably progressing toward recovery.

In reading this Paper before you to-night, I do not claim in any way that I am bringing forward a new or unheard-of subject; for the simple reason that I find that no less than five similar Papers have been read in this Institute before, viz.:—

Sir F. N. Broome, in March, 1885.¹

Mr. Justice Hensman, in February, 1889.²

Sir Malcolm Fraser, in November, 1892.³

Sir W. C. F. Robinson, in June, 1895.⁴

Dr. C. Chewings, in March, 1896.⁵

Any person who has followed the contents of these Papers will see the gradual but sure progress the Colony of Western Australia has made from small things to large. Each Paper breathes of congratulation for what has been done up to its respective date, and liberal prophecies for the future. It is my endeavour therefore, in this year of our Lord 1898, to crown this pedestal of prophecies by some account of their realisation, and point out what the Colony has accomplished, in as brief and interesting a manner as I can.

One great event more than all others served to bring the Colonies of the Empire before the people of the United Kingdom, and that was the brilliant conception of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, namely, the visit of their respective representatives to the Jubilee of Her Majesty last year. No better scheme could have been originated, and for it Mr. Chamberlain has earned the gratitude of all the Colonies; and if he has any desire to make this more marked and pronounced, he could easily do so by a personal visit to these Colonies, where he would receive a right royal welcome.

¹ Proceedings Royal Colonial Institute, vol. xvi. p. 180.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xx. p. 130.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xxiv. p. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii. p. 351.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii. p. 256.

The local knowledge gained by such a tour would be of inestimable value to the Imperial Government and himself.

A few brief remarks about our early history may not be out of place. Founded in 1829, the Colony ranks among the older ones of Australasia. Its settlement was slow, owing to various difficulties encountered in developing it—the hostility of the aborigines, the density of the growth on the land, and, to some extent, the unsuitability of many of its early settlers. Still, these settlers had the old British pluck, and stuck to it with varying success, until, in 1890, as a Crown Colony, governed from Downing Street, London, with a population of 46,000, they were producing all they required from the land, and more than they had internal markets for; their revenue and expenditure balanced, and the public debt was very small.

This was all accomplished without the artificial aid of precious metals or minerals, which were such potent factors in the phenomenal successes and advancement of the neighbouring Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, &c. No doubt the discovery of gold in those Colonies in the fifties induced many people to go there instead of to Western Australia, and so delayed its progress; moreover, its remoteness and inaccessibility at that time were strong influences working against it. Recently it would seem, however, as if Nature's universal law of compensation had been put in operation, as for the last four years numbers of people have left the other Australian Colonies for Western Australia.

In 1890 responsible government was granted by the Imperial Government, and gold commenced to be found in all directions, since when our progress has been wonderful; and when I tell you that our revenue in 1890 was about £400,000, and in 1897 was £2,750,000, and our gold yield in 1890 was about £86,000, and in 1897 was over £2,500,000, and our population 46,000 in 1890 and 162,000 in 1897, you will be able to judge for yourselves of our progress.

CLIMATE.

The first subject I propose to deal with (and a by no means unimportant one, health being a primary consideration), is the climate. And in this connection, being a native of the soil, and having spent the greater part of my life there, I can speak with authority. I have no hesitation in declaring it very healthy, especially that portion of the Colony known as the South-western Division. This statement you will find unanimously endorsed by all those who

have lectured before me. I have resided in or visited a very large area, and have hardly had a day's illness. During the fifteen years I spent in pastoral pursuits I had a great deal of exposure, often sleeping for nights together in the open bush without any protection, except some bushes or a tree, to break the wind, and felt no ill effects. I do not pretend to say there is no illness, because such a statement would be at variance with fact, but wherever sanitary arrangements are attended to, and people live moderately, avoiding excess, they can really exist as long as they like. The northern portions are naturally hot, being in the tropics, and residents there require an annual change to cooler climates; also after getting 100 miles or more into the interior from the sea, the thermometer in the summer reaches occasionally from 100° to 110°, but the heat is not nearly so oppressive or relaxing as I have found it in London at 90°. Throughout the south-west division the climate is quite agreeable. The season is divided into wet and dry, and the average rainfall varies from eighteen inches about Geraldton to forty inches in the vicinity of Albany. Perth, Fremantle and its surroundings receive from twenty-five to thirty-five inches. Ice is occasionally seen in these parts in the depth of winter.

LAND.

The best and most fertile portion of the Colony is contained in this south-west division, and well situated amongst it is a property comprising thousands of acres belonging to an English combination, known as the Midland Railway Company of Western Australia. I am sure if the owners only realised what a fine property they hold, they would take means to place some of the surplus farming people of Great Britain on it, and make it yield at least freights for their excellent railway line, instead of leaving the land practically idle and uncared for.

In this south-western division most of the production of the Colony takes place. It comprises in round numbers some ninety million acres. There is still plenty and to spare for all who wish to go there. They will be received with open arms, and the land laws, which are most liberal and encouraging, provide amongst other things, that 160 acres of land shall be given to each person for nothing, the only condition being that he shall live on it and improve it a little each year, whilst if he desires to add to this quantity he can take up an additional 1,000 acres, paying for it in twenty years at 6d. per acre per year. I wish it to be understood that the class of person most required at present is the agriculturist

or horticulturist who understands his work, and has say £150 or £200, in which case the Government gives £10 towards his passage money. The Government cannot see their way to adopt and assist general immigration, as they are not prepared just at present to introduce a class that would compete with the working population. What is required is the man who will develop the land and employ labour, thereby encouraging both production and consumption, and I know numbers of cases where farmers and gardeners have succeeded in securing not only a good living but considerable competence. The land is particularly suitable for farming and gardening, some spots being naturally more fertile than others. The inland districts of York, Northam, Toodyay, &c., are eminently adapted for the production of wheat, barley, oats, also vegetables and some fruits; whilst a large portion of the coast, where the climate is milder and the rainfall heavier, is suitable for a variety of English fruits, dairying, etc. To a person fond of horticulture I do not know any place where he could blend his fancy with profit so well as in this Colony. In some of the valleys and nooks in the hills, the vine, fig, peach, apple, and all manner of vegetables thrive and flourish, and I have in my mind's eye at this moment many charming homesteads surrounded by lovely vineyards, gardens, and well-filled cellars, whilst flowers flourish with the greatest luxuriance. There is an immense future before vine-growing; most of the land on which the now far-famed Jarrah thrives is suitable for this purpose, while the demand for wine at present is so great, and the price so good, that few care to keep any sufficiently long to mature. The great want in wine-making is people who thoroughly understand the process in all its branches. To give you some idea of the extent to which farming, vine and fruit growing is carried on, I just state that up to the end of 1897 there were under cultivation 265,000 acres of farm, 2,525 acres of vines, and 8,000 acres of fruit trees. This latter comprises oranges, peaches, figs, apricots, plums, pears, lemons, quinces, nectarines, almonds, cherries, mulberries, olives, and loquats.

Poultry thrives splendidly, and repays anyone who understands the business. The consumption of produce on the goldfields being far more than the production, prices to the producer are very good, and must continue so as our goldfields increase. Some of the prices that producers realise may be of interest, so I quote a few:—
Fowls 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per pair, flour £12 per ton, bacon 10½d. per lb., wheat 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel, potatoes £10 per ton,

chaff £4 per ton, eggs 1s. per dozen, apples 9d. per lb., and oranges 6d. per dozen.

GOLDFIELDS.

Having pointed out how the producer may get land, what climate and rainfall he may expect, and the class of articles he can grow, I now propose to devote attention to our goldfields, which provide a large consumer for the producer, and have been the principal cause of our great success the last few years. Some people date our onward movement from the introduction of responsible Government, others from the extended discovery of gold. Whilst I am sure that both have been great factors, I cannot help thinking the balance is in favour of the gold.

The history of the discovery of gold in Western Australia is of consuming interest, the more so as such a number of years passed before anything of value was found. I have often in my younger days, when riding over miles of quartz plains, wondered why Western Australia should be the only Colony where gold did not exist, but at last it came. In 1885 it was discovered in the Kimberley district, 400 miles inland. A party of six went prospecting, and just beyond the junction of the Panton and Elvire rivers found gold on August 30. They collected 10 ounces in five or six days. This news caused a phenomenal rush. People flocked from all parts, until in 1886 there were nearly 2,000 people there. But the difficulties were very great in reaching the locality, and the alluvial gold not too plentiful. Hundreds turned back disappointed. Provisions went up to starvation prices, and the field was to a large extent abandoned. Nevertheless good gold is to be found there now, and numbers of reefs show prospects, whilst the few that are being worked give fair returns. Although the Kimberley field was not altogether a success as a gold producer, yet it had a great influence on the future of this industry, inasmuch as it was the means of introducing an experienced and energetic class of prospectors. The next discovery of importance was Yilgarn, and the finders were so elated that it is said "to celebrate the discovery of gold in the eastern districts they shook hands all round and tossed up their hats." To appreciate this one wants to understand what a rough dry country it is where the goldfields exist. Southern Cross is the centre of settlement in this part at the present time, and the railway from Perth to Coolgardie goes through it.

In 1888 the Mallina goldfield was discovered by a lad. There is an amusing story in connection with this. It seems the aforesaid

lad, in picking up a stone to throw at a crow, observed a speck of gold in it, and reported it to the nearest resident magistrate. This gentleman was so excited at the news that he telegraphed to the then Governor and stated that a lad picked up a stone to throw at a crow, in his excitement omitting to say "and saw gold in it." So the Governor wired back these words: "What happened to the crow?" In this vicinity also, at Balla-balla, a fine lode of copper was reported on by the Government geologist. During this time four good nuggets were found in the Pilbarra district, weighing respectively 85½ ounces, 85 ounces, 103 ounces, and 140 ounces. The gold export for 1888 was 3,498 ounces, value £13,273. Various discoveries were made up to 1891, such as Berin on the Murchison in 1888, at the Ashburton in 1890, at Cue, Murchison, 1891. The first payable gold in the Murchison was found at Nannine by a small party of prospectors. They kept the discovery quiet as long as they could, whilst they collected the alluvial, getting as much as 190 ounces in one day. I know young stockmen who have often driven their cattle and ridden over this ground, little dreaming what a fortune was close to their hand. Subsequently gold was found over a large area, nuggets varying from 1 ounce to 40 being not at all uncommon.

It would seem, however, as if the really extensive finds of gold were awaiting the introduction of responsible government, because the discovery of the far-famed Coolgardie took place shortly after that event. It happened in this way: in May or June, 1892, two prospectors named Bayley and Ford secured a two months' supply of food from Southern Cross with two horses. After a long prospecting tour in this wild country, they, one morning before breakfast, picked up a nugget weighing ½ ounce. At the time they were camped at a native well known as Coolgardie. Shortly after they picked up a 7-ounce nugget, and in a few weeks they gathered some 200 ounces. By this time their supplies were exhausted, and they had to go to Southern Cross to replenish. Without mentioning their discovery they returned to the spot, and after a time discovered a reef with gold showing very thickly. The quartz was full of nuggets, and during that day they secured 500 ounces knocked off the reef with a tomahawk. Their discovery shortly after became known, but not before they had secured some 2,000 ounces. And that is how the far-famed Coolgardie was discovered. At the present time Coolgardie is a town of over 10,000 inhabitants, with a municipality, &c., and is about to hold an exhibition of mining machinery at which all the world is being invited to exhibit.

In June 1898, Hannan's, now known as Kalgoorlie, was found. A few prospectors, among them a man named Hannan, camped at Mount Charlotte, and during a search for water in the rocks for their horses, one of the party found gold. They remained a week, discovered a deposit of gold, and in three days secured 100 ounces. This was the beginning of the richest goldfield in Western Australia, and at the present moment from 10,000 to 15,000 people are making a good living there, a large city exists, the streets of which are illuminated by the electric light, and it boasts one of the finest hotels in the southern hemisphere.

In June 1894 the Londonderry was discovered. It was purely accidental. Six men had been prospecting for months, and had been unfortunate. They had no money left, so they applied for work as miners on a claim for wages. They were unsuccessful, and decided on returning to Coolgardie. On their way they camped for the night in the bush, and some of the party occupied themselves in prospecting round about. Next morning a quartz specimen was found, and soon a magnificent reef was revealed, out of which in one day they dollied 1,000 ounces, and in a few days had obtained nearly 5,000 ounces. No doubt the subsequent history of this famous mine is familiar to you all, how it was sold to Lord Fingall for £180,000 and one-sixth interest, &c.

The next sensational find was the Wealth of Nations. In July 1894 a prospector named Dunn sallied forth from Coolgardie, and after travelling about twenty-eight miles, came across a very large reef standing above the ground. After testing it, he secured a specimen containing 800 ounces of gold, worth £8,000. Setting quietly to work he secured £12,000 worth of gold. Secretly he returned to Coolgardie with most of his gold hidden in the pack-saddle of his camel, placed it in the bank, applied for a lease, and hurried back as quietly as possible. But in some way the news got out, and over 500 men left Coolgardie after him. There was some difficulty in restraining them from rushing the reef, but no actual disturbance occurred. This property was eventually sold for £147,000.

The foregoing are some of the richest discoveries, but many others of lesser magnitude were continually taking place. New localities were opened up, such as Dundas, Lawlers, Mount Margaret, and others, so you will readily see that the gold is scattered over an immense area, so great that it is impossible for more than a small portion to have been in any way closely examined. In consequence, the probabilities of the future are very great, and

there is no reason why discoveries of equal value should not be made in the future, and I think the prospects of the Colony are simply magnificent, if only viewed from its gold deposits, especially when it is remembered that a number of mines are now paying dividends, and that there are lots of other properties which will give good returns if reasonably managed and not over-capitalised.

Without giving too many statistics, I will just mention that when we bear in mind that the output of gold in 1890 was only some 22,000 ounces, valued at £86,000, and that in 1897 it was 670,000 ounces, valued at over £2,500,000, and that for the portion of the year 1898 to September 30 it has been over 700,000 ounces, valued at £2,750,000, and that for the month of October alone it was 116,000 ounces, it will readily be seen how the industry is progressing. And I cannot refrain from quoting one paragraph from the report of the Western Australian Department of Mines for 1897 :—

“The results are eminently satisfactory, showing that the present average yield throughout the Colony stands at 1 oz. 8 dwt. 4 grs. per ton of ore. The total produce of gold since 1886 on to September 30 last amounts to no less than nine millions sterling.”

I would like once more to point out that as the development of these fields increases, it means more occupation for miners and others, who naturally increase the consumption of marketable articles, which reflect better prospects to all the farming, gardening, and producing industries.

One great drawback to the full development of the reefs and mines in the vicinity of Southern Cross, Coolgardie, and Kalgoorlie is the want of fresh water in quantity. At present nearly every human being subsists on fresh water condensed from salt, which costs about 20s. per 100 gallons, unless he is fortunate enough to catch a little rain-water off the iron roof of his dwelling in tanks.

Now water at 20s. per 100 gallons is nearly 8d. per gallon, so you will realise that very few miners earning from £3 10s. to £4 10s. per week care about taking wives and families there. Moreover, there are numbers of low-grade reefs which, with a plentiful and cheap supply of water, could be made to pay, reefs giving $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to the ton, &c. Again, the railway often experiences great trouble in travelling from Perth to Coolgardie, owing to the scarceness of water *en route*; so much so, that only last year a train would often be half laden with water, thus impairing its usefulness in freight carrying.

Under these circumstances the Government have decided to

convey water through pipes from near Perth to Coolgardie, a distance of 328 miles. This scheme, which has been most carefully thought out and considered by engineers in the Colony and endorsed by a commission of engineers in London, will cost about two and a half millions of money. It is proposed to supply 5,000,000 gallons per day, which, at a price of 8s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons, will pay working expenses, interest, and a fund to exterminate the principal money in twenty years.

There is little doubt that the quantity will be used, and the saving of expense to the railway alone will be some £50,000 per annum, which will go a long way towards the interest.

It is considered that this will do more than anything else to assist gold mining by facilitating the working, making life more comfortable, and reducing the cost of living; whilst, on the other hand, being a reproductive work, the outlay will not be lost to the Colony.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Time will not permit me to deal with our splendid timber resources, covering some 8,000,000 acres. I will only state that it is getting so well and favourably known throughout the United Kingdom and the Continent, that it is difficult to supply the demand. Being impervious to white ants, *teredo navalis*, and rot, it is conspicuously suitable for railway sleepers, street paving, piles for jetties, wharves, &c.

Another splendid asset of the Colony is its coal. The estimated area of coal-bearing land at the Collie is some 288 square miles. When this is properly developed it will be an even greater benefit to the Colony than gold. No doubt most of you have seen Professor Sir Frederick McCoy's late remarks in connection with it, stating its age and quality are equal to the best Newcastle (New South Wales) coal, and congratulating the Government on such a rich deposit.

Lead, copper, and tin all exist in different parts. The two first are being vigorously worked for using as fluxes for the new smelting works under erection at Fremantle to deal with the refractory ores from the goldfields.

I have heard the fact criticised that our exports do not exceed our imports, but surely with such an abnormal rush of population, it must be evident that as the consumption of our products is greater than the production, exportation must be limited until we overtake the demand.

Harbour works of great magnitude are being pushed forward at Fremantle and Bunbury, the former the chief port of the Colony. In this harbour a steamer drawing 23 feet of water has been safely moored to the wharf, and more recently a 10,000-ton steamer did the same with safety and expedition. It is the intention to deepen it to 30 feet, so that it will accommodate the largest mail steamers. Bunbury is the natural outlet of a large timber area and the Collie coalfields, whilst in the north Geraldton is an excellent natural harbour, and the port for the Murchison goldfields.

Railways, post offices, telegraphs, schools, and mechanics' institutes abound throughout the Colony, and the telephone is at work in Perth, Fremantle, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Albany, &c. The city of Perth is beautifully situated on the Swan River, which is a mile wide at that spot. The social life of the community is good and attractive, while amusements of all kinds abound—theatres, sports, boating, driving, cycling, &c.

My object in giving these details is twofold. In the first place, to show that Western Australia is a desirable place for residence, where an energetic, industrious emigrant can make not only a good living but a comfortable competency; and secondly, that it is a safe Colony for the investment of capital by the British investor. I have endeavoured to show you what excellent assets we have, assets that, although proved, are to a large extent undeveloped. The financial position must be considered satisfactory, for against these assets there is only a public debt of about 10 millions, the lowest of any of the Colonies except Tasmania.

A country cannot but be good where a community of 170,000 people can produce a revenue of $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling without feeling it oppressive. I have heard it argued that it is unsound policy to lend money where the population is so small. This argument will hardly bear inspection, because so long as it is proved that resources exist, surely the fact of giving facilities for working them, such as railways, harbour works, &c., will be the best and quickest means of inducing population to go to them instead of having the people waiting for the facilities. Western Australia has absorbed all the floating population of the other Colonies, so naturally turns to Great Britain for some of her surplus people.

Last of all, Western Australia has the advantage of being one of the Colonies of the British Empire, and can claim a foremost place amongst those countries and Colonies where free institutions and liberty of the subject are leading characteristics. Its parliament is modelled on the lines of that of Great Britain, the government con-

ducted by men of character, actuated by honesty, justice and energy. It is comparatively easy to acquire a voice in the construction and administration of the laws of the land, and no conscription or enforced military service exists to interfere with the development of agriculture and commerce; whilst no important position is closed to the man who has the ambition and ability to fill it. And if any further illustration were required to convince the sceptical of the advantage of living in such a country, it exists in the fact that above all and around all floats that emblem of respect and protection, the dear old flag of the Empire, to belong to which is the proudest boast of every individual.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS FROM PAPERS OF PREVIOUS LECTURERS.

Subjects	From Sir F. N. Broome's Paper, 1885	From Mr. Justice Hensman's Paper, 1889	From Sir M. Fraser's Paper, 1892	From Sir W. C. F. Robinson's Paper, 1895	From Government Returns to December 1897
Revenue . . . £	290,319	377,903	497,670	1,000,000	2,754,747 ¹
Population . .	32,000	43,000	56,000	90,000	162,000
Area under cultivation } acres	60,000	105,582	140,000	—	270,525
Mileage of } Railways }	112	450	649	1,142	1,600
Mileage of } Telegraphs }	8,000	8,158	8,545	5,000	5,845
Exports . . . £	—	604,000	799,466	—	3,940,098
Imports . . . £	—	823,000	1,280,093	—	6,418,565
Public Debt . . £	765,000	1,280,700	—	3,232,254	8,000,000
Expenditure . . £	291,306	—	435,622	—	3,256,912 ²
Death-rate . .	14 in 1,000	—	—	—	—
Gold exported . £	about 1,000	92,000	520,000	2,608,172	6,246,957

DISCUSSION.

Mr. F. FAITHFULL BEGG, M.P.: It gives me great pleasure to be invited to take part in this discussion, more especially as I had the honour of making Mr. Wittenoom's acquaintance in Western Australia two years ago, and of receiving very much kindness at his hands. He was then engaged in the triple task, if I remember rightly, of managing the interests of goldmining, of the telegraphs, and of education, and I believe he fulfilled the whole of those duties to the great satisfaction of his fellow colonists. We

¹ On 30 June, 1898.

² Including surplus from preceding year of some £315,000.

meet him to-night under different circumstances, and we have listened with the greatest pleasure to his admirable paper. He has not indulged in any "De Rougemont" stories, but has given us a statement of plain fact, which, I believe, will bear the strictest investigation. First of all, with regard to the climate of Western Australia. From my own experience I can entirely corroborate his statements with regard to its salubrity, and one remark in particular struck me as being borne out by my own experience. Before I went there I had not for many years slept out of a civilised bed, but whilst there I had a varied experience, sleeping, for instance, frequently under canvas, in waggons, and under trees, but I never contracted so much as a cold in the head, and my health was excellent all the time. It is true the sun was hot, but you are able to drive day after day in the open air without any covering except an ordinary felt hat, and you suffer no inconvenience. At this moment there is no doubt that Western Australia commercially is in some measure under a cloud. The Colony is, however, only passing through a phase which has been experienced by many other Colonies before, and one which I have no doubt Western Australia will triumphantly surmount, just as other Colonies have surmounted them. Here I may observe that a hint was given to the Government of Western Australia the other day from the City upon a financial question, and I have no doubt that hint will not be thrown away. It is impossible to suppose that a Colony which, at the present moment, is turning out upwards of 100,000 ounces of gold per month, will not rapidly recover from depression. Mr. Wittenoom very properly alluded to the importance of the agricultural interests of the Colony. I had not any very great opportunity of travelling through the agricultural districts, the distances being so vast. I know, however, that wine of good quality is produced, for I had the privilege of paying 10s. for a small bottle; but you must remember that in that particular place, and that particular time, water was being dispensed like a druggist's prescription. Mr. Wittenoom would be the last to deny that the paramount interest of the Colony is its mines, especially, of course, its gold mines, and also its copper, lead and coal mines. And in passing one ought not to forget the enormous area covered with jarrah. I sometimes think, listening to the criticisms of residents in Western Australia, that the old settlers, or some of them, have not yet realised the supreme importance to the Colony of the mining interest. I do not wish to disparage the agricultural industry of the Colony, but it is to mining that the Colony must ultimately look for its success. As regards

the Government of the Colony, I did not quite gather whether Mr. Wittenoom meant to convey that they deliberately concealed their riches until they had obtained responsible Government, but certain it is that these discoveries came immediately after the establishment of such Government. They have had the most serious problems to face, and very difficult circumstances indeed to surmount; and, on the whole, I think, in facing these problems, they have acted in what may fairly be described as a liberal and enlightened spirit, evidences of which we have had quite recently, in the manner in which they have been kind enough to respond to representations from capitalists here in connection with various matters pertaining to the Government of the Colony. I might allude to the recent reduction of the food duties, and also to another most important piece of legislation—namely, the abolition of the dual title in leases, whereby it will not be possible in future for two people to dispute as to who is the possessor of the gold taken out of a particular piece of land. On the other hand, I hope I may be allowed to indulge in just a little criticism. We have had, concurrently with these benefits, something in the opposite direction—namely, an increase in the railway rates. I am not quite sure that that was justified, because the accounts of the Colony show that the railway revenue was exceptionally progressive, and the return on the capital invested very large. We have also seen an import duty put on mining machinery. These, however, are minor matters which I only mention in passing, and I repeat that the Government are to be congratulated on the manner in which they have handled new and difficult problems. The railway question in Western Australia is, no doubt, one of supreme importance; I made that a special study in travelling through the Colony. If you will look at the map on the wall you will observe along the western coast line of the Colony there is a north and a south line of railway; that was the original system, and naturally was so constructed because settlement in the early days was on the western seaboard, where there is an ample rainfall, while the interior of the Colony was practically unknown. But the moment goldfields were discovered, and railway communication became necessary, a line was run east and west, bringing the connection up to the centre of the goldfields, which is the point where the railway branches due north at Kalgoorlie. That was quite proper in the circumstances, but there remains (and this is my point) an essential link of railway communication which the goldfields are unquestionably entitled to demand, a connection from Coolgardie or Kalgoorlie, due south to Esperance Bay. The force of that remark

I should like to explain. The principal traffic to the Western Australian goldfields is with the eastern Colonies of Australia. Speaking broadly, an examination of the figures shows that the imports come more largely from the eastern parts of Australia than from the home country or the west. Vessels coming from these parts of Australia and crossing the Bight pass near Esperance Bay ; but at present all that traffic must discharge itself at Albany or round Cape Leeuwin ; the net result is that all such goods have to travel from 600 or 750 extra miles, according to the route taken, before getting to the goldfields, in comparison with the much shorter distance from Coolgardie, straight to Esperance. I had the opportunity of travelling from Coolgardie to Dundas, which is half-way to Esperance. To give you an idea of the absence of physical difficulty in the construction of a railway, I may tell you that in two days, with the same horses, I covered 120 miles, and I believe that a railway between Coolgardie and Esperance could be constructed as cheaply as any in the world.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., K.C.M.G. (Governor of South Australia) : I consider myself very fortunate in being able so soon after my arrival in England to attend a meeting of this Institute, to which I have had the honour to belong for many years, and still more in having had the pleasure of listening to the paper of Mr. Wittenoom, whom I do not now meet for the first time. I believe I first had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Wittenoom when he came to Adelaide to confer on some postal business with Dr. Cockburn, who had charge of our postal departments, and I think he was proposing to confer also with other Ministers charged with similar responsibilities in other Colonies. Such conferences are not infrequent, and go to show how the public interests of Australia need the interchange of ideas between Colony and Colony, and they point, I think, to the necessity of still greater opportunities for the interchange of ideas such as will be obtained under some form of federation. I am glad, too, to meet in this room Dr. Cockburn, as Agent-General of South Australia. There are many points of great interest which the paper has touched upon. We have been reminded of a rapidly growing population and a rapidly growing revenue. It must be remembered (a point which becomes obvious to one who is in the country) how largely the population consists of adults, especially grown men. To a very large extent men go from South Australia and from Victoria to earn their living on the goldfields, leaving their families behind them, and that being so, the population is naturally one which consumes more per head than a

population ordinarily would. This, no doubt, accounts in some measure for the large and rapidly growing revenue in proportion to the population. This leads me to another point which I have sometimes heard mentioned as rather in the nature of a grievance. It is sometimes said that those who work in the goldfields send home large sums for the support of their families. Something like £50,000 a month, so I have heard, is sent out of the Colony for various purposes. But if that be a grievance, we ought, as I have ventured to point out, to acknowledge as something in the nature of a boon those many millions of money which are at the same time being poured into the Colony. We have had presented to us on the screen some beautiful pictures. I was very much interested in the one of Fremantle, which is now so valuable a harbour, and is likely to be still more valuable in the future. You would notice two moles running out into the sea, and between them a little dark patch; this latter I may mention represents a frame supporting a floor, some 6 or 8 feet above the water, on which are working some scores, perhaps hundreds, of men. Their business is to drill holes into the coralline rock under the water, and to blast this rock into a kind of rough gravel, which is then dredged away. It is no idle boast to say that the authorities are actively engaged in deepening their harbour and making its waters capable of receiving the largest ships. There is, in fact, no doubt the Colony is determined to make a great harbour of Fremantle. It has been suggested in the discussion to-night that there ought to be a railway from the goldfields to Esperance Bay. If there is to be a harbour at Fremantle, receiving ocean-going ships, and a harbour at Esperance Bay, taking Adelaide ships, what is to become of Albany? I should be sorry to think that Albany was to be left out altogether in the cold. I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the great kindness and hospitality shown to me during my visit. I know perfectly well that that hospitality and kindness were a means of exhibiting the cordiality of the inhabitants of the Colony towards the Colony which I have the honour to represent. And I am quite sure the same may be said of the Colony of New South Wales, which I visited recently when I went to Broken Hill. It should be taken into consideration, I think, in everything which concerns the future of Australia, how hearty is the goodwill and the sympathetic feeling between one Colony and another. How far the Colonies are to be united, or how soon the union is to come, is not a point we can go into now, but I am quite sure there is at the bottom a thoroughly cordial feeling

between one Colony and another, and that the more the ordinary intercourse of commerce is relieved from the trammels which now exist between one Colony and another the more will that feeling be increased. I have many reasons for feeling an interest in the subject of the paper, and I heartily wish every prosperity to the Colony.

Mr. E. T. SCAMMELL : As a Fellow of this Institute who has been to Western Australia, where I recently spent some two or three years, I am glad of the opportunity of saying how heartily I endorse the opinions expressed by Mr. Wittenoom in his excellent paper. I am glad that Mr. Wittenoom has taken occasion to refer to the Exhibition which is proposed to be held at Coolgardie next year, an enterprise which, I think, may justly be regarded as evidence of the great progress of the Colony. It is marvellous to think that a city only five or six years of age should feel itself able to hold an Exhibition and invite the whole world to it. As representing that undertaking, having been asked by the Commissioners to act for them here and on the Continent, I may mention that, although Coolgardie has only some ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, that town is not far distant from Kalgoorlie, which has ten to fifteen thousand, and that, in the immediate district there are some fifty thousand people, most of whom, as has been said, are adults. I anticipate a very prosperous career for this Exhibition during the three months its doors are open, and I am glad of this opportunity of drawing attention to the undertaking, which, I trust, not only in this country, but on the Continent, will meet with a large measure of support. I remember coming to these rooms some two years ago, and hearing an address by Mr. Reeves, the Agent-General for New Zealand, on "The Fortunate Islands," as he called them, and after listening to his story I felt as though I would like to visit New Zealand at once, but I stopped at Western Australia. I think any one meaning to visit the Australian Colonies will agree with me that they ought to see something of this wonderful possession of the British Crown.

Mr. WILLIAM SANDOVER : I wish to join with previous speakers in expressing my thanks to Mr. Wittenoom for his interesting paper. I have attended three or four previous papers which have been read before this Institute on Western Australia, but so rapid have been the strides made by that Colony that the new facts and new figures in each paper made them most interesting. It was my fortune to be in Western Australia last March, when Mr. Wittenoom exchanged the position of Minister of Mines for that of Agent-General in London, and the people of Western Australia, of all

shades of political opinion, agreed that there was no one better able to represent the Colony in London, and no one who had more faith in its future. I know that many people in London regard Western Australia as of interest only because of its gold. They hear of the mines, and put a few pounds into them, expecting to get their thousands or tens of thousands out. But I would remind you that Western Australia has other sources of wealth almost as great as its gold. I may say that I thoroughly believe in the gold myself, and I believe there are many parts of Western Australia where gold has not yet been found which are every bit as rich as the parts of which we have heard so much. At the same time, I believe the agricultural and viticultural resources of Western Australia are far greater than people in London imagine. Only last March I visited some vineyards near Fremantle, about a mile from the Pacific Ocean, where the vines were growing upon soil little different from the sea sand, and from that vineyard they gathered some ten or twelve tons of grapes per acre. There was no irrigation, no manure, and all the labour employed on this land—some ten acres—was, I believe, that of one man and a boy. The grapes, I may say, were the finest I have ever seen. In the district beyond Perth, on the Darling Range, I found oranges which could not be surpassed in the best districts of Spain; while in the south-west are the finest apples the world could produce. What we want is undoubtedly population, but we want capital as well as population, and that is one of the points on which I cannot altogether agree with the lecturer. He speaks of a capital of about £150 to £200 being all that is necessary. I went very carefully into this question, which is one in which I am much interested, because I have been the means of sending some people out there. In my opinion, we shall be much nearer the mark in saying that the sum should not be less than £500. A brother-in-law of mine, dissatisfied with his life in London, acted on my advice and went to Western Australia, where he took up some land last February. It is what is called improved land, on which vines are now growing, and in the letters which I have received he is quite enthusiastic about the climate and his prospects out there. There are many moderately well-to-do families in England in which the difficulty arises as to what to do with the sons. To such I would strongly advise, if the sons have brains, are good workers, determined to succeed, and if they could have £500 to start life in Western Australia on, then there is no better chance in the world than taking up land in that Colony for fruit or vine growing.

Mr. C. W. SLAUGHTER: Having just returned from Western Australia, in the greater portion of which vast territory I have been quartered, I may perhaps be allowed to offer a few remarks on the paper, and I would observe that we cannot but be grateful to Mr. Wittenoom for the concise manner in which he has put so much valuable information before us. The importance of bringing before the people of this country trustworthy information concerning the Colonies cannot be over-estimated. It is very well that lectures should be given to prominent Institutes in London, but I cannot myself see why a process somewhat similar to that of the University Extension should not be conducted throughout the country. Of course, there are many distinguished people in responsible political positions who have unquestionably made themselves well acquainted with Colonial matters judged from the English standpoint; but I cannot help thinking that amongst the 40,000,000 people in these islands there is still a great amount of gross ignorance and indifference to and about Australian and other Colonies, and surely it is high time in days when we talk so much about the union of English-speaking peoples to try and speedily remove such apathy and ignorance. It is very necessary, I think, to enter into what I may call the Colonial mind, and to endeavour to look at Imperial and Colonial questions as they are thought out and judged by the working classes in Australia, and to note whether the prevailing ideas are exactly what they are thought to be on this side of the water. A Colony may be looked at from various standpoints—as it is related to England, as it is related to other Colonies, and as it is in itself. Our worthy Agent-General has given us a very interesting account of the Colony of Western Australia under the third aspect, but I am sorry he did not deal a little more fully with the goldfields of the North-West. I believe that up to the present, or at any rate during the “boom,” mining was not carried on as an industry at all, and I cannot help saying that the responsibility lies to a large extent on people in London. It is not the Colonial people who are to be blamed for the fact that many of them have not turned out trumps. Some of these mines have been over-capitalised to an absurd extent, especially in the case of the mines floated from the Coolgardie and North-West districts. Hence the suggestion I would make is that, either in London or in the Colonies, there should be formed some body or organisation, similar to a Chamber of Mines, to whom mining leases should be submitted, and from such body some kind of certificate should be obtained before the mines are put on the London market at all. Upon some such basis I believe

Western Australia and all other gold-mining Colonies would be better able to go ahead. The British people have hitherto confined their attention to the Coolgardie district, but they forget the great gold fields further south-east and north. I have spent some time up in Roebourne, in Pilbarra district, and I may mention that there is a copper mine which has recently been sold to a Melbourne firm for a very large sum, the copper having been tested and proved to be of the finest quality.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. the EARL OF ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.): I am sure you would not wish to separate without tendering your very hearty thanks to the Agent-General for his very interesting paper. I may perhaps claim to take a special interest in Western Australia, because I recollect well, when I was at the Colonial Office in 1887-88, that one of the most important subjects that engaged our attention was the question of giving responsible government to that Colony. It was a great pleasure to see in 1897, as the representative of Western Australia on the occasion of the second Jubilee of the Queen, the same illustrious statesman—Sir John Forrest—who was here ten years before. It is very seldom that a Prime Minister has so long and unbroken a record of power, for I recollect well that many of those gentlemen who attended the Colonial Conference in 1887 were greeted on their return with the unwelcome intelligence that they had been ejected from office. I was glad to see such a good representation of the Colony of Western Australia at the great celebration in 1897, and I cannot help thinking that the result of the Jubilee Procession through the streets of London in that year did much to familiarise the people of this country with the extent and importance of the Empire given to their keeping. I observe in the Speech from the Throne addressed to the Parliament of Western Australia that there was some intention in the minds of the Ministers to give a preference to the goods coming from the United Kingdom. That, I think, is one of the practical steps which we are obtaining from the Jubilee of 1897. It has not yet been brought into effect in Western Australia. I am aware there are reasons why, at the present moment, when we are awaiting the development of a great scheme of federation, that these subjects should rest in abeyance, but we cannot fail to recognise the loyalty of the Colonies, and especially Western Australia, towards the Empire. I think what we have heard from Mr. Wittenoom to-night will go far to strengthen the links which bind us together.

Hon. E. H. WITTENOOM: I have to thank you for the kind way

in which the vote of thanks has been proposed, and the flattering manner in which my humble efforts have been received at your hands. I have merely intended to place before you a few of the facts in connection with the Colony as I know them to exist; and although our noble chairman complains that I did not touch upon the moral aspect of the Colony, I fear that had I done so I should have taken up too much of your time and worn out your patience. I propose to make one or two remarks in reply to some of the statements that have fallen from speakers. In the first place, my friend Mr. Faithfull Begg has found fault with the alteration of the tariff, and with the refusal of the Government to build a railway from Esperance to Coolgardie. In reply, I have to state that, as far as I can understand, the Government only interfered with the tariff at the present time because their hands were forced. The tariff was formed at a time when large public works and improvements were initiated, and these were decided upon after taking into consideration the amount of revenue which would be received. Mr. Begg is in accord with the reduction on food duties, but objects to an impost on mining machinery and a rise in railway rates; but it must be obvious that as the improvements were commenced the revenue, if taken off one source, must be procured from the other. The policy of the Government hitherto has been to place a duty on such articles as the Colony can produce, admitting others free, with the idea that the encouragement to production would lead in time to the Colony having sufficient for its wants without importation, in which case the duties would become inoperative. We had a large free list, including tea, sugar, galvanised iron, mining machinery, oils, &c., until this recent arrangement. A portion of these remarks may be taken as reasons, as far as I can gather (for I am not giving my own opinions, but merely speaking as a representative of the Government), for their not entertaining the proposal of a railway from Esperance to Coolgardie. Were this done it would interfere, in a large measure, with the policy of production, and encouragement to people to go on to the land in the most fertile parts of the Colony. In a few years, however, when production has increased as it promises to do, there will be no trouble in competing with all places. I cannot agree with Mr. Sandover, that £150 to £200 is too little for intending settlers to take with them to commence with. The Government have an institution known as the Agricultural Bank, which makes advances to men of character against future improvements. This bank has been very successful in doing good work, and I think that with the sum I named and some assistance from this

institution a person could do well. Having said so much I will now ask you to join with me in a vote of thanks to the noble Earl who has presided this evening. I think we have been most fortunate in securing his attendance, and no one could have more appropriately occupied the position, especially when I tell you that he has a cousin in Western Australia, a gentleman who occupies one of the highest Government positions—namely, the Chief Justice.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The meeting then separated.

An afternoon Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Thursday, November 24, 1898—Frederick Dutton, Esq., in the Chair—when the Rev. Alfred Honner (of Adelaide, South Australia) read a Paper on

SYSTEMATIC COLONISATION.¹

[ABSTRACT.]

THE author stated that during a Colonial experience of thirty-two years, he had had forced upon him the conviction that much time and energy was lost in the establishment of new Colonies through ignorance of the true principles of colonisation, and he glanced at the first efforts to form settlements at Kangaroo Island and Adelaide as cases in point. In his opinion there was a lack of system, and although wonderful results had been achieved, they were mainly attributable to the pluck and tenacity of purpose by which the British race was distinguished.

The object of the paper was not so much to draw attention to the settlement of an agricultural population as to the formation of new towns. There was much controversy on the subject, as the accumulation of large masses was held by many to be productive of poverty and want; but in the author's opinion the evil arose not so much from the gathering together of many people as from the lax way in which wise laws were carried out. Poverty and distress did not so often begin in cities as from adverse circumstances without, the cities being sought as harbours of refuge from the storms that were raging outside. It was admitted that the fact of cities not being owned by those who dwell in them was a source of much want and poverty, and the overcrowding of the labour market was a serious evil, but those and many other sources of misfortune were in a great measure attributable to the self-sown, happy-go-lucky circumstances under which new towns were started; and impetuous and thriftless people owed much of their trouble to defective early training and constitutional infirmities, against which it was hard to legislate. As between a carefully planted garden and one that had sprung from handfuls of various seeds thrown haphazard on top of one another, so a vast difference existed between a town where labour and produce markets were over-glutted, and one

¹ A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library, and is always available for reference.

so arranged that each individual had a fair chance to *develop* his ability and resources, and where all could minister to one another's wants. It was true that nothing of human invention was perfect, but it was possible to bring to bear on our undertakings the experience derived from failures in the past.

Some years ago, when much distress existed among persons of all trades and callings in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in concert with Cardinal Newman and the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, sought to devise means of alleviation, the author submitted a scheme for settling 300,000 people in the Australian Colonies in three years in 300 new towns. It passed through the crucible of the Australian press, and, unfortunately, there sprung from the back of this sleeping giant some eccentric growths, such as communistic and other small settlements, which cost the State an immense sum of money, and were in some instances dragging out a miserable existence.

In illustration of his scheme the author advocated that application should be made to a Colonial Government for a grant of 11,000 acres in a suitable locality, to be surveyed in 1,000 township allotments of one-sixth of an acre, and also 1,000 suburban blocks of eight acres each, with parks, market-square, and reserves for public buildings. The Government would further be asked (1) to conserve the water; (2) to fence the roads; (3) to provide a small and convenient landing-place, if on the coast; (4) to compile a handbook giving full information as to climate, the soil of each allotment or block, rainfall, coast soundings, fish, minerals, vegetation, &c., for the reliability of which they would hold themselves responsible. A syndicate would then be formed with a capital in proportion to the number of towns to be colonised—say £100,000 for a town of 1,000 adults. The syndicate would in the first instance (1) select the settlers in this country; (2) provide each adult (male or female) with a house of iron or wood made on the same model, costing a maximum of £24 and capable of erection in 24 hours; (3) convey the settlers and their effects to the port nearest their location; (4) establish a store and bank in the township, from which all raw materials can be obtained and payments made; (5) allow each adult £2 10s. for tools on the day of location and also 10s. a week for the first year. The manager of the bank and the storekeeper might be the responsible officers of the syndicate in each township, and the syndicate would hold each colonist's land and house on mortgage as security for the money advanced; no payments would be made until the colonist could show that a corresponding amount of work had been done. After

the first year a rent would be charged, say, in the second and third years 3s. 6d. per week, and in each of the remaining 7 years 4s. 6d. It was computed that in ten years that would give the syndicate a return of £100,100, and for the purchase money of the allotments at £1 each and the suburban blocks at £1 per acre a further £9,000 might be added. The sum advanced to the Colonists being £52,500, there would be £56,600 to cover interest and expenses—without taking into consideration the profits that would accrue to the syndicate from the monopoly of trade and banking business.

The success of the town would mainly depend on the selection of the settlers, and great care must be taken not to have too many persons of one craft. Surplus labour could be absorbed by other towns. Produce would find a ready market in the town, which would largely depend on its own resources. In each of the newly formed towns £500 a week derived from the syndicate would circulate for the first twelve months in addition to the private means of settlers. Churches, schools, and public buildings would soon be wanted, and would bring work and capital to the town.

With their hand-book in their hands as they leave the United Kingdom, the settlers would know where they were going to locate and how they were going to work. That, coupled with the feeling that they would be their own landlords, would inspire them with a new-born energy. For the first ten years the Colony would be a "protection" settlement, nothing but raw materials and articles that could not be made by its own people being admitted free of duty. After ten years, when accounts had been squared with the syndicate, free trade would be the order of the day.

When once the model of one township was clearly drawn out, the same system could as readily be applied to 300,000 persons as to 1,000. In London alone there were thousands who were completely crowded out—enterprise, energy, ability, and pluck thus lying dormant and only waiting for a chance. Men who at home had no means of subsistence, after a short time in a British Colony had risen to the top of the tree. Disparaging and untruthful accounts of the Colonies had deterred many from there seeking new fields, but they offered a paradise to the honest working man and a harvest field for capital. It was an outrage on common-sense to say that a country, for example, like South Australia, with a splendid climate, an area exceeding 900,000 square miles, and a small population of 860,000, did not offer greater advantages to labour and capital than these overcrowded isles afforded.

DISCUSSION.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., K.C.M.G. (Governor of South Australia) stated that there was room for increased population in South Australia and the other British Colonies. He considered that the two most important points were as to where the men and money for colonisation purposes were to be obtained. The qualifications of the former must be satisfactory in every respect. He spoke in high praise of Australian wine, and suggested that residents in the neighbourhood of the Institute should henceforth drink only the produce of the British Empire. They would thus provide work for more men, and help to fill the coffers of the Australian Colonies.

Mr. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN said that the difficulty was to get money for colonisation, suitable emigrants being easily found. Numbers of people were enthusiastic about colonisation, but few were ready to find money with which to colonise. He urged the necessity of colonisation being carried out by State aid, and not by means of syndicates.

Hon. J. A. COCKBURN, M.D. (Agent-General for South Australia) stated that he looked upon the suggestions of Mr. Honner as a question of investment with a good object in view. He quite agreed with the remark of Mr. Sebright Green, for the question was one of Empire. The subject was worthy of being ventilated in a country of Empire builders, and he thanked Mr. Honner for raising it. The early troubles of South Australia were evidence of the necessity of some workable system being adopted in colonisation. He believed the necessary capital would be forthcoming if a good scheme were devised; and, as for the supply of men, in all countries there were considerable numbers of workers available who would be attracted by any satisfactory scheme.

Mr. THOMAS MACKENZIE (New Zealand) said there were already too many towns in the Colonies, and that Adelaide contains nearly half the population of South Australia. He doubted if any Colonial Government would grant protection and the privileges of the Truck system to any body of settlers on its land.

Mr. J. F. HOGAN, M.P., was in favour of colonisation being conducted by means of co-operation between the Mother Country and the Colonies. The Imperial Parliament had no adequate machinery with which properly to deal with Indian and Colonial questions. He was in favour of the Emigrants' Information Office

being treated with more liberality, and enabled to do more effective work than at present. Colonisation must be systematic if it is to be successful.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., entirely agreed that colonisation was a great national question, about which there was great apathy in the public mind, and which therefore needed to be continually brought forward and discussed. He defended Edward Gibbon Wakefield's system, under which Canterbury had become one of the most successful provinces of New Zealand. The scheme was not carried out in its entirety, or it would have been a still greater success.

Mr. J. A. H. LOUIS said that India had become a great colonising country. Its system gave protection to emigrants whose interests were watched over by the Government; and in many colonies like Mauritius they were, at the end of their engagements as labourers, given land to settle on, of which they became the proprietors.

Mr. R. B. B. CLAYTON (Queensland) suggested that the Agents-General should present the Board Schools of England with maps of their Colonies, and so familiarise the children with the geography of the British Empire.

Mr. FRANK DEBENHAM was in favour of the whole question being thoroughly ventilated. Individual enterprise, and the self-reliance of the settlers, were very necessary to success.

Mr. ARTHUR CLAYDEN said that the success of Wakefield's colonisation scheme was one of the most powerful causes of the progress of New Zealand. He considered the lecturer's scheme bristled with difficulties, and trusted that the Colonial Secretary might be able to introduce some great system of colonisation.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Frederick Dutton) was not in favour of any cut and dried system, though a certain amount of method in the way of preparation was certainly essential. He approved of gentlemen's sons being trained for Colonial life, as is done with excellent results at the Hollesley Bay College.

The Reader of the Paper (Rev. A. Honner) having replied to the various criticisms, the proceedings concluded with the usual vote of thanks.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 6, 1898, when a Paper on "The Native Races of South Africa" was read by Alfred P. Hillier, Esq., B.A., M.D.

The Right Hon. Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 14 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident, 7 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Arthur A. Allen, Gotthelf Greiner, Arthur Lines Roberts, John Sheer, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., John W. Stephens, Walter G. White.

Non-Resident Fellows :

Albert J. Chalmers, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Gold Coast Colony), Thomas J. Hilton (Sierra Leone), Archibald McKenzie, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. (Natal), Lionel Oliver (Burma), J. Percy Smartt (Niger), Rev. E. B. Thomas (British Honduras), James W. Wilson (British North Borneo).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN : I have great pleasure in introducing Dr. Hillier, whose long experience in South Africa specially entitles him to speak with authority on the subject matter he will lay before you.

Dr. A. P. Hillier then read his Paper on

THE NATIVE RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BEFORE turning exclusively to the subject of the paper which I have the honour to read to you to-night, I will ask you to glance for a moment with me at the map of Africa, in order that we may

remind ourselves that this continent, although pre-eminently the home of the negro and varieties of the negro race, has also been the home of other higher races, and of a civilisation in Egypt which was old when Europe was still inhabited by hordes of savages. Indeed, quite apart from the Egyptian, the Greek or the Roman civilisations, which may be held to have come only slightly into contact with the negro, we have in later centuries Arabs, Portuguese, Dutch, English and French all founding states or Colonies in Africa and all undoubtedly coming into some contact with the negro. Yet with civilisation thus upon his borders from time immemorial the negro has remained uncivilised—apparently almost unchanged. Civilisation in Africa is like an embroidered fringe to some sable garment. It lines the coasts, but the heart of Africa is for the most part as savage to-day as if civilisation were an idle dream. Of the contact which the negro race had with the older civilisations of Egypt, Greece and Rome I have spoken guardedly—at the same time evidence even in the last few years has been brought to light which clearly indicates that the habitat of these negroid races was in prehistoric and early historic times much wider than it is to-day. In France and Malta prehistoric evidence of the negro at a very early date has been found; during historic times in the Dynasties of Egypt there are traces of him; and now in the very latest archaeological discoveries in Egypt among those wonderful tombs of the predynastic period—to which an antiquity of at least 5,000 years before Christ is assigned—unmistakable figures of the negro have been discovered, described, and exhibited by Professor Flinders Petrie. We are thus led to believe that the negro race is not a young race upon the earth, that it has not been entirely cut off from contact with higher progressive races, and that it is only in later historic times that it has been practically confined to Central and Southern Africa.

THE NEGROID RACES OF AFRICA.

In referring thus to the relationship between the negroid races of Africa and civilisation I have no desire to disparage the native. I recognise that he is not without a certain dignity, and that he frequently displays noble human traits in his character. But what I am desirous of making clear is that in considering the great negro family we must neither allow ourselves to be blinded by sentiment nor rendered callous by indifference, but honestly endeavour to seek such facts as are to be ascertained with reference to this strange

people, who have no history and but little knowledge of their own. We English, pre-eminently among European races, have incurred great responsibilities towards these natives, and it is our duty, by the aid of our knowledge of the human race and its possibilities, to endeavour, without bias, to understand them, and honourably to do for them what seems wisest and best both in their interests and ours.

With regard to the term negro, I am using it in its wide ethnological sense, and although I recognise that it embraces many racial varieties I select the term as the only comprehensive one which can be fairly applied to those races found chiefly south of the Sahara in Africa to-day, who have certain striking physical features in common, and who are invariably regarded and described as native races of Africa. The most important physical features common to these races, embraced provisionally under the wide term Negro, are :—

1. A thick skin from black to yellowish-brown in colour.
2. Prominent facial bones—including both upper and lower jaws and cheek-bones—thick protruding lips, and a short flat snub nose deeply depressed at base, broad at extremity with dilated nostrils, and concave ridge; a long and not badly shaped head, an exceedingly thick skull, and a somewhat small cranial capacity or brain accommodation.
3. A growth of wool, in place of hair, on the head and other parts of the body.

With most of these peculiarities all of you, whether you have visited Africa or not, are probably acquainted. But in reference to the last it is necessary to say a few words. The covering of the head of a Kafir or negro is usually described as a rough shock of woolly hair, and even such well-known authorities on anthropology as the late Professor Huxley continually speak of the woolly hair of the negro. Now, to be more accurate, this covering is wool—wool almost identical in microscopic structure with what you see on the sheep's back—and not hair. On this subject, Mr. P. A. Brown, who has made it his special study, shows conclusively that, unlike true hair and like true wool, the negro (so-called) hair is flat, is spirally twisted or crisped, and has no central duct, while the outer surface of each fibre is covered with numerous rough-pointed filaments adhering loosely to the shaft, by virtue of which peculiarities "the negro pile will felt like wool, whereas true hair cannot be felted." Nevertheless, in a tropical climate wool has advantages over hair, for it is a wonderful non-conductor of heat, and therefore

a better protection against the sun. The negroid races enjoy a considerable though not complete immunity from the diseases so fatal to Europeans in the tropics, such as malaria and dysentery, but they are liable to virulent attacks of other infectious diseases common in temperate latitudes, such as consumption (tuberculosis), especially when dwelling in European towns.

In South Africa the three varieties of native race known to Europeans from the earliest days of colonisation are the Hottentots, Bushmen, and the various Bantu or Kafir tribes. They differ widely and materially from one another, and also from the typical negro of the West Coast of Africa. Still they all have some negroid characters in common, and are undoubted varieties of the negro family.

To take these native tribes in the order of their introduction to the Dutch and English settlers in South Africa we will begin with

HOTTENTOTS.

The Hottentots.—Most writers aver, and there is certainly considerable evidence to show, that the Hottentots and Bushmen, to whom, as we shall see, the Hottentots are closely allied, have been inhabitants of South-Western Africa from a very remote period. When first discovered, in the fifteenth century, by Portuguese navigators, who bestowed on this people the name Hottentot, they occupied the Cape peninsula and surrounding country. In later years, when the Dutch settlement was founded by Surgeon, afterwards Commandant, Van Riebeck at the Cape, the Hottentots were not only a source of considerable trouble to the early settlers, but were themselves being pressed upon to the north and east by the encroaching Kafir or Bantu tribes. Careful records were kept by Van Riebeck, and a couple of quaint extracts from his Diary during 1659, the eighth year of occupation, will be sufficient to show what dangerous neighbours these Hottentots were, and what anxious, troubled times the early settlers had. On May 20, 1659, Van Riebeck writes in his Journal as follows :—

We see that the Caepmans (an old Dutch word applied to the Hottentots) are not to be won by kindness, and that they threaten to kill all our cattle before they leave off, and to kill all who try to prevent them.

Eva (a Hottentot girl, who acted as Interpreter) alone stays in the Commander's house, and, seeing and hearing all the preparations that are made—for, understanding Dutch well, they are not to be concealed from

her—she seems much dejected. . . . We assured her. . . we had now borne the insolence of the Caepmans too long, and had even on Sunday last requested them through her to make peace, which they not only would not accept, but had besides cruelly murdered a free burgher in the afternoon, and, in addition to what they had taken before, had carried off more than seventy sheep and forty cattle; a matter which was most displeasing to the Almighty, when committed by such men as they were, who did not know Him, and that God therefore allowed us not only to offer all possible resistance, but to do them all the injury in our power, in order that, as they would not be influenced by kindness, they might be brought to a better understanding and behaviour by force, to which righteous cause God would lend His support and aid.

June 8rd.—Wet weather as before, to the prevention of our operations; our people, who are out against the plundering Hottentots, can effect nothing, neither can they effect anything against us; thus during the whole week they have been vainly trying to get at our cattle, and we have been trying vainly also to get at their persons; but we will hope that we may once fall in with them in fine weather, and that the Lord God will be with us.

There we have the two most striking features of South African history in a nutshell: the determination of the European to found his Colony among the natives, and the crude, narrow, but sturdy religious faith of the earliest of these European Colonists, the South African Boers.

But let us consider the Hottentot "in fine weather."

The word Hottentot is a foreign term, and the people to whom it is applied call themselves "Khoi Khoi," which means "Men of Men." The Hottentots, or "Men of Men," are yellowish brown in colour. They are slightly under medium height, with small hands and feet, a face thinner than the Bantu face, but with high cheek-bones and projecting lips. The nose has the negroid character. Their hair—or strictly their wool—is arranged in curious isolated tufts over the scalp, and in this respect, as well as in their colour, they resemble the Bushmen.

The Hottentots are, however, of greater stature than the Bushmen; they speak a distinct, though not dissimilar language, and from their mode of life undoubtedly occupy a higher position in the scale of humanity than their wilder neighbours. There are several varieties of Hottentot, the most numerous being the Namaquas and the Korannas. One physical feature which they possess in an extraordinary degree, and which is also shared to some extent by the Bushmen, is a hollow back and great developments of fat on the lower limbs. In some of the Koranna women this fatty develop-

ment assumes enormous proportions. Now, with reference to this development in the Hottentots and Bushmen, as well as with regard to the peculiar tufted arrangement of the hair, which leaves bare spaces of scalp visible, I will offer you an explanation. It is theoretical, and you may estimate the value of it as you feel disposed; nevertheless, the physical features of an individual or of a race have but little interest unless we endeavour to arrive at some comprehension of their true significance. I will therefore submit to you my explanation of these phenomena, and perhaps it may serve as a subject for reflection until someone can give you a better one.

South Africa is largely a barren country, especially the southwestern portion of it, where the Hottentot and Bushman races are chiefly found. It is subject, also, to periods of prolonged drought, and consequent famine among men and beasts. At these times animals are frequently reduced to dire straits for food, and we see in the large, fat tail of the Cape sheep, as we see in the humps of the dromedary and camel, a provision of nature to meet the peculiar demands of life in a desert country—in other words, an adaptation to environment. These accumulations of fat are reserve stores of food found of inestimable value to the fauna of a desert country where great fluctuations in the food supply are experienced. The peculiar developments of fat on the Hottentots are, I believe, for precisely the same purpose, and are directly the outcome of a similar adaptation to environment.

In the same way I believe the tufted head of the Bushman and Hottentot is nothing less than a stalking cap provided by nature—another adaptation to the requirements of his environment, and developed in course of ages, like the reserve stores of fat, by a process of natural selection. The Bushman has neither flocks nor cultivated land—he travels about with the herds of game and preys upon them. Armed with a bow and arrow, he has to be a clever stalker, and no one who has noticed the brown head, dotted over with woolly tufts, in its natural surroundings will fail to notice the resemblance between the two. The colour is almost identical with that of the Veld, and the hair tufts are an exact imitation, on a small scale, of the arrangement of the Karoo bush, which occurs in the shape of isolated tufts on the bare surface of the earth, and is itself a small tufted shrub. Peering out from among these bushes, or from behind an anthep, the brown dotted head is scarcely visible, where the black, thick pile of wool of a Bantu or Kafir would be readily seen. But the Bantu have flocks and herds and cultivate

the ground, whereas the Bushman is a hunter pure and simple; hence the greater value to him of this natural stalking cap.

With regard to the origin of the Hottentot, there can be little doubt that he is closely allied to the Bushman. The physical features already referred to, common to both races, are so striking as to be incapable of explanation on any other hypothesis than that of at least a partially common origin. Hahn maintains them to be divisions of the same race. The philological researches of Dr. Bleek, showing a similarity in the Hottentot language with the Coptic, suggest a kinship with the old Egyptians, and it has been suggested that the Hottentots are the result of the intermingling of some Coptic or other North African race with the Bushmen. The Bushmen were, as we shall see, scattered over the borders of the Libyan deserts even in historic times, and have therefore been in contact with the old Egyptian race possibly from a remote period.

The Hottentots, when first known to Europeans, possessed horned cattle and the fat-tailed Cape sheep, in which the tail weighs six to seven pounds. They lived in small communities in kraals or villages. The kraal is a collection of huts, and the Hottentot hut was a poor hovel of wickerwork, covered with reed and grass mats. They sometimes cook their food, but not always, and they do not despise carrion. The lowest of the Hottentot tribes were those living on the sea shore and at the mouths of rivers, where they subsisted chiefly on shell-fish, and probably founded those shell mounds which are found buried to-day beneath sand and bush, and which are, in many instances, of considerable age. The Hottentot language, which is totally different in construction from other South African languages, has—as I have said, according to Dr. Bleek—its nearest relations in North Africa. It is still spoken by about 20,000 Namaquas and Korannas, but the bulk of the race to-day speak Dutch. Many within the Colony are the descendants of slaves, and the whole race has been so long associated with the Dutch farmers who first settled in the western districts of the Colony, that the Hottentot language has practically died out amongst them, while they have largely adopted European dress.

Although the owners of herds, the Hottentots knew nothing of agriculture, and depended entirely for vegetable food on wild roots and fruits. They were in this respect intermediate between the Bushmen and Bantu tribes, although they have no blood relationship to the latter, and if they owe a slightly higher mode of life than that of the Bushmen to any racial element, it is, as already stated, probably due to some North African strain.

Their dress was made of the skins of sheep and other animals. The skins were sewn into karosses or rugs, used at night and in cold weather, thrown aside during the day when warm. Their heads were adorned with bits of copper and shells, leopards' teeth, and any glittering ornaments they could obtain. They rubbed fat on their bodies. Their weapons were bows and arrows—the latter occasionally poisoned—club-headed sticks, or knobkerries, for throwing, and assegais (spears). They had some knowledge of smelting iron, but never used the copper which is abundant in Namaqualand for anything but ornaments. They still manufacture a certain beer, or intoxicating drink, from wild honey, though this is never very intoxicating, and only occasionally obtained; and they smoke *Dacha*, a kind of wild hemp, identical with the "*Bhang*" of India, the "*Hashish*" of the Arabs, and the "*Cannabis Indica*" of the British Pharmacopœia. In its effects it is like opium, but causes more mental excitement in the earlier stages of narcotism.

They believe in ghosts and witchcraft, but have no definite idea about a God, although a form of ancestor-worship exists.

They are a merry, light-hearted race, fond of dancing and feasting—when opportunity offers. While food lasts there is neither anxiety nor grief, nor thought for the morrow.

They practise polygamy, and purchase their wives for a few cattle, which are, however, usually slain at the wedding. They are incapable of prolonged thought, and when first discovered by the Dutch could not count beyond ten.

Each kraal or village had its hereditary chief with limited powers, but there was no great tribal chief, hence their speedy downfall before the more highly organised Bantu tribes. Justice was administered by a court consisting of all the men of the kraal.

BUSHMEN.

The Bushmen are a race of pigmies, about four feet in height. They are yellowish brown in colour, with tufted wool on the scalp, bright, sparkling eyes, high cheek-bones, and small feet and hands. They resemble the Hottentots, as already pointed out, in many respects, but between the two races an inveterate hostility constantly existed. Yet a clan of Hottentots would sometimes have a party of Bushmen attached to it. Mr. G. M. Theal, the industrious South African historian, to whom South Africans now and for generations to come will be indebted, writes of the relationship between them as being "of the nature of a treaty. The Bushmen

gave notice of approaching enemies, and abstained from plundering their allies; the Hottentots prevented them from starving when game was not to be had. With these exceptions, the Bushman's hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him."

The Bushman, although chiefly to-day found in the deserts of the south-west, has a much wider distribution than the Hottentot. He existed throughout the Cape Colony when first colonised, living in the mountains and kloofs; and he was met in large numbers by Stanley on his Central African march, where he describes the pigmies as having a relationship to the higher native races similar to that which once existed with the Hottentots. There is little doubt also that the Bushmen belong to the same race as the pigmies described by the Greek historian Herodotus as "found beyond the Libyan deserts."

The Bushmen are classed with the Australian aborigines as the lowest races in the human scale, and the cranial capacity, which is about equal in these two races, is lower than in any others.

The Bushmen are a race of hunters, and they live essentially the same life as the Cave men of Europe once lived. They possess neither flocks nor herds, nor do they cultivate the ground. They are dependent for food on the game they kill, the carrion they find, and the wild roots and fruits of the bush and the desert. They are nomads, and follow the large herds of game in their migration just like any other carnivorous animal. Their habitations are of the crudest, being little more substantial than the nests of the gorilla and the chimpanzee. They live in caves covered with a few branches, in a circle of thorn trees covered with skins, or in holes in the ground sheltered by a few sticks and stones, and covered with a skin. "A little grass at the bottom of the hole formed a bed, and, although it was not much larger than the nest of an ostrich, a whole family would manage to lie down in it." The Bushmen have a sense of direction and locality in the veld almost equal to that of animals, and powers of vision and observation which make them wonderful hunters and trackers. These little folk are capable of enduring long fasts, and make up for it whenever they get the chance by gorging themselves with meat. They take no thought for the morrow, and seldom preserve meat for future use when they have the opportunity. Their weapons are short wooden bows and arrows pointed with bone and dipped in poison. The poison is obtained from snakes, from a species of caterpillar, and also from plants. They make pits for entrapping game, and also conceal poisoned stakes in the game paths and near fountains. They have

a curious language with a number of clicks in it; it contains no word for any number higher than three, anything beyond that being described as a great many. The language is distinct from that of the Hottentots, though the two languages have clicks and other elements in common. The rearing of cattle by the Hottentot places him on a much higher level than the Bushman, but, curious to relate, this little race—as if to establish its claim to humanity—has a rude knowledge of art. On the walls of caves and the rocky faces of a cliff, or on stones round some fountain, rough figures of animals and men are cut. In some instances these are coloured, and the colours remain unchanged on the rocks for many years. The Bushmen have one or two wives as a rule, and are entirely independent, recognising no chiefs.

I have already compared the Bushmen to the Cave dwellers, men of the palæolithic or early stone age in Europe. Stone implements of almost precisely the same designs, including scrapers, arrow-heads and knives, have been discovered in the vicinity of old Bushmen dwellings, and although the round digging stone—a circular stone with a hole in the middle, which is used for weighting a pointed stick in digging up roots—is almost the only stone implement in use among them to-day, there is little doubt that they used stone arrow-heads at a comparatively recent date. Excellently shaped stone arrow-heads—of which I have specimens in my possession, and of which I shall show you a photograph—have been discovered round the margin of existing vlees, or swamps, and in other deposits of recent origin, which render their comparatively modern date almost certain. In addition to these stone implements others of older pattern and remote antiquity are also found in the drift of South African rivers. I have given an account elsewhere of some of these palæolithic implements in South Africa, and the deposits in which they were found. I believe their antiquity to be at least as great as that of the river drift implements in Europe; and looking to the fact that some stone implements are even yet in use among the Bushmen, I think it quite probable that this, the lowest of living human races, is descended from the South African palæolithic men. Moreover, what I have already observed with regard to the adaptation to environment, as evidenced in the fatty developments of the Korannas and the tufted wool in both Hottentots and Bushmen, would, if this interpretation of the significance of these phenomena be accurate, argue that the Bushman is the true aboriginal inhabitant of south-western Africa, and that he has been there from a very remote period of time; for the

natural selection which would lead to the development of these peculiarities could only operate to this extent during a very long period. The relation of the Bushmen to the stone age in Africa is an extensive subject on which I must not attempt to say more here. It is, however, full of human interest for all of us, and I draw your attention to it in passing.

KAFIRS OR BANTU TRIBES.

The Bantu.—The last and most important race which we have to consider is the Bantu. This is a generic name given to all the Kafir and Zulu tribes of South and Central Africa. The word Bantu is of native origin, and means people. The Bantu vary from black to brown in colour, and are much more like the typical West Coast negro in appearance than either the Bushman or the Hottentot. The hair is not tufted as in these races, but is a closely packed mass of thick black wool.

Nevertheless, between the negro of the West Coast and the Kafir or Bantu a considerable difference exists. The Bantu tribes I believe to be the result of an intermingling of a Libyan or Arab race with the typical negro of the West Coast. The negroid element undoubtedly predominates, especially in the common people, but the nose is more prominent, the cast of face higher than in the pure negro, and in the families of the chiefs the features are often almost aquiline. The Bantu are certainly finer in appearance and more dignified in manner.

In South Africa these tribes form three distinct groups: the tribes of the coast, the mountains, and the interior. As these regions have different physical characters and climates, so do their Bantu inhabitants vary in character and even language. There is as much difference between a Zulu of the coast and a Bechuana of the interior as between an Englishman and an Italian. The coast tribes are too numerous to mention by name, but they include such well-known peoples as the Amakosa, Amatembu, Amapondo, and Amazulu. They live in the country south of Delagoa Bay, lying between the mountains and the sea, and extending through Natal and into the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony. Most of these tribes derive their titles from the name of their first great chief or founder; thus the Amakosa are they of Kosa; the Amatembu they of Tembu. The coast tribes are physically a fine, tall, stalwart race of warriors, and their history is one long succession of fierce tribal fights and the establishment of numerous petty tyrannies. As the frontiers of the Cape Colony were gradually pushed out

beyond the territories of the Hottentots and Bushmen, who were retreating westward before the encroaching Bantu, the colonists came into contact and into conflict with these fierce and haughty Kafir clans. From that time to this we have had continuous wars with them, and none of us in our time are likely to forget either the Zulu or the Matabele campaigns. The Matabele, although situated to-day in the interior, are a true coast tribe, being an offshoot of the Zulu nation. The coast tribes are a strong aggressive people, and at the time of the Dutch settlement in South Africa were invaders making their way down the east coast. I served in the Gaika-Galecka campaign in 1878, and thus had personal opportunity of observing the indomitable courage which these men showed against superior force. On the inner slopes of the great mountain ranges running parallel with the coast are found the mountain tribes, and of these the most important are the Swazis and the Basutos. Basutoland is a magnificent mountainous country, the Switzerland of South Africa. Its valleys are well watered, fertile, and thickly inhabited by one of the most intelligent and most prosperous of the Bantu tribes.

Further inland are the interior plateaux of South Africa and the interior Bantu tribes—such as the Batlapin, the Baralong, and the Bakwena, all of which may be grouped under the term Bechuana. To the north again are innumerable branches of the great Bantu family—through Rhodesia, in British Central Africa, the East Africa Protectorate, up almost to Fashoda, the Bantu tribes are found, all with physical features in common, and all from the Congo to the Indian Ocean speaking, with dialectic differences, practically the same language. For example, take the following words:—

English	Amakosa (Coast Kafir)	Bechuana	Delagoa Bay	Swaheli
Beef	inyama	nama	inyahmo	yamo
Three	Matatu	mararu		madato.

The Bantu language, when uncorrupted by Hottentot clicks, is euphonious, and has a certain alliterative concord consisting in the repetition of the same letter or letters at the beginning of many words in the same sentence. The following sentence will illustrate this:—

“My sins are many; they possess the heart until there is no forgiveness.”

“Izano zani zininze zihleli entliziweni zide, zingate nakuxolelwa.”

This alliteration is due to the system of inflection by prefixes instead of by the terminations of the word, and has a curious

musical effect on Bantu speech. The last word has a click in it, and is a Hottentot corruption.

The intermingling of the Bantu and the Hottentot has gone on to a considerable extent wherever the two races have come into contact. Thus among the Amakosa in the coast tribes is a strain of Hottentot blood, and among the Batlapin of Bechuanaland is a still larger mixture of the Koranna Hottentot. This inter-breeding with the Hottentots has modified the language by introducing clicks and other corruptions into it, and also modified the colour of many Kafirs to a light brown. The dwellings of the Bantu are usually rounded, well-made huts of branches thatched with straw—they vary somewhat in different tribes, some having a sort of small verandah, others having an enclosure of reeds in front of the door, which forms an excellent roofless ante-room, where cooking and eating can be carried on in the open air, while, at the same time, some shelter from the wind and sun is obtained. The huts are collected in villages or kraals, and are variously situated, according to the peculiar circumstances of the tribe to which they belong. Thus among the Mashonas they are perched on hills and rocky fastnesses, which afford some sort of security against the raids of their implacable foes the Matabele. In other cases they are in open fertile valleys. Among the Bechuana and other interior tribes a better class of hut, with perpendicular walls containing one central circular room and several outside apartments, is also found, and these are usually surrounded by a courtyard, inclosed with a sort of wooden stockade. These superior dwellings are evidence, of what is no doubt the case, viz. that the interior tribes are more advanced in Bantu handicraft than the coast tribes. The latter are, however, a physically finer and a braver race. The weapons of the Bantu are assegais (spears), long for throwing, and short for stabbing at close quarters. They also carry a shield and kerries, or clubbed sticks. They have considerable knowledge of the arts of iron smelting and moulding, pottery, and wood-carving. The tribal organisation among the Bantu is considerable. Each tribe is presided over by a great chief, with petty chiefs ruling divisions of the tribe under him. The great chief usually comes of an ancient stock, and all the offshoots of his family are of aristocratic rank, more or less exempt from obedience to the laws which govern the commonalty.

The common people are theoretically the property of the rulers, and an offence against their persons is atoned for by a fine to the chief. The chief has a body of councillors around him, and with

them he both makes the law and administers it. From the courts of the petty chiefs there is an appeal to the great chief. The only punishments are fines and death. The Kafir dress is made of skins. For the chiefs the skin of the leopard was reserved; the skin of all other animals might be used by the people. These skin mantles are now largely replaced among the Colonial Kafirs by European blankets. Ornaments of shells, teeth, and beads strung on strips of skin are worn in the hair and on the body by both sexes. Horned cattle are the wealth of a Kafir, and tending them is the only labour the warrior thinks worthy of a man. They are an agricultural as well as a pastoral people, but the women do the heavy hoeing work in the fields, and the men milk the cows. Manual labour is reserved entirely for the women, the Kafir maintaining that fighting and robbery are the only fit occupations for a gentleman.

The Bantu have a superstitious belief in departed spirits and other occult agencies—chiefly evil—whom they seek to propitiate by sacrifices. The spirits of great departed chiefs are believed to possess great powers, and are thus frequently sacrificed to. The detection of so-called witchcraft is practised by a host of witch doctors, both male and female, in a most diabolical manner, and is the cause of great cruelty and injustice. Any one accused and found guilty of witchcraft has his property confiscated to the chief, and is put to death by torture, so that as soon as a man begins to acquire wealth, his life and property are in danger.

Wives are purchased with cattle, and vary in number according to the buying powers of the purchaser. The warrior was, however, not always entirely dependent on purchase for obtaining his wives, for, during the continuous inter-tribal fights which went on previous to European occupation the women of the vanquished were invariably carried off by the victors and became the wives of their masters. This was continually the fate of the Hottentot clans in the earlier days, and this practice was carried on by the Matabele systematically until the time of their downfall before the pioneer forces of Dr. Jameson, who by their victory put an end to one of the most iniquitous and blood-thirsty tyrannies that has ever existed even in Africa.

Within the limits of a paper of this length it is impossible to consider fully all that appertains to the origin, history, manners, habits, customs and beliefs of these native races, but I hope that, without wearying you, I have said enough to bring a fairly accurate picture of these people and their life in a natural state before you,

and in describing this life I have purposely as far as possible described it previous to its being affected by colonial administration.

NATIVE POLICY.

The question which now arises, and which is of the greatest interest and importance to us as British subjects, is—

Has the effect of British colonisation in South Africa upon the native races been for good or for evil?

In America, in Australia, and in New Zealand the history of the native races is a sad one; they have dwindled away and are dying out before civilisation. In South Africa no such pathetic spectacle presents itself. The native races under British rule have increased, and are increasing in numbers and also in peace and prosperity. Broadly to-day the effect of colonisation may be said to be—

1. The suppression of slavery.
2. The destruction of petty tribal tyrannies, the very principle of whose existence was the robbery, slavery and destruction of their weaker neighbours.
3. The gradual conversion of the native to the belief that human labour is not without its dignity for men as well as women.
4. The establishment of tribunals uninfluenced by the juggling knavery of the witch doctor, where justice alike for the rich and the poor, for the chief and the follower, may be obtained.

These effects constitute forces for the great, the increasing, the permanent welfare of the natives, and they are an honour to British colonisation and British rule. But, to be honest, let us ask ourselves if we have done these people no evil? Remember, we have taken their country, we have conquered them, made ourselves their rulers: we owe them some recompense. And, to be frank, we must admit that our good is not without some admixture of evil. That the good transcends the evil, that it far more than justifies our conquest, I believe, still it behoves us to reduce the evils of civilisation among the natives to the lowest possible point.

NATIVE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic among the African natives I believe to be an evil and a great one. Unchecked by legislation, this traffic, whether in the hands of British or other merchants, assumes large proportions. For the credit of our race be it said that through the majority of our Protectorates and Colonies in Africa this traffic is either prohibited or under strict supervision. In the little Orange Free State the

Boers have suppressed it. In fact, in South Africa the two chief offenders are the Cape Colony and the Transvaal.

For the disappearance of the aborigines before civilisation in other parts of the world alcohol has in a large measure been responsible. The Bantu tribes in South Africa have increased and are increasing. It is true that the Bushmen are disappearing, but this would probably have been their fate at the hands of the Bantu if European colonisation had never occurred, and their implacable hostility to the early Boer settlers undoubtedly led to terribly repressive measures on the part of the Boers. The Hottentots have probably suffered most from the effects of alcohol in the Cape Colony, for they were at one time the slaves, and are to-day the servants, chiefly of farmers in the western province of Cape Colony, which is the centre of the brandy industry, where "Cape smoke" is manufactured, and is very cheap and plentiful. They have not, however, diminished in numbers. The question of the native liquor traffic in Africa was introduced to the Brussels Conference in 1889-90. It has been referred to by several writers, and has received most able treatment and condemnation at the hands of Colonel Lugard, both in a paper read before this Institute,¹ and in an article which appeared in the "Nineteenth Century." This traffic has its advocates, strangely enough, as well as its opponents. The Signatory Powers to the General Act of the Brussels Conference in 1889-90, including Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and most of the other European Powers, dealt with this matter, and being, to quote the words of the Act,

"equally animated by the firm intention of putting an end to the crimes and devastations engendered by the traffic in African slaves, protecting effectively the aboriginal populations of Africa, and insuring for that vast continent the benefits of peace and civilisation," resolved that "within a zone, extending from the 20th degree North latitude to the 22nd degree South latitude . . . where it shall be ascertained that, either on account of religious belief or from other motives, the use of distilled liquors does not exist or has not been developed, the Powers shall prohibit their importation. The manufacture of distilled liquors there shall be equally prohibited.

Let us hope that after this compact the Powers will fulfil their duties. But, as I have said, there are advocates of, as well as objectors to, this traffic, and not a few of the former are to be found in the Cape Colony, which is responsible for its own internal affairs and not governed by Imperial legislation. I will, therefore,

¹ Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute, vol. xxviii., p. 1.

place my own experience, which happens to be considerable, on record.

During a sixteen years' residence in South Africa I have come into contact with natives employed in the towns, on farms, and in very large numbers on the diamond-fields and the goldfields, and I have invariably found that where alcohol was accessible to the natives it wrought havoc among them. It is not difficult to understand that it should do so. To devour meat to the utmost excess when opportunity offers is the normal habit of the Bushman; it is so in an only slightly less degree with the Hottentot and the Bantu. Meat is a luxury which, when opportunity offers, a native in his natural condition would consider it folly not to indulge in to the limit of his feeding-power. Alcohol appeals to the native in precisely the same way. He is unconscious of any moral obligation on the subject. Alcohol is apparently intended to be drunk, and he drinks it with the same natural, robust appetite with which he would gorge himself on the flesh of an antelope or an ox. Thousands of these men, brought for the first time in their lives within reach of spirit, which was supplied to them at one time on the diamond-fields, and is supplied them to-day on the Transvaal gold-fields, have come under my immediate notice as a medical officer. Where Kafirs are earning wages, and are enabled to purchase liquor, from ten to twenty per cent. of them are constantly and continuously incapacitated by drink. The liquor sold to natives is invariably of the vilest quality, and many of the natives are killed outright by it, while many more acquire pneumonia and other fatal diseases as the result of exposure when drunk. Moreover, the half-drunken native is a dangerous criminal; sober, the Kafir workman is fairly honest, law-abiding, and peaceful; drunk, he makes murderous assaults on his fellow-natives, and even white men, with all the readiness of a savage instinct no longer restrained by fear of consequences.

The fights which occasionally spring up on the mines among the natives when excited by drink often result in the death of several of their number. These seem to me facts more relevant to the question than the evidence of travellers who go from one native kraal to another in the interior of Africa, where the means of obtaining liquor are restricted, and where, we are told by some of the pro-liquor advocates, there is no more drunkenness among the natives than in the large cities of England. The comparison is misleading. I am no apologist for the intoxication of white men; it is, of course, an evil among them as amongst

the natives, but the magnitude of is infinitely greater among the natives. On the gold mines, and at the diamond mines in the old days, near Kimberley, the conditions requisite for comparison between the effect on the two races were perfect. There were white miners and natives both employed in the mines under similar circumstances, and both with equally free access to liquor. A white man who absented himself from drink soon lost his billet; the mine manager who dismissed his drunken natives would soon have no natives at all. Not one per cent. of white men were incapacitated from drink, while from 10 to 20 per cent. of natives continually were so. And you may take it for practical purposes that the evil of alcohol where freely obtainable among natives is to the evil created by alcohol among white men as twenty to one. Alcohol is the one stain on native labour in Africa; in other respects that labour is in itself an education and an improvement.

PROHIBITION.

For the prevention of this evil there is one remedy, and only one; it is the total prohibition of liquor traffic among the natives. In Rhodesia this prohibition obtains and is enforced. In Bechuanaland the native chief Khama has steadily forbidden the importation of liquor among his people, and in this attitude he has in the recent annexation of Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony been supported by Her Majesty's Government. Natal, Basutoland, and the Orange Free State enforce prohibition.

In the Cape Colony are many prominent men keenly alive to the evil and anxious to abate it, and the name of Mr. Rose Innes will always be honourably associated with this endeavour. But in the Western Province of the Cape Colony are a number of brandy and wine farmers, and liquor is a large vested interest. Vested interests are delicate matters to deal with by representative governments where these same vested interests represent a number of votes. Cape politicians have found this one so. I am, however, glad to say that wherever in arranging the government of new territories it has been within his power, Mr. Rhodes has gone in firmly for prohibition. In addition to Rhodesia, restrictions on the liquor traffic, though not, I am sorry to say, prohibition—have been imposed in the Transkeian territories, largely populated native districts recently added to the Cape Colony.

The thousands of natives employed in the Diamond mines are, by the system of keeping them in compounds when not in the mines, protected from the ravages of liquor, which, were they at large,

would be readily obtainable by them under the laws of the Cape Colony. This work was principally the outcome of Mr. Rhodes's policy in regard to these diamond mines, and for the natives a most invaluable work it has been. As Mr. Rhodes is regarded by a number of well-meaning but ill-informed people in this country as an ambitious maker of Empire, to whom the natives are no more than the dust under his feet, I am glad to be able to ask your attention in connection with this subject to the really great work for the natives which Mr. Rhodes has done.

In connection with the repression of the native liquor traffic in Africa two English statesmen deserve to be honourably remembered. They are Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain. It is chiefly to Lord Salisbury's efforts that the liquor clauses of the Brussels (Slave Trade) Act are due, and Mr. Chamberlain has not only publicly condemned the traffic, but as Colonial Secretary he stipulated for its exclusion from Bechuanaland when that territory was incorporated as a part of the Cape Colony.

In justice to the Transvaal it is only fair to say that an excellent Act prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives has recently been passed by the Volksraad. It is an ornament to their statute book; but there for the present its claims to admiration end. The best friend of the Transvaal cannot deny that the liquor traffic among natives on the Witwatersrand mines is still an appalling evil. It is true this traffic is illegal, but it goes on. It is to be hoped that the Transvaal Government will eventually enforce respect for their law on this matter. When they have done so they may fairly claim to have surpassed the Cape Colony in suppressing the greatest evil to the native races in Africa. You will thus see that, in spite of shortcomings, the Colonists of South Africa of late years have in the main recognised the evil of the native liquor traffic. But wherever in Africa, Central or South, it still exists, it is an evil crying trumpet-tongued to every race and every government making the faintest claim to civilisation, within whose realms it may be found.

NATIVE LABOUR.

The labour question, so intimately bound up, unfortunately, with that of liquor, is one on which I have already expressed an opinion. I believe the dignity of labour is the first lesson the native has to learn, and that is the first step in his social advancement. The prosperity and wealth of Basutoland are largely owing to the fact that the men go in great numbers to the diamond mines

and gold mines and return with their earnings to Basutoland. Here, where liquor is prohibited, in addition to cattle they have learnt to value cotton and woollen fabrics, as well as small articles of cutlery, earthenware, and furniture in their dwellings.

The plough is gradually taking the place of the hoe, and agriculture is thus increased and improved. All this is good for the native and beneficial to British trade. In an Act entitled the Glen Grey Act, passed by the Cape Government in 1894, at a time when Lord Loch was Governor of the Colony, and Mr. Rhodes Prime Minister, the principle of the duty of labour devolving upon every able-bodied native living in the Colony was affirmed, and a labour-tax emphasising this was levied. The Act enjoins that "every male native residing in the district, exclusive of natives in possession of lands under ordinary quit-rent titles, or in freehold, who, in the judgment of the resident magistrate is fit for and capable of labour, shall pay in to the public revenue a tax of ten shillings per annum," unless he can show to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he has been in service beyond the borders of the district for at least three months out of the previous twelve, when he will be exempt from the tax for that year, or unless he can show that he has been employed for a total period of three years, when he will be exempt altogether.

Other territories than Glen Grey have been and may be brought under the operation of this Act. The Act contains many other excellent regulations for the native, but for its labour clauses alone it ranks as the most statesmanlike Act dealing with the natives on the statute book, and the credit of it is chiefly Mr. Rhodes's.

The franchise is granted to natives in the Cape Colony on the same terms as to white men, although the occupier's qualification was raised in 1892 to houses worth £75. In Natal, where the natives so largely outnumber the white population, there are additional restrictions on the franchise. Basutoland is a sort of native sanctuary, where no European is allowed to own land, and is directly under the rule of the Crown.

Native education is state aided in the Cape Colony, Natal and Basutoland. In 1896 58,900 coloured children, including half-castes, were under instruction at the aborigines' mission, and other schools in the Cape Colony; 7,809 in Natal; and 7,548 in Basutoland.

The native population, the greater majority of which is of Bantu origin, is larger considerably throughout South Africa than the white, and is increasing. In Natal there are 512,918 natives—chiefly Zulus, and 37,598 Coolies—to 48,105 Europeans. In the

Cape Colony there were 1,500,000 inhabitants in 1891, of which over 1,000,000 were natives and half-castes; the majority of these natives reside in the new territories recently incorporated with the Colony. In Basutoland there are 578 Europeans and 218,000 natives.

A few figures will show the steady increase in native population. Taking the Cape as constituted in 1875, previous to the incorporation of new native territories, the native population has risen in round numbers from 287,000 in 1875 to 840,000 in 1891; in Basutoland, from 127,000 in 1875 to 218,000 in 1891. And so on this increase has occurred in Natal, the Orange Free State, and in fact throughout South Africa.

THE FUTURE.

To briefly recapitulate the chief points of the position. We are faced in South Africa with a virile native race increasing in numbers, prone to fight with and prey upon their neighbours, averse to labour, tenacious of their superstitious beliefs, and addicted to excess of strong drink whenever it is accessible, but still amenable to a measure of reason and a gradual enlightenment, working for short periods of their life on hire, and returning from the scenes of their labour to their native kraals with new ideas and new wants. And to these South African natives are allied in nature and mode of life all the native tribes reaching from the Congo to the Indian Ocean. The future destiny of this huge native population is largely in our hands; as development proceeds, and colonisation penetrates the interior, the native question will assume even larger proportions.

The British colonist, with the tradition which he has inherited from the Mother Country and the race to which he belongs, protects the weak as well as the strong. He can tolerate no tyranny within his borders among white men or black. The strong native tribe has from time immemorial preyed upon the weak. The men of the weaker tribes have been slain or enslaved, the women have become the spoils of the victor. Thus the Fingoes and the Mashonas—both Bantu tribes—were mere slaves of the Amakosa and Matabele when colonisation first reached them. This tyranny has been broken in the past and must be suppressed in the future, wherever it is found. The native is learning, and must continue to be taught, that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and that toil in one shape or another is the honour and duty of free manhood, and not a disgrace reserved for women or slaves.

Industry, if liquor be withheld, as it is in most territories, and

should be in all, reconciles the native to peace and increases his prosperity. He acquires a knowledge of, and desire for, some of the products of manufacture, trade is developed, and civilisation obtains a footing. Justice for the strong and the weak, and industry for all these seem to me the foundation-stones of native policy. All this involves change; it has brought wars in the past, it will bring wars in the future. But the blood spilt in them has been, and will be, small indeed compared to that spilt previous to colonial rule in the old marauding, exterminating days under the native chiefs Tshaka, Moselikatse, and Lobengula. Facilities for education, more especially in the mechanical arts of life, are and may be advantageously given to the natives; but in the matter of education, the native has limitations. Mental development, which is often bright and satisfactory in childhood and youth, seems as a rule to end, or at least become seriously checked, in adult life.

The belief that, with the same educational advantages, the native will be found mentally equal to the European is not in accordance with experience, either in America or in South Africa, though it is only fair to say that exceptions do exist.

The past history of the negro races does not suggest rapid progress. The negro of the predynastic tombs in Egypt is as distinct physically from the neolithic man of that period on the shores of the Mediterranean as he is from the European to-day. Differences which have existed so many thousand years—physical, intellectual, moral differences—are likely to continue into future ages. Between the white races of Europe and the black races of Africa a great distinction does exist—I believe will continue to exist.

The black man is not simply a morally and intellectually undeveloped white man, but something different in the economy of human nature. Although both races have qualities in common, each also has qualities which the other does not possess. But on this subject a special paper might be written, and I have already detained you at sufficient length.


I will say one last word on the future. Let us see to it that our influence on the natives is for good and not for evil; I think I have shown that so far we have, at least, raised those under our government from actual savagery to a condition of comparative peace and prosperity; and I hope and believe that in the future we shall, by a policy of firmness tempered with justice, moderation, and sympathy, still further influence their destinies for their permanent progress, happiness and welfare.

[The Paper was illustrated by a number of lantern slides.]

DISCUSSION.

Sir SIDNEY SHIPPARD, K.C.M.G.: I presume the reason I have the honour of being called upon to open the discussion on Dr. Hillier's very interesting paper is the fact that for rather more than a quarter of a century I have had a very intimate acquaintance with natives of different races in South Africa, but I really have very little to add to what has been so ably said. I agree entirely with Dr. Hillier's conclusion with regard to the liquor traffic, and also with regard to our duty towards the natives of South Africa. Into the ethnological side of the question I will not presume to follow the lecturer. Some of his ideas, which are new to me, strike me as being highly probable, but I don't pretend to be qualified to discuss them. With regard to actual experience of the natives, I agree in thinking that the Hottentots and the Bushmen must be ranked as the lowest, intellectually, in South Africa. I have observed that strong drink, which has a very bad effect on all South African natives, makes men of the Hottentot race exceedingly dangerous; and in all my experience of criminal cases (which was extensive) I found that the most atrocious crimes were generally committed by men of that race under its influence. The liquor traffic is, in fact, the greatest possible curse so far as the natives are concerned, destroying to a great extent their utility as labourers, and leading to increase of crime, and consequently to heavy expenditure on prisons and convict stations. The traffic unfortunately still continues in the Cape Colony. The liquor trade there has great vested interests with corresponding influence in the legislature, and it is not at all likely that those interested will give it up for any merely humanitarian or utilitarian object. The same remark applies with far greater force to the Transvaal. I look upon the liquor law recently passed there as quite illusory. A great monopoly has been granted for the manufacture of spirits, and as the members of the Transvaal Government are largely interested in the maintenance of that monopoly, and the chief losers through the sale of poisonous spirits to natives are the oppressed "uitlanders" who produce all the wealth of the country, the law is not at all likely to be carried out in a *bona fide* manner. In Bechuanaland, where I held office under the Crown for ten years, the law prohibiting the supply of liquor to the natives was most strictly enforced; the penalties were severe, and in no case was any remission allowed, the result being that in the main liquor was effectually kept from the natives, who under this system became prosperous, happy and

peaceable, as was proved by the almost total absence of crime among them. I am glad to say that in Rhodesia the same prohibitive law prevails. There is one question which I think we ought seriously to consider, and that is the kind of education best adapted to the natives. I am one of those who hold that we have gone a great deal too far in the direction of giving what I may call too superior a kind of education to many of the natives subject to our rule in different parts of the world. I have no personal acquaintance with India, and I would not for an instant institute any comparison between the highly intellectual races of India and the natives of South Africa, but I have the impression on my mind that even in India we have given, and are giving, far too high an education to many of the natives, and have thereby engendered in their minds a contempt for those useful manual occupations which were pursued by their forefathers. We develop and encourage ambitions that can never be gratified, and only succeed in breeding discontent. I think that is a serious danger. It would be a danger in South Africa if it were possible to impart higher education to South African natives in the same way, but of course it would be absurd and impossible to attempt to give to these people the sort of superior education I am speaking of. There have been no doubt exceptional cases of Kafirs who have attained a considerable proficiency in certain subjects, but as a general rule you cannot bring them up to the point of appreciating or entering into the intellectual pursuits of Europeans. I was once very much struck by a remark made by a friend of mine, the head of one of the principal missionary schools in the Cape Colony. He was asked by the son of a great Kafir chief why, since knowledge was power, and since the white man owed his supremacy to greater knowledge, we did not give the South African natives the opportunity of acquiring it. Why, for instance, they were not taught Greek and Latin and mathematics? The answer I thought was admirable. My esteemed friend replied that there were at least a thousand years between the two races, and that he, for one, would never be guilty of the absurdity of endeavouring to teach the natives things they were utterly unable to comprehend. He might have said the difference is infinitely greater than can be described by even many thousands of years. My own opinion is that we ought to train some of them to be good servants, to give some of them a knowledge of handicrafts, and enable them all to become good labourers. So far as we know, the vast majority of the natives of South Africa will be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the end of time.



What we may reasonably hope to do, in the course of several generations, is to teach the natives of South Africa the material value, though perhaps not the dignity, of labour, but to attempt to convey to them a comprehension of abstract questions of philosophy or doctrines of a highly idealised religion, which we ourselves scarcely understand, and which depend rather on faith than knowledge, is, as I think, worse than useless.

Colonel F. D. LUGARD, C.B., D.S.O. : I am at a disadvantage in attempting to criticise the views of Dr. Hillier, because I happen to agree with almost everything he says, but with regard to the more descriptive parts of the paper, I would like to make a few remarks. He divides the native races of South Africa into Hottentots, Bushmen, and Kafirs. If I may be allowed to say so, I think that in discussing the characteristics of the last two classes, he generalises a little too much in each case. So far as I have seen them in the western part of South Africa, the Bushmen of the Northern Kalahari vary greatly from those in the south. The latter—the race which the lecturer described—are hardly bigger than the pigmies, but the Bushmen of the north are a taller race of men, in appearance misshapen and extremely ugly. They are, I suppose, the aboriginal tribes of the continent of Africa, but they differ very essentially from the other branch of the aboriginal pigmies, viz., the dwarfs of the Congo forest, who are models of agility, and miniatures of perfectly formed men. With regard to the fatty development of the lower limbs of the Bushmen, Dr. Hillier's theory, which I think I have heard before, is a shrewd and natural one. His other theory, however, about the evolution of the tufty distribution of the wool on the Bushman's head, is, I think, not so sound. This characteristic is common amongst the negroid tribes all through Africa, and I have remarked the same phenomenon also among tribes of the Bantu race. I hardly think, moreover, that this feature would provide what Dr. Hillier calls a "stalking cap," or that game would be able to distinguish at a distance whether the stalker possessed interstices between the little wool tufts on his woolly black head or not. Dr. Hillier tells us that amongst the Kafirs, the regular negroid type obtains most among the common people. That I think is easily accounted for when we recollect that perhaps half the population of Africa consists not of negroes at all, but of races who have apparently migrated from the north-east and the north-west, peopling on the one hand Abyssinia, Gallaland, Somaliland, and the vast areas occupied in East and Central Africa by the Wahuma, and on the

other hand emanating from "Berbera" and the north-west have overrun West Africa, and founded the Fulani dynasty and its off-shoots in Senegal. Those races are fair, and probably not of African origin. They have got hair just as we have, quite different in structure from the wool of the negroes. Their features are in absolute contrast to those of the negroid tribes, and are regular with a well-marked and often aquiline nasal bone. Their women are therefore much prettier than the negresses, and hence they were, and are, much in demand as wives in the harems of the negroid chiefs. The result has been that the almost European or Asiatic type of these immigrant tribes from the north-east and north-west has left its mark in the families of the chiefs more than among the common people. Undoubtedly Khama among the Bechuanas has sprung from this mixed stock, as also have Mwanga, and Kabrega in the Lake provinces. Dr. Hillier divided the Kafirs into three groups—the tribes of the mountain, of the coast, and of the interior, and he said that the two former were by far the finer and braver. My experience hardly agrees with this. I think that as a rule the dominant tribes inhabit the plains, and have chased the less powerful natives into the mountains, as we saw in the excellent photos just exhibited in the case of the Mashonas, and as I have seen in the case of the hill-dwellers in Nyassaland, who have fled thence from the Angoni, as also in the case of the Ruwenzori, or again of the Mau escarpment "Wandorobbo" in East and Central Africa. In East Africa the coast tribes are often inferior to the interior tribes, because, in the case of the Wa-nyika &c., they have been demoralised by the liquor, and often by the diseases derived from the coast. The same remark applies to the coast tribes of West Africa, as contrasted with the Hausas, Yorubas, and Nupes of the interior. Turning to the more important part of the paper, viz., the suggestive as distinguished from the merely descriptive portion, I notice that Dr. Hillier puts in the foreground the question of the liquor traffic. In the views he has expressed I entirely concur. He has dwelt much on the subject of the demoralisation of the native races by this traffic, but I would venture to submit to you another aspect of the matter, which obtains in West Africa. There the trade gin is *imported* and not manufactured by resident Europeans. In both cases it is a trade interest that is affected, but in the case of the imported liquor in West Africa, the whole of it is made abroad in Germany and Holland, &c., and even the shipping is not entirely in British hands. Greatly as our advent in Africa is to the good of the

native races (as I firmly believe) no practical man would maintain that our Colonial expansion was based on a purely philanthropic motive. We have gone to Africa mainly, I suppose, for our own advantage—to open up new markets, and to give scope to our home industries, yet these are excluded from our own Colonies, by our suicidal encouragement of the importation of foreign-made liquor, which takes the place of the cottons, hardware, and other goods produced by Manchester and Birmingham. Such imports would raise the standard of comfort and promote new wants. Gin is a sterile import, which certainly does not benefit the natives themselves and does not create any new wants, and retards rather than promotes energy and industry. On all grounds, therefore, commercial as well as philanthropic, this is a traffic which is to be condemned entirely, whether the liquor be made on the spot or imported, and I believe that there is no statesman who holds that view more strongly than our Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain. Dr. Hillier named four different modes in which he thought we should endeavour to raise the natives, and Sir Sidney Shippard added a fifth, which, I think, is almost the most important, and that is the establishment of practical industrial schools. This is a policy which I have done my best to advocate for years past, and I rejoice that Lord Kitchener has lent his great influence and popularity to establish a type and model of an African technical school. I do not mean to say that in every part of Africa we shall be able to establish such large and expensive institutions as his, but I think that instead of being always dependent on the missionary and abusing him for not turning out everything we want, we should endeavour ourselves, under the auspices of Government, to train bricklayers, carpenters, smiths, and other handicraftsmen required for the development of the country. I believe that by such a policy, not only would the natives themselves be gainers, but that we should go a long way to create a demand for goods from Manchester, Birmingham, and other manufacturing centres in this country—for the African is nothing if not imitative, and he will copy in his own dwellings the structures you have taught him to erect for you, and turn to account in the improvement of his own mode of life the knowledge he has acquired in the schools for artisans, which I submit are the greatest want Africa has.

Hon. JOHN TUDHOPE : I cannot follow previous speakers into the ethnological and archæological parts of this question, but, as an old Cape Colonist, I should like to offer a few criticisms on the subject of native policy. It occurs to me first of all to say, by way of

supplement to the lecture, that I do not think Dr. Hillier has done quite full justice to the memory of one of the greatest statesmen and pro-consuls of our day, a man who in the course of his distinguished career was identified, not only with South Africa but with other parts of the Empire—I mean the late Sir George Grey. I am sure you will all agree that at a time when Imperialism was not very much in fashion, Sir George Grey persistently preached and carried into effect that doctrine, and had he been living to-day he would have had the satisfaction of seeing his views adopted not only by the legislatures of the Colony but by the Imperial Government itself. It was my good fortune forty years ago to accompany the late Mr. Brownlee, one of our greatest native administrators, to a great meeting held with the Kafir chiefs on the boundaries of Cape Colony, in order to introduce Sir George Grey's scheme for their future government. It was based on this leading principle: that the Kafir chiefs should exercise their authority in co-ordination with the resident British magistrate, and that all fines and penalties should go to a common fund, while the chief himself with his counsellors should receive grants from the Imperial or Colonial treasury; the object of course being to break down the power of the chiefs and raise up the common man, by showing that the latter had an interest in the good government of the country, and not the chief alone. In a few years we had that system in full force with some of the leading tribes, and had the system been pursued I believe we should not have had such risings as that in which Dr. Hillier served as a volunteer in 1875. Now, what was the result of that system? Sir George Grey, had he lived till to-day, would have been the first to cheer the noble sentiment of the Sirdar: "Having conquered, we must civilise," a phrase which, I venture to think, is destined to pass into an aphorism. The first step was the creation of industrial schools. He found the organisation ready in his hands in the great missionary societies, and at various centres large and important industrial schools were established, the result being that we have, on the eastern frontier of the Cape Colony, large numbers of Kafirs who can build houses, make waggons, read books, work the telegraph, and act as police officers and as interpreters in our courts of law. I maintain therefore that we have done something, and a great deal, towards following up the noble policy initiated by Sir George Grey; and although I am aware that, in the short time at his disposal, Dr. Hillier was unable to go into every detail, I should be sorry if you were to go away ignorant of the fact that the Cape has recognised and acted on its obligations

in the direction indicated. With regard to the liquor question, I would say this, that no one has a greater abhorrence of that trade than I have. I have observed its evil effects both in the mines and all through South Africa, and I should be one of the last to defend it. At the same time, I think we ought to have had a little credit given to us for what has been done to overcome the evil, and the difficulties of the position should have been a little more carefully noted. You are aware that the population of Cape Colony is not a homogeneous one ; it is not a purely black, nor yet a purely white population. We have intervening grades—the whity brown and the brown, and so on, until we come to the negro. This population is not all located in several large districts which you could surround with the cordon of prohibition, but is scattered up and down the length and breadth of South Africa. If you introduce prohibition, how are you going to administer it ? The whity-brown man goes to a public house and wants a drink ; the inn-keeper examines his colour to see whether he is black enough to be refused, and if he is not he lets him have the drink. If you are going to prohibit the black man, why not the brown ? And if the brown, why not the whity-brown ? And if the latter, why not the white man himself ? It is not such a simple thing as it at first appears. With regard to the Transkei territories, prohibition practically exists, because the natives are a separate community, divided by boundaries, and the system is very well enforced. In addition we have what are called proclaimed areas. It was within the power of the Government to proclaim certain areas as under prohibition, but practical experience shows that that policy, which I myself advocated, was not a success. It was extremely difficult to prevent liquor going through, and then when the liquor did get through, the people, instead of drinking moderately, used, at their various festivals, to take this "Cape smoke" and drink themselves mad drunk. I think you will see that we recognise our responsibility in this matter at the Cape, and that we have not been idle, although we have been compelled by practical experience to recognise the great difficulties of the position, and to proceed somewhat slower than many enthusiasts consider necessary.

MISS MARY H. KINGSLEY : There is one question I should like to ask Dr. Hillier regarding this exceedingly interesting and valuable statement on the native races in South Africa, and that is how he manages to survive the statement that the black man is not simply a morally and intellectually undeveloped white man, but something different. I made that statement some two years ago after a long

course of study. I did my best to make myself clear on the point, and said he was no more an undeveloped white man than a rabbit was an undeveloped hare, and I have been in boiling-hot water with both black and white ever since; for whatever else the black man is, or is not, he certainly is a person who gets into people's heads and makes them deliriously reckless about what they say, for or against him. I myself think that no one who is not an M.D. or in some way intimately connected with science should be permitted to think about Africans at all for the next twenty years, during which it might be hoped some of the present heated feeling regarding them would die down. My own connection with science is in the direction of the study of law. I was brought up under the influence of Sir Henry Maine and some German students of early law, and I went down to study the African merely because he was the most interesting sort of human being—from an early law point of view—available—and this study has involved me in a great deal of ethnographical work. I therefore venture to say a few words concerning the method of classifying of tribes at present used. I have nothing to say regarding Dr. Hillier's admirable adherence to Huxley's primary divisions—the *ulotrichi* (woolly-haired) and the *leiostrichi* (smooth-haired), beyond that I wish we had more of this anatomical basis of race classification used. But of the use he makes of the deeply irritating word Bantu—which, as he tells you, means "man"—go into equatorial West Africa, and you will find a modification of it in Bâ, as in Bâ fangh, Baarkili and so on. Go further into West Africa, right into the Niger swamps, and you find the root again in Br, still meaning the same thing. There is a great deal that is interesting in this root, as there is in every root word; but as I wish to differ with philology, I will not enter into its interest now, for I am sure classifying tribes by the language they use is extremely unsound in Africa. I have recently been engaged for the Folk Lore Society on a piece of work that has enforced on me the study of the literature of the fifteenth to seventeenth century on West Africa, and on other work which has led me into the Arabian historians on Africa. All I can say is that I have survived, and these things have enforced on me the conviction that language is no criterion for race distribution in Africa—a conviction commenced, in my own experiences, in the regions between the Niger and the Congo. For example, you strike the so-called Bantu border-line at Cameroon on the West Coast, but you find the true negro down to as far as the Chiloango river, and you meet him yet again, usually as a handful of a man to deal with, in the interior of Angola. This phenomenon

the philologist cannot account for. I do not say he has tried, but the historians of that region tell you all about it—in forsaken languages it is true, but they tell you. You all know Diego Cam, when he discovered the Kingdom of Congo, discovered also it was in an awful row with the Gagas or Gindes or Jagas; authorities differ as to spelling, but do not differ on one point, that those fearsome people came from behind Sierra Leone. Then again I am sure you have all read that most fascinating book “*Purchas His Pilgrims*,” and remember the most charming thing in it, the strange adventures of Andrew Battell of Leigh in Essex, who was for near eighteen years a prisoner in the Congo regions, and who tells you all about these people who came from behind Sierra Leone, and were fearsome, warlike cannibals, but kind men to Andrew, and who had in his days, from 1589 on, fought their way down south through Africa right into the heart of Angola below Congo. I believe there is little reason to doubt that the warlike tribes of East Central and South Africa are descendants of West Africans. I think if you will take Africa to-day down through its centre, you will find originating in the West Soudan a line of fighting men with a regular military organisation, and that the southern end of these men are the Zulu men who have taken on Bantu language, and to a less extent Bantu culture, but primarily men who are a cross between the true negro and the Berber races, often called Arab. You will find the highest development of the culture of these negroid races in their old homes, the southern wing region of the West Soudan. I beg to respectfully refer you to Dr. Freeman’s admirable work on Ashanti and Jaman, the best work written on West Africa since the eighteenth century, and to the other authorities, Bastian, Binger, Houst, and what information we have on the Hausa states to-day. But I beg to say I have no desire to say anything against anyone who says West Africa is different from South Africa, even though it is to the disadvantage of West Africa. I had the honour to meet some time ago a most distinguished authority on East Central Africa who has written three books. I said, “How is it in your last book you don’t think so much of Bantu as you did in your first; you said in that first book the negro was all that is wrong, now you say the Bantu is inferior to the West African negro.” “When I wrote my first book,” he said, “I was living among negroes, when I wrote my last I was among Bantus.” “Oh,” I said, “it’s just a case of the other one must be better than this one.” There is much in this, but I observed, we who live among true negroes look down on Bantu, and they who live among Bantu look down on negroes. I

think the truth is, we neither of us look down on negroes, we look down on those gentle dull creatures so shamefully treated by the negroes, the true Bantu races of Africa, the Fjort, the Bakola, etc. It is given to few men to think clearly on the African question; one of those few men is Sir George Goldie. He has said Africa should be divided up into that region which white men can colonise, in the true sense of the word—a region so admirably represented by South Africa; then a region which white men can colonise to much the same extent as they can in India—the high lands of British Central Africa; and then that region which white men cannot colonise at all in the true sense of the word—West Africa. This is politically the division of Africa we must keep in our mind, remembering England wants markets as well as Colonies; and so West Africa, the richest raw material market in the world, is as much use to her as a Colony, and she can hold it easily by a garrison of Englishmen as a feeding-ground for her manufacturing classes here at home. But all the problems concerning the government of natives in market regions are different from those in colonisable regions. To put it briefly, in West Africa the most valuable asset you have is the native, for on him and his prosperity depends your trade. In South Africa this is not the case; you can replace the native with any other sort of man you please, or do the work yourself. I only personally know West Africa, and I know enough of that to see how difficult it is to avoid misunderstanding and making mistakes unless you have extensive local knowledge. I therefore have never said a word on South African affairs beyond saying West Africa is better, and I shall certainly not attempt to do so now before so many South African experts.

Mr. H. R. Fox-Bourne (Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society): In thanking Dr. Hillier for his interesting and valuable lecture, and especially for the clear recognition in it that justice is due to the native races under British rule in South Africa, I may be allowed to call attention to two or three points raised in it. I am not scientist enough to discuss his hypothesis that the brown, "tufted head" of the Bushman and Hottentot is "a stalking-cap provided by Nature," that is, "an adaptation to the requirements of his environment," arrived at "by a process of natural selection," in order that he may the more easily and safely hunt the wild animals on which he lives. But, whether it is correct or not, I would suggest that a like and more plausible explanation may be offered for the deceptions that natives are blamed for practising on the new-comers, who too often hunt *them* down as little better than

wild animals. Bushmen have had to defend themselves as best they could against Hottentots, both of them against Kafirs, all three against Boers and Englishmen, in the successive stages of South African conquest. What wonder if, in their efforts to protect themselves against stronger races, the weaker races encroached upon have resorted to such cunning devices as were possible to them in the hope of outwitting the intruders, and adapting themselves to what appeared to be "the requirements of their environments." Turning to the latter part of Dr. Hillier's paper, in which he describes and commends the "native policy" now in force, I am in hearty agreement with all he has said about the duty of restraining and, as far as possible, suppressing the supply of drink to natives. But it must be remembered that for the vice of drunkenness natives are not, to any large extent, themselves responsible. It is mainly an imported vice, due, along with other imported vices, to the greed and evil influence of the white intruders. In trying to keep drink from the natives, as we should do by all the means in our power, we confer no positive benefit upon them, we only lessen one of the evils incident to our presence among them. In the way of positive benefit to them Dr. Hillier gives prominence to our handling of "the labour question." He says, "the dignity of labour is the first lesson the native has to learn." But wherein consists "the dignity of labour"? Surely, in its being resorted to by free men and in their being free to enjoy and profit by the rewards of their toil. There is no dignity in forced labour or in any modern substitute for the slavery we profess to have abolished. South African natives, like other natives, are accused of laziness, and it is urged that they must be compelled, in one way or another, to do their share of work in the world. All experience proves that they are ready enough to work, and can easily be encouraged to work, if it is shown to be worth their while. Dr. Hillier himself admits this when he says, "The prosperity and wealth of Basutoland are largely owing to the fact that the men go in great numbers to the diamond mines and gold mines, and return with their earnings to Basutoland." But, as he says in another tell-tale sentence, "Basutoland is a sort of native sanctuary where no European is allowed to own land, and is directly under the rule of the Crown." Basutoland was rescued from the ruinous condition in which it was under Cape rule, and, entrusted to the firm and equitable administration of Sir Marshal Clarke, has prospered amazingly. Its people, practically left to manage their own affairs, make profitable use of their lands, and, going abroad as much as they choose to

earn as much money as they care for, are free on returning home to get all the advantage they can out of their modest wealth. But this, of course, is not an arrangement agreeable to the white men who covet their land and want to use their labour for their own benefit. In saying nothing about the land question, Dr. Hillier has left a serious gap in his review of the native policy in South Africa. The land-hunger of the white men, their desire to appropriate the land that the natives consider to belong to them, is the main cause of the numberless wars, great and little, that have occurred, and of all the troubles between whites and blacks. How to deal with this, how to reconcile the rival claims of blacks and whites, is the hardest of all the South African problems. Sir George Grey, the great statesman who has been referred to by a previous speaker, did something to show how it might be solved in his day. But the problem has become much graver and more complicated since his day.

Dr. C. F. HARFORD-BATTERSBY : It is a very happy thing to find medical men like Dr. Hillier devoting so much time to the study of the native races, because, from whatever point of view we seek to develop Africa, we ought to endeavour to find out what are the particular characteristics of the races under our rule. I agree that we cannot lay too much stress on the great importance of simple industrial training, and having myself once been a missionary in West Africa, and having recently paid a visit of inspection to all the mission stations of the Church Missionary Society on the Niger, I may claim to speak with some authority on that point. At the same time, I think we must admit, as we have heard in this room, that there are exceptional cases of natives rising to a position not very much, if at all, inferior to our own. With regard to the question of the liquor traffic, I have the honour to represent the Duke of Westminster's Committee for dealing with the question of the demoralisation of the races by the liquor traffic. The question of South Africa has come before us, and only last month we addressed a memorial to Sir Alfred Milner, calling attention to a remarkable series of statements made by various native inspectors in the Cape Colony with regard to this matter. I will not go over the ground already so well traversed, but I do earnestly hope that those who are connected with South Africa will kindly give us their advice as to what action should be taken in the matter. South Africa, as we know, is not directly affected by the decisions of the Brussels Conference, which we are expecting to re-assemble next year, seeing that so large a part of it is under British control, and

therefore does not concern the other Powers; but we sincerely trust that something will be done to deal with this most important question in the Cape Colony. It does seem rather a scandal that whilst in Rhodesia and other Protectorates in South Africa, there should be excellent methods enforced, yet in the old Colony there should be such deplorable reports brought to our notice of the state of affairs existing there.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. LORD LOCH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.): It is now my duty briefly to sum up the discussion that has taken place on Dr. Hillier's interesting paper. First, as regards the liquor traffic: I do not think the question is fully understood in this country. We find that in Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, the Transkei, Pondoland, and elsewhere, liquor is prohibited, and that the law is strictly carried out. As regards the Cape Colony, Mr. Tudhope has pointed out various difficulties in the way of carrying out a similar law, but the question of prohibiting liquor among the natives has, I know, received, and will, I have no doubt, continue to receive the constant and anxious consideration of the Cape Government, and what can be done to remedy the state of things which is complained of, and in some districts justly complained of, will, I am sure, be done. The lecturer referred to the rapid increase of the native population in South Africa. As regards those countries which are adapted for European colonisation, the rapid increase of the natives is a great and difficult problem for the future to solve. In other parts of Africa which are ill adapted for large European settlements the increase of the population is no doubt beneficial, by providing the labour necessary for the development of the country. In the Cape Colony, and even further north, in parts of Rhodesia, it will become a serious matter for consideration in future what course should be pursued to meet the difficulties that are sure to arise from the rapid increase of the native over the European population. With respect to the question of education, I in a great measure agree with Sir Sidney Shippard. I think we are rather apt to attempt to over-educate the natives; their intelligence is certainly not to be compared to that of Europeans, but I do not quite agree with him in the comparison he draws between the natives of Africa and the natives of India. The latter are a highly intelligent class, and stand on an entirely different footing as regards culture and civilisation from the natives of Africa. For the natives under British rule in Africa, I think we may fairly claim we are doing the best, both in their interests as well as in our own, by confining our efforts to the establishment of schools and

teaching them useful and practical industries. In Basutoland industrial schools have long been established, and the results are most satisfactory, likewise in the Cape Colony institutions of this class are doing a useful work. Instruction to that extent is, I think, beneficial alike to the natives and to the Europeans, but to carry education to the extent advocated by some persons is, I think, altogether mistaken kindness. It has been complained that the natives are frequently deprived of their land, and what used to be the Crown Colony of Bechuanaland is quoted as an example. But this was the result of the late native rising in that country; and where it has been done there, and in similar cases, it is the result of the white coming in contact with the native; and, however much it is to be regretted, it is, I fear, inevitable. The only good that results from what is undoubtedly an evil is the fact that the European, when he does acquire the land, develops its capabilities in a way that adds to the general prosperity of the country, and the natives thus indirectly benefit. But notwithstanding this we should not forget that our position in South Africa is one of very grave responsibility, and in endeavouring to do the best for the development of this great country we must not lose sight of the interests of the native races whom we have taken under our protection. I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Hillier for his able and interesting paper.

Dr. ALFRED HILLIER: I am very much obliged to you for your kind vote of thanks, and still more for the attention which you gave to the reading of my paper. We are fortunate to-night in having present a number of speakers who may be regarded as experts on matters relating to Africa, central and south. In this connection I think I ought, with reference to Colonel Lugard's remarks, to say that if I ventured possibly a little too far into Central Africa in some of my generalisations, he has gone a little too far south in some of his. When he says that he takes exception to the division of the Bantu races in South Africa into mountain, coast, and interior tribes, and to my description of their characteristics, I venture to say that he is somewhat in conflict with historical evidence. The coast tribes in South Africa have been the fierce fighting tribes with whom nearly all our wars have occurred. Take the Zulu war and the wars on the eastern frontier—all were with these coast tribes; and after them came the Basutos, one of the mountain tribes with whom the Cape Colony waged unsuccessful war. So that, whatever may obtain in Central Africa, there is no doubt that this division, which is also Dr.

Theal's, is a sound one, and the characteristics I have described are in accordance with historical evidence. I am very glad to see here my old friend Mr. Tudhope; there is no one better qualified than he is to speak on the subject of native races. He was once Minister for Native Affairs in the Cape Colony, and is thoroughly conversant with them. With reference to the possibilities of education, I am glad to hope he is right, but as to his defence of the Cape Liquor Act, when he says we must give them "a little credit" in the matter, I am bound to say, to be quite frank, that the credit should be distinctly little. The Liquor law, as at present in operation, is a discredit to the Colony. An act which provides for the wholesale, certainly the retail, sale of liquor by farmers on their farms to the natives, is open to serious condemnation, and as to the argument about the whity-brown man, and the brown-white man, although perhaps this is a difficulty, and not a very creditable one, yet I would remind him that these difficulties exist elsewhere where prohibition is insisted upon, and therefore cannot be held to make this an impracticable measure. Until, therefore, this Liquor Act is altered, the amount of credit which I am prepared to give to the Government of the Cape Colony is very little. Miss Kingsley, as we all know, has travelled a great deal in West Africa, and has made the native races a matter of study; she has made some interesting comments on the subject which I am afraid I cannot follow in detail at this hour. She took exception to the term Bantu. It is a word which I think ethnology has sanctioned, and until some better term is found I am obliged to accept it. If Miss Kingsley will do me the honour to refer to my Paper, she will see that I agree in thinking that the Bantu races *are* the result of the intermingling of some North African race with the negro. Mr. Fox Bourne spoke of my assumption that the tufted wool of the Bushman was an adaptation to environment. I made no such assumption. I suggested what I thought was a rational explanation of an extraordinary phenomenon occurring among people who may almost be regarded as part of the fauna of the country. It is merely a theory. Mr. Fox Bourne also referred to the question of native labour, and said this labour should be free, not forced: I do not consider the mild degree of taxation placed on the Glen Grey natives can be regarded as anything amounting to force. It is an admirable measure which expresses, in a practical form, the opinion of the ruling powers that labour is a duty, and that unless a man has acquired the status of a freeholder, he must be prepared to do a certain amount of work and

not leave everything to the women folk. I am very much indebted to Lord Loch for the kind manner in which he has referred to my Paper, and I have now very much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to him for presiding. It has been particularly gratifying to me to see him in the chair to-night—for I can remember him since I was a boy at King William's College in the Isle of Man and he was Governor of the Island. Since that time he has occupied high and honourable positions under the Queen, with credit to himself and to the country, and, as a Peer in the House of Lords, he now takes a ripe experience and matured wisdom to the highest counsels of State.

Lord Loch briefly replied, and the proceedings then terminated.

An afternoon Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, December 13, 1898—Henry J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G., in the chair—when Mr. James Forrester Anderson read a Paper on

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF MAURITIUS.¹

IN this Paper the Author gives us an insight into the staple industry of the island of Mauritius from its early days to the present time, by telling us first of the sugar-cane, its introduction in the island about the year 1747 under the French Governor, Mahé de Labourdonnais, from the Dutch East Indies—the first sugar-factory belonging to Monsieur Mahé de La Villebague, the Governor's brother—the cultivation of the cane, the various modes thereof, from the stem, the "tops" or heads, and the seeds, the last mode being a thing of reality only eight or nine years ago. In speaking of the various species of the cane, the Author deals with the comparative richness in sugar of certain species, the diseases of the cane, the havoc made by the destructive moth, the "Borer" (*Xyleborus perforans*), the only remedy for which is the cutting away of the contaminated shoot and burning it. The disappearance of former rich species of cane, which yielded an average of five tons per acre, is due, according to the Author's opinion, to the exhaustion of the soil and to the incessant cultivation of a single species from year to year, the feebleness of constitution thus produced rendering the cane more liable to disease. Several estates have been worked over ninety years without remission; hence the soil needs to be renovated by high doses of guano and good manure, and when the planter to-day realises an average crop of two tons per acre he considers himself most fortunate. This is far from the handsome average of bygone years, when his predecessors were able to get 18s. per cwt. for their sugars, instead of 8 rs.—i.e. 10s. 8d.—or even less, which is the present-day average market price due to the abnormal and unfair competition of the bounty-fed beet sugar on the Indian and European markets.

The Author enumerates the difficulties against which the Mauritius planter has to contend—viz. droughts, diseases of the cane, coupled with the attack by the "Borer," and cyclones. Droughts, which are now much more frequent than in the past, are undoubtedly occasioned by the stagnation of the watercourses, specially in the lowlands, brought on by deforestation, which has

¹ A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library, and is always available for reference.

been the cause of ruin to many an estate, and which has carried desolation and barrenness into localities once rich in luxuriant vegetation, and where the much-to-be-dreaded malaria was never known before. The only radical remedy, Mr. Anderson asserts, is for the Government to buy up *all* the lands surrounding the watercourses and rewood them with good hardy forest trees; but the Local Government is altogether unable to do anything in that direction without material help from the Home Government.

A cyclone is the most terrible foe of the Mauritius planter, of an instance of which the Author was an eye-witness in the month of April 1892, when the standing crop was reduced by 80,000 tons on the preceding, and the following crop by 7,000 on the cyclone year—viz. from 124,000 tons of 1891–92 to 94,000 in 1892–93, and from 94,000 (1892–93) to 87,000 in 1893–94. The planter passes through anxious times from the month of October to the month of May, the hurricane season; hence the barometer is a most valuable piece of furniture in the Mauritian home. The island pulled itself up, however, soon after, for the very next two years the crop rose to an average of 128,000 tons, last year to that of 120,000, or a little over, and the present crop, 1898 to 1899, promises to be the handsomest on record for many years past, being estimated at a minimum of 150,000 tons. What with the somewhat insurmountable obstacles in the way, the Mauritius planter is surely to be congratulated for his spirit of energy and enterprise in face of the ravages of the bounty-fed monster on the markets of the world. He is doing his very best to produce his sugar at the lowest possible cost, which should not be higher than 6 rs. (8s.) per hundred lbs. (50 kilos.), as only at that cost will he be able to derive a reasonable profit on his sales. Many an estate did not realise more than 7·80 rs. (8s. 9d.) as their average last year, and could hardly put anything by.

The sugar crops, or rather the exports of sugar, for the last ten years to 1896, in round numbers were as follows :

1886–1887	. . . . .	102,376 tons (1,000 kilos. per ton).
1887–1888	. . . . .	124,073 "
1888–1889	. . . . .	132,172 "
1889–1890	. . . . .	124,564 "
1890–1891	. . . . .	129,443 "
1891–1892	. . . . .	124,759 "
1892–1893	. . . . .	94,097 "
1893–1894	. . . . .	87,408 "
1894–1895	. . . . .	139,449 "
1895–1896	, , , , ,	117,430 "

(Garrioch's Mauritius Almanac, 1899).

The largest exportation is to *India*, which in 1896 took over 48,000 tons, while *Australia*, which at first took the most of the sugars of the island, received only 18,000 and odd tons; the *Cape Colony* has surpassed her by 3,000 tons; the *United States of America* now stand fourth in the Mauritius sugar markets, taking in 1896 about 10,000 tons.

After passing in a cursory review the various improvements in machinery for the conversion of the saccharine juice to crystallised sugar which have superseded the old systems or processes of the original planters, who in Mauritius have always been sugar makers at the same time, Mr. Anderson speaks of the diffusion process which two estates, "Britannia" in the south and "Mon Rocher" in the north, tried not long since; but these estates had to give up this new process (which is, however, doing wonders in Egypt) on account of the costly items of fuel and labour it entailed, and also for other reasons. Besides the natural difficulties, enumerated above, the planter has to meet the material difficulties in the heavy items of his budget, such as fuel, guano, rice and grain, and monthly wages, all of which are now higher than in the time of his forefathers. The Paper, in dealing with the Coolie labour question, a very vexed question some twelve or fourteen years ago, shows how, through the judicious working of the New Labour Law, a cordial *entente* now reigns between the planter and his labourers. One of the Governors of the island, Sir Arthur Gordon, now Lord Stanmore, inaugurated an era of contentment and happiness for the Indian labourers by grappling the thorny question in all its aspects, which has resulted in establishing that spirit of mutual goodwill between employer and employee conducive to the prosperity of the Colony. An evidence among others of the welfare of the Indian labourer in the island is that more than one have had to their credit in the Government Savings Bank deposits of 20,000 rs., or more; and a still more important fact is that some are now proprietors or co-proprietors of sugar estates.

The above facts, apart from the equally vital question of India being now the chief market for the Mauritius sugars, and from the Indian population of the island being in the majority, have an indisputable claim to the serious attention of the Indian Government in the burning question of the day—namely, the protection of the importation of the Mauritius sugars in that Empire against the bounty-fed beet sugar which is overwhelming its markets. The welfare of the Indians in Mauritius, as well as of all the other inhabitants, depends entirely upon the success and prosperity of the sugar industry of the island.

On the other hand, the Mauritians cannot and will not lose the hope and confidence which they have ever had in the affection and devotion of their exalted Sovereign for all her people, however remote from her throne some of them may be, in whose royal crown Mauritius, like an imperceptible gem, shines with as bright a lustre of loyalty and devotedness as any larger jewel in that great Monarch's diadem.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. G. R. LE HUNTE, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of British New Guinea (late Colonial Secretary of Mauritius), said the island was now passing through an extremely critical period in its history, but by improving machinery and lowering the cost of production, the planter would, in his opinion, stand a far better chance of keeping the industry alive than by relying upon Government assistance. The Australian trade with Mauritius was practically closed, while the policy of the French Government in regard to Madagascar had produced a similar result. The real market for the industry was India, and exports were now also being made to Zanzibar. Irreparable damage had been done by the deforestation of large tracts of country in Mauritius. The island would always produce good sugar, but the difficulty would be to find a profitable market for it.

Mr. Justice CONDÉ WILLIAMS, who had spent ten years in the island, thought that if the production and the manufacture of sugar were to be carried on efficiently and remuneratively, that end would be best attained by the separation of the two interests, especially in view of the growing class of peasant proprietors now coming to the front.

Mr. J. A. H. LOUIS quoted some figures to show that bounty-fed sugar was making great progress in India, to the detriment of native-grown and manufactured. The consumer would buy in the cheapest market, and was indifferent as to whether he got a genuine or an adulterated article.

Mr. R. S. ASHTON declared that the question of countervailing duties had been discussed times without end and settled. The proposal of the lecturer would lead the Indian Government to a return to the old plan of protection. He was certain they would not entertain such an absurd proposal. Queensland was prospering by the growth of cane sugar. (No.) The majesty of the consumer would show itself more powerful than that of the producer.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., denied that the question of countervailing duties had been settled, and contended that so-called

free trade required modification in its application according to circumstances.

Mr. R. A. MACFIE was glad to find that the energy and pluck of the planters had been recognised. He denied that the introduction of countervailing duties would be an infringement of free trade. As long as there was no security against unfair competition with bounty-fed sugar, so long would capitalists refuse to invest their money in the West Indies and other sugar-growing Colonies.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G.), in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Anderson, said he was not surprised to find that the discussion following the reading of his interesting paper on the sugar industry in Mauritius had drifted away from that particular Colony, and assumed rather the character of a discussion on the evils of the Continental sugar bounty system and the abolition thereof. He could not agree with those of the speakers who had expressed themselves satisfied that this question, of such vital importance to the sugar-growing Colonies and the refining industries of the Empire, might be looked upon as shelved! He (the Chairman) much regretted that time would not permit of a full discussion of the matter. For his part, he thought the case in favour of the abolition of the bounties was so clear, and the rights of the cane-sugar growers and British refiners so indisputable, that he ventured to hope they would persevere in zealous efforts to remedy the present disastrous condition of the cane-growing Colonies of the Empire, the inhabitants of which did not ask for charity but for justice. Free trade was what they asked for; let our own markets be free from the competition of the heavily protected and bounty-fed produce of the Continent, and British sugar-growers and refiners would be able to hold their own. He thought there were some indications that a more liberal view was gaining ground on this important subject, and he ventured to hope still—especially since the Chamber of Commerce of India and other institutions in that large sugar-producing and sugar-consuming country were turning their attention to the evils caused by the bounty system—that the Imperial Government would ultimately follow the new fiscal arrangements in the United States, and put a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar imported both into this country and India.

Mr. J. F. ANDERSON, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said that negotiations were in progress for making Mauritius a part of the Indian Empire, and if they were brought to a successful issue the island would derive considerable benefit.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 17, 1899, when a Paper on "Queensland's Progress" was read by the Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for the Colony).

General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 29 Fellows had been elected, viz. 14 Resident, 15 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :

Arthur Hervé Browning, Henry S. H. Cavendish, Frank W. Forrester, Charles Gilbertson, Charles F. Harford-Battersby, M.A., M.D., Major R. Hayes-Sadler, Abram Joshua, Henry Kitching, J.P., Herman W. Marcus, James Mitchell, James Moorhead, William Leslie Stewart, John Stroyan, Peter F. Wood.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

T. H. U. Aldridge (Lagos), G. Gerald Bell (Lagos), Harry P. Gill (South Australia), John Hardy (Natal), James M. Hunter (Natal), Charles William Little (New South Wales), Capt. H. Ward Lowry (India), Rev. J. T. Lloyd (Transvaal), Archibald Q. Mordaunt (Swaziland), George Perkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Gold Coast Colony), Frederick G. Roper (West Africa), Abraham Sheard (Transvaal), Johannes Smuts (H.B.M. Consul, Swaziland), Most Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, D.D. (Lord Bishop of Calcutta), E. F. W. Wilkinson (Gold Coast Colony).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The names of Mr. F. H. Dangar, on behalf of the Council, and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle, on behalf of the Fellows, were submitted and approved as Auditors of the Accounts of the Institute for the past year in accordance with Rule 48.

THE CHAIRMAN : I have now to introduce to those of you who do not know him already my friend, the Agent-General for Queensland. Sir Horace Tozer was for a good many years a Member of the

Legislative Assembly in Queensland, and was from 1890 to 1898 a very active Minister of the Crown in that Colony. For several months in 1897 he acted as Premier during the absence of Sir Hugh Nelson in England. I am quite sure you will hear from him a very full and accurate account, as far as time permits, of the progress of Queensland.

The Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., then read his Paper on

QUEENSLAND'S PROGRESS.

1. INTRODUCTION.

IN response to the request of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute that I should read a paper on the progress of the Colony of Queensland, I will endeavour to comply and confine my observations to the period which has elapsed since previous papers were discussed.

Though my memory would carry me back to the first year of the Colony's history, yet for all practical purposes a review of the work of the last ten years will suffice, especially as during that period my official position as a member of the Executive Council gave me the opportunity to derive more information than through the ordinary channels.

I have no desire to make this a sketch-book of the Colony, nor, in face of the instructive papers which have been read before this and other Societies, should there now exist any necessity to remind you of its early history, its physical features, or geological formation.

Notwithstanding that two papers have been read on the Mineral Resources of the Colony, in view of the great importance I attach to this industry I should have devoted more space to that particular subject, and have referred in detail to its expansion since 1884; but this can be better described by a gentleman of the highest scientific attainments, Mr. R. L. Jack, Government Geologist of Queensland, whose name was appropriately mentioned, and whose work was worthily complimented here fifteen years ago, when reference was made to him "as a scientist who had done as much for Queensland as perhaps anyone who had ever gone there," and whose researches—always trustworthy—you can now obtain from himself. He is on his way to England to superintend the comprehensive Mining Exhibit which Queensland intends to show at the Greater Britain Exhibition at Earl's Court in May

next. I shall consequently content myself with a general reference to mining in its appropriate place.

2. "THE PRODIGAL PERIOD."

At the commencement of 1885, when the Colony had just completed twenty-five years of a separate existence, the population had increased from 25,000 to about 800,000, and the public loan indebtedness had approximated twenty millions. The distribution of such a considerable sum had created an artificial prosperity which abnormally inflated values, particularly of land. Doubtless a portion of the money then spent might with more patience and experience have been used to better advantage, but the policy of progress was so popular that legislation in the direction of attracting labourers to settle permanently on the lands and become producers did not keep pace with the expenditure; but there undoubtedly remained a considerable settlement, as is evidenced by the increase of population. The fact that Queensland is traversed by 2,750 miles of railroad in good condition, with ample working plant returning even presently nearly three per cent. on the capital cost of eighteen millions, and bettering 410 millions of acres of unsold crown lands, is some assurance that the money borrowed has on the whole been well invested. In 1884 a new Land Law was passed which, whilst securing to the pioneers of the pastoral industry a continued reasonable extension of their holdings, substituted the tenure of leasing, and offered attraction to the smaller capitalists in grazing selections at a low rental. This policy had also for its object the establishment of an annual fund for the purpose of substantially assisting the Treasury to pay the increasing demand for interest consequent on the expenditure of loans in works whose productiveness was largely in the future, and depended on increased population; but this was not at once attained, and special sales of land became a temporary expedient. Meanwhile there did not exist much activity in the selection of grazing farms; it was, however, generally recognised as the policy of the Colony, and one most likely to conduce to the permanent benefit of the then increasing population, and to still further attract desirable colonists, that as soon as the exigencies of the Treasury would permit, and certainly on the termination of the old leases, this country should not be again let in large areas, but as grazing farms and homesteads: this has since been carried out, so that no less than 14,000,000 acres have been rented under this system; and, in

addition to providing for much closer settlement, gives hopes that the financial results which have been by circumstances deferred for almost fifteen years may now have some prospect of realisation.

3. ARTESIAN WATER.

The portion of Queensland best adapted for sheep farming is situated to the west of the main, or coast range; that portion of it which is wholly within the tropical belt is made up largely of undulating lands and extensive plains, and is abundantly watered; the grasses also are luxuriant and nutritious. The remainder includes the famous Darling Downs, and extends to the extreme western boundary, where rolling downs cover a basin of artesian water, probably the most extensive in the world. Prior to the discovery of this water, the irregular and scanty rainfall gave no hopes of successful pastoral operations save in extensive areas, but within the last ten years the transformation has been rapid. Though much of this country contains the nutritious Mitchell and blue grasses, stock suffered greatly and perished in numbers; but now that the artesian water has been tapped almost everywhere in 376 different bores, yielding 215 million gallons daily, vegetation not only flourishes luxuriantly, but thirsty stock no longer largely perish from want of the much needed beverage. In many parts of the west, and particularly the south-west, these endless plains are covered with several varieties of succulent shrubs and forests of mulga, which, with the valuable salt bush, provide provender for the stock when the natural grasses are parched and withered from want of rain. This country, though some thousands of feet above the sea, is almost level, and it is no uncommon sight to see teams, loaded with over 100 bales of wool each, toiling across and often through these plains drawn by unshod horses or by bullocks, whose only sustenance is the mulga tree, fallen in clumps by the drivers. As a sample of what can be done with these lands, I recently visited a grazing selection within five miles of the railway station at Cunnamulla, containing about 10,000 acres, the rental of which was under 1½d. per acre. The owner had been a carrier on the roads, and had accumulated by that means a sum of about £500. The piece of land he selected was waterless. Satisfied that artesian water could be found, he bargained with an enterprising firm to sink the bore, the water in which was struck at about 1,500 feet and averaged over a million gallons a day. This not only sufficed for his own purposes, but ample remained to supply his

neighbours, and also to provide water for market gardens. Being thrifty, and having acquired his experience in the school of necessity, his home and administration buildings, though comfortable, were not extravagant. By purchasing well-bred cast-off ewes which the pastoralists were willing to sell for a few shillings each, he had managed to obtain a flock of lambs, and had succeeded in not only having the land and buildings, but the bore, free from debt, and hoped shortly his sheep would have increased to one to the acre, which he reckoned as the carrying capacity of his land. As the warm water from the bore enabled him to scour his wool, and the surplus supply had assumed a good rental value, he calculated that in future his income would be equal to what some leading professional gentlemen in this metropolis set down as their earnings. I will not pretend to promise that this is or will be the case even with the average grazing farmer, but I do say that there is now, and will be for years to come, equally good land available to all who desire to select it at even a lower rental, and in favoured localities, and that with patience, perseverance, and thrift the case referred to will be that of hundreds, and I hope thousands of others who now waste their opportunities from want of knowledge. Nature forces this water to the surface, from which it is diverted in shallow channels dug out by an appliance somewhat like a snow plough, which, drawn by bullocks, makes an indentation in the surface to be subsequently fashioned to the required shallow depth by the hydraulic action of the stream, whilst in other places it is cast into the natural channels and there creates constant running water. And not only is this stream used for pastoral and irrigation purposes, but in places it is sufficient by its own pressure to supply large towns, as is the case at Charleville, where the bore, opened in 1890, which has been supplying three million gallons a day, now reticulates the town and supplies water, not only for domestic purposes, but for the extinguishment of fires and general cleansing of the town. The pressure and temperature vary. In Thargomindah, a town almost on the southern and western borders, there exists one bore 2,680 feet deep, the pressure on its 6-inch pipe being 245 lb., and the temperature 166°. These bores turn a number of turbines, some of which, in a locality once considered to be a desert and distant 750 miles from the metropolis, assist to supply the town with electric light, whilst others keep in motion the welcome punkahs; and one used by the editor of the local newspaper turned an opal-cutting machine, which operates upon the finest opals—almost the only mineral so far discovered in this

fertile pastoral region. The depths at which artesian water is struck vary from 200 to 5,000 feet, the latter depth being probably the deepest artesian bore extant. There are, however, some reasons for anxiety in regard to the permanence of this water supply, which will probably call for measures for its conservation at an early date. I have given this subject prominence because this discovery of a supply of artesian water was the commencement of a new era in Queensland's progress and Nature's compensation—through the art and ingenuity of man—for many of the difficulties and obstacles inseparable from the development of new territory under untried conditions.

4. RETRENCHMENT.

Financial institutions and individuals, satisfied that the progress was permanent, had also borrowed largely from abroad at high rates of interest upon values then considered real, and had invested capital to a large amount, so that when the monetary crisis extended to Queensland, the interest Bill became a subject of anxiety, not only to the Government but to individuals. It then became apparent that the credit which had become impaired by a chain of circumstances not wholly associated with Queensland or even Australasia could only be restored by proof that the natural resources of the Colony, properly stimulated by social action and by legislation on sound economic principles, were sufficient to pay the general interest Bill and to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure in the public finances. These colonists, trained in a school of adversity, when it became apparent to them that self-denial and pluck were the harbour lights to guide them to a return to prosperity, set to work with a will to retrench their expenditure, and put forth all their energies in the direction of increased production. Those who knew Queensland longest and best never despaired of the result, and with the example of the Government in the operations of the State commenced their up-hill work. Save in a few cases of particular note all classes of the community assisted, and, whilst determined to faithfully conserve the bulk of the public lands as a further security for the money borrowed and for the benefit of posterity, patiently submitted to retrenchment. The system of keeping the public accounts shows the actual transactions of each year in the most reliable form. It shows the cash receipts and disbursements not only *in* the year, but *for* the year as well, as far as it is possible in a Colony with such an extent of territory ;

and, in addition, an ordinary mercantile balance sheet is now prepared showing the net returns under each head. Thus assured of the reliability of the Treasurer's public accounts the four consecutive surpluses of revenue over expenditure since the financial crisis referred to must be satisfactory. This result has not been arrived at by any increased taxation, nor by the sacrifice of any capital assets, for whereas in 1890 the taxation per head was £8 17s. 7d., last year it was reduced to £8 5s. 2d., and whilst in the same period the land sales revenue was £1 7s. 2d. last year it was only £1 8s. 5d. per head. In case anyone desires to be further assured, and will refer to the account I have referred to which forms a part of the Treasury budget, he will find that last year the net cost of the Government of the Colony was £1,900,000, found to the amount of £1,500,000 from Customs, Excise, Stamp, Dividend Duty, and Licences; £75,000 from Land Revenue, and the balance, £325,000, from purely pastoral occupation. Though there are local rates averaging about 1d. in the £ on the capital value of land without improvements, there is no land or income tax, whilst of the indirect taxation through the Customs about one-half of the total is raised from fermented and spirituous liquors, tobacco, and opium. Some criticisms have appeared on the soundness of the Colony's securities, because on a population basis it appears as the heaviest borrower of all the Australias. But though population may be one factor in determining this question, the use that has been made of the money is the most important. Judged by this test Queensland has nothing to fear. By prudent legislation the whole of the Colony is under local government, whose loans are provided by the Treasury. If we exclude these and the unexpended loan balances, the public debt approximates thirty millions. This money has been expended in railways, water bores, and tanks, electric telegraphs, roads and bridges, and national defence works, whilst almost all the land connected with these assets, now bettered in value, has been supplied by the State. These remain as security for the amount of the loan liability; and if, as against any deficiency, the unsold land of the Crown—412 millions of acres—is reckoned at even the lowest selling price, and to this is added the private wealth of the people, about £150,000,000, there is ample security. I may observe that whilst the gross interest Bill amounts to £1,825,000, the net annual interest payable is even presently only £385,000, showing that the loan investments are reproductive in part, and as population increases will surely become so in the whole.

The principal products contributing to the progress of the Colony are derived from three primary sources: pastoral, mineral, and agricultural, which I propose to deal with in this order because it is their relative direct value.

5. PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

The pastoral tenants, or, as they are locally termed, "squatters," were in occupation of large tracts in Queensland prior to its separation from New South Wales, and were left undisturbed till 1868, when longer leases were allowed in the unsettled districts; and inducements were offered to existing Crown tenants to surrender part of their runs in consideration of a renewed lease for the remainder. Most of these leases in the settled districts have now expired, and the land is being rapidly taken up, under various tenures, in smaller areas. The term "unsettled" no longer applies to that territory, which was, in fact, largely so when the term was first used, for, by the advent of railways, the discovery of artesian water, and the necessity to stock, it has become almost entirely occupied. It is quite true the occupation is not of that character which is most beneficial to the State. After the user, almost since separation by those pioneers of this industry who devoted many of the best years of their life and contributed so largely to the success of the Colony, their holdings have largely passed into the hands of financial institutions whose directors and shareholders are for the most part absentees, and an overseer remains in charge with only such hands as are absolutely necessary to run the concern to the best payable advantage, which, from overcapitalisation, in many cases is not always realised. The runs now held under pastoral lease are 2,874, with a gross area of 882 thousand square miles, having a rent roll of £350,000, whilst practically the settled districts are all open to the public under the various liberal tenures of the new land law. Recently pastoralists have been offered a further extension for a period of twenty-one years, and special concessions at an almost nominal minimum rent are proposed in regard to runs near the South Australian border, so that the impression which prevails, that the State, as landlord, is illiberal, or, as some contend, unjust to the pioneers of this industry, has no foundation. Parliament has always been sympathetic with any reasonable case made out by the pastoralists, and has ever charged reasonable rents, low railway charges, and granted concessions of further terms of years whenever special circumstances have warranted them. There exists no reason

for alarm on the subject ; it is the best interest of the State to keep their railways fully employed, and by reasonable rents to keep permanent tenants for all the pastoral territory. If, after the extended term is over, the State can accomplish both these objects, most likely the preference will be to existing tenants ; but the Act of last year is a clear and distinct notice that in all probability by that period these areas will be required for closer settlement by a rapidly increasing population, and if the change brings with it personal occupation by smaller men, the gain to the Colony will be considerable, and those who have used these lands for almost half a century will then have to make way for others. Up to the present, grazing farms give an average rent of £3 14s. 8d. per square mile, whilst on first-class runs the average rent for second periods is only £2 7s. 6d., and over the whole area £1 6s. 8d. At any rate the new system will, long before that time, have had such a trial that it will then be known whether it will best pay the State to renew the leases or not. Good land can be acquired at almost nominal rates, under tenures suitable to all requirements ; agricultural farms at a minimum of 3d. an acre ; scrub selections for a term of thirty years without any rental at all for twenty years, whilst grazing selections and homesteads, not exceeding 20,000 acres, can be secured at a minimum rental of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an acre for a maximum period of twenty-one years, upon condition that the occupant fence in his area within three years ; and so largely have these liberal provisions been availed of, and especially by experienced farmers from all places, that last year's selection was a record : no less than 1,574 farms, containing 3,629,651 acres, have been selected at an annual rental to the State of £24,025.

Main Trunk Railways have been extended from Brisbane to Cunnamulla, 613 miles ; from Rockhampton to Longreach, 427 miles ; and from Townsville to Winton, 318 miles—so that the principal disability to the successful carrying on of pastoral operations, distance, has been minimised. In the last return before me, that for the year 1898, the total value of exports from Queensland was £10,079,000, being an excess of £1,858,000 as compared with the previous year, and when we find considerably over one-half of this is contributed by this pastoral industry, it proves not only its present importance, but the probabilities of expansion under new conditions. The State has put forth its full powers to remove any undue obstacles to its successful development, postal and telegraphic facilities have been everywhere provided, experimental bores have been sunk in numerous places, subsidies have been paid to local

authorities to keep local roads in repair and keep down pests of all kinds, and protection of life and property has always been considered the paramount duty of the Government. Then, when co-operation seemed advisable and could not be secured by voluntary effort, various Acts have been passed enforcing the system, and almost in all cases vesting the management in those who provided the funds; thus we have a variety of separate funds, specially provided by the industry, such as The Brands, Sheep, Meat and Dairy, Marsupial, and Diseases in Stock Fund. These contributions, though no doubt a heavy drain on the industry, are essential to its success. The principal harbours have been so dredged that suitable steamers can now come to the wharves, thus avoiding the heavy costs of lighterage, and at the present moment there is no obstacle to steamers drawing twenty-five feet of water navigating the Brisbane River up to the wharves of the metropolis.

Stimulated and largely assisted by the Meat and Dairy Encouragement Act, meatworks for freezing, tinning, extract, and boiling down have been provided in suitable localities, which last year operated on a million sheep and 800,000 head of cattle. So much has been written about meat freezing that it is not necessary to even recapitulate results. I am, however, in a position to state that no disease-tainted meat is ever allowed to leave Queensland's shores for other countries, and that the inspection by the officials of the State is and has always been of the most searching nature. Unfortunately, inferior meat has now and then been sent away on owners' account, but this has recently been remedied by legislation adopting classification, and grading of all products, so that in future the veterinary certificate will not only be an absolute guarantee as to freedom from all disease, but the grading certificates will insure that nothing but the very best produce is in future allowed to leave the Colony. That the prices given by the consumers here would give a margin of profit to the Queensland producer is admitted, as is also the fact that the prejudice against the product is steadily diminishing; but notwithstanding many and often unselfish efforts to reduce the expenses of distribution, the return to the producers is discouraging. This result arises not so much from antagonistic influences on this side of the world as it does from the fact that there exists no system of regular collection and shipment of the best products by fewer channels in Australia, the consequence being that Australasia, by its sections, competes against itself to the manifest advantage of its nearer and more favoured rivals, America and the Argentine, and thereby keeps prices down to a limit which

often yields no margin of profit to the producer. The first reform should originate from the place of production, and should Federal action bring the various sections together, and lead *inter alia* to some concerted scheme for the more regular shipment of only the best meat and other produce, Great Britain's fear for her food supply will be lessened, and this industry will develop by leaps and bounds.

The most recent item of progress is the establishment of wool sales in Brisbane, for which there is a prospect of a permanent successful result. As my desire is to present to you a full and faithful picture, I must not leave you to imagine these results have been arrived at without difficulties, disappointments, hardships, and losses. Some of these I may enumerate. In spite of the border fence erected by the State to prevent their incursion, rabbits have undoubtedly secured a footing. The fence, 700 miles long, has certainly dispersed the wave of rabbits as it approached from New South Wales and South Australia. By doing so it not only gave additional time to private holders to fence their own holdings, but it enabled the State to organise Boards to further meet this pest, with the result that save on a few runs no appreciable diminution of the stock-carrying capacity of the pastoral districts has yet been demonstrated. It is true the danger is there, but it is being met at every point; and having been taken in time, and the greatest efforts having been put forth to erect rabbit-proof fences almost everywhere in advance and to keep on destroying all rabbits as they appear, it is hoped the heavy initial outlay will bear good result. Bacilli of chicken cholera in pollard pellets have been used with success, though the contagion theory of Pasteur's Institute has not been clearly made out. (I need hardly remark that these rabbits are not used for any commercial purposes whatever.) At present only a small portion of the Colony is affected, but the knowledge that that pest originally spread from small beginnings in the southern colonies keeps alive the feeling of alarm whilst the present injury is not so serious. The number of miles of rabbit-proof fencing erected with the assistance of the State (4,421 miles, and about 3,000 miles by lessees) proves that the pastoralists have put forth their best efforts. The outlay thus incurred must contribute to the more beneficial management of their holdings in other respects.

After all I have said about closer settlement and fencing one would imagine that the innocent-looking marsupial, whose skins are so valuable, would be diminishing; I however notice the number

of scalps destroyed last year, which the State contributed to obtain, was the record—1,522,885. It is estimated that over twelve million scalps have been paid for since the first Act came into operation, and it is a well-known fact that many hundreds are destroyed annually, the scalps of which are not presented for payment. No less than 26,000 dingoes were killed last year under the same system.

The most recent pest is, however, the tick (*Ixodes bovis*), which fortunately only affects horned cattle. This insect has an extraordinary life history. In the first stage, that of the ovum, it may remain four months, from which it emerges into visible life in the larval form, and is so small that it appears to the eye like a grain of sand. In this stage it has existed for quite nine months, and never increases in size till attached to a congenial host, invariably horned cattle, though it has been known to fecundate on a horse. After a period of fifteen days in this minute form it begins to expand, till in a few days it reaches the size of an ordinary pea of dull grey colour, when it drops off, and within a short time deposits no less than 2,500 eggs, which in their turn perform similar prolific functions. I have seen a portion of the flank of a beast so covered with ticks that a point of a penknife could hardly be inserted without removing a female tick, or the tiny male insect, which in every case is found nestled under the comparatively huge frame of his larger though not better half. It made its first appearance in Queensland in the end of 1894 in the Gulf Country. The Stock Department was not prepared for its arrival, and then knew very little of its life history. They were lulled into a sense of security by official information from Natal that "red-water" was not caused by ticks; and treating it as a local disease of a malarial nature, restrictions against travelling were withdrawn, in consequence of which the disease very rapidly spread to the eastern seaboard as far south as the Tropic of Capricorn. It has, however, never made a footing on the western plains, for the sun is its greatest enemy, so that even after four years it is still confined to the more humid districts on the eastern seaboard. Whether it will eventually spread over the southern Colonies depends more on natural conditions. In America none are found north of a particular range of mountains; the chances are that the tick will in time expand over the southern coastal districts, by which time immunity from ill effects will have been secured by inoculation. The Department has now two gentlemen, eminent in their profession—Dr. Hunt, a pathologist, and Mr. Pound, a bacteriologist—and though their conclusions are by no

means final, nor their investigations completed, yet it is tolerably certain—

1. That the tick is identical in all respects with that existing in the Southern States of North America, Argentina, the West Indies, Buenos Ayres, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Java, South Australia, and West Australia.

2. That dipping is not of much permanent practical utility.

3. That the disease, of which the most marked symptoms are fever and red-water, can only be contracted by the operation of the tick or inoculation with the blood of a recovered animal.

4. That it leaves no injurious effect whatever when the animal has quite recovered.

5. That cattle, the progeny of tick-recovered animals, are immune.

6. That ticks are carried by so many agencies that quarantine by proclamation or by fencing is only a postponement of the danger.

7. That it will never extend into the principal pastoral country, as it cannot exist there for any time.

8. That, comparatively with drought, the losses, though serious in some coast districts, have been small.

9. That the fever is caused by a micro-organism associated with the tick, but the present unsettled complication is when or where this micro-organism becomes so associated. This difficulty has arisen recently from the discovery of a number of healthy cattle covered with these ticks, which, when removed to another tick-infested locality where more ticks of the same species abound, at once contracted the fever. The harmless ticks were the direct progeny of others which had been on cattle infected with the fever, and caused many deaths.

It is, however, satisfactory to note that inoculation with the blood of a recovered animal practically ensures immunity from the disease, and it is hoped it will be eventually considered as of no moment, as it is in the other places I have referred to, where no special precautions are used or required.

6. MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The progress in this industry has been most gratifying. A benign influence has always seemed to be showered upon it at the critical moment. In the very worst times of depression the flickering mining candle has burst forth into a full blaze of light and prosperity. It was so when Gympie was discovered in 1866, and it

has since continued, Nature being most prolific when the necessity was the greatest. Charters Towers, Mount Morgan, Gympie, Croydon, Clermont and other smaller fields have been discovered for years, and though no new goldfields have been discovered, so many new finds on old fields have appeared simultaneously that the aggregate yield during the last five years has largely assisted to the general progress. This yield has been augmented by improved methods, and tailings and residues, heretofore considered valueless, are now being profitably treated. The value of the gold won in the last year, 1897, was £2,553,141, and the prospects for 1899 are even better. I have preferred to give you the results in £ s. d., as the estimate in ounces (which is so freely used for reference purposes) must be largely misleading. It would be very advisable if some mining authority would start a reform in the direction of insisting that all returns of ounces should be on the basis of fine gold only; to call much of the bullion recovered by cyanide treatment gold is misleading. I feel sure Queensland would gladly welcome a reform of this nature. During last session a new mining law has been introduced, under which there must be a further impetus to production. Though the western districts contain only coal and opals, the whole of the eastern part of the Colony from north to south abounds in metals and minerals. Mount Morgan, in the centre, still remains as the auriferous wonder of the world. Its discovery was as surprising as its development has been satisfactory. The gold was found to exist in a formation not previously deemed auriferous, and was doubtless due to a geyser or hot spring which burst out in Tertiary times after the Valley of the Dee had been carved out of the desert sandstone which once covered the site of the mountain. Its existence has not only furnished employment to many thousands of people, but it supports a town containing over 5,000 inhabitants, and whose importance justified the extension of a railway, the first in Australia to adopt the Abt Rail system. The dividends already exceed £5,000,000, and present prospects point to a long and prosperous future. Last year it turned out 173,200 ounces of almost fine gold, an increase of 11 per cent., and the advance may be even expected to be greater, owing to the enlargement of their plant for the treatment of low-grade ores. A reaction has also taken place on the Hodgkinson goldfield, and the important copper, silver, and lead producing district of Chillagoe promises to give new life in this locality. The railway to Mount Morgan has been opened, and powers have been given to construct a private railway from Mareeba to Chillagoe. There is

ample scope for successful investment in mines in Queensland, though the Company system of this metropolis is not likely to ensure the best results. Speculation in shares seems to be the main object rather than an investment in judiciously selected mines. Queensland offers better prospects in the latter class, and if, instead of partly worked-out mines purchased at exorbitant prices, watered by large profits and expensively directed, individuals or associations would employ experienced men at reasonable wages to select and work promising ventures, relying more on the dividends from the ground than from the operations of the Stock Exchange, there would not long continue a reluctance to invest capital in developing the payable mineral resources of the Colony. The new law increases the area of leases, dispenses with profitless labour, and provides a more secure tenure.

7. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The impression of the early settlers was that Queensland was not an agricultural Colony, and few have turned their attention to it till stern necessity forced them to seek their living by production. Parliament has now made ample provision for the education of the people in the agricultural resources of the Colony, has secured the services of several experts in the various branches of the industry, established an Agricultural College and experimental farms, and generally obtained the most intelligent methods for the application of advanced knowledge. The result is apparent: instead of continually growing food principally for horses, last year 60,000 acres were under wheat alone, which averaged 17 bushels to the acre. The land which produces this is part of the Darling Downs, and there exists of the same character sufficient to stock the granaries of Great Britain without relying on foreign nations if only the right class of farmers can be induced to acquire it. Whenever the demand arises, the State purchases back these lands, intersected by railways and situated in a temperate climate. They are for the most part cleared and free from floods, and are resold to farmers, as they require them, on long terms at cost price. Recognising the advantages of a larger population Queensland is now able to offer free passages to farm labourers and domestic servants, and substantial assistance by way of passages to all farmers and their families desirous of taking part in this industry. These lands so suitable for agriculture and dairying combined, and also for grazing homesteads and selections, give the prospect of a comfortable home,

particularly to young men desirous of relying on their own exertions rather than remaining a perpetual burden on their relatives or friends. To such the State offers land at low rentals, it affords facilities to teach them their work and make them experienced, and then, if assisted by a moderate expenditure to fence and stock, success will follow on thrift. That this is becoming apparent to the local community is evidenced by the large number of selections last year. The total area now open for similar settlement approximates 10,000,000 acres, of which 1,500,000 is in the pick of the pastoral districts. Fruits, tobacco, malting barley, and coffee are being profitably grown, but I can only further refer in detail to sugar. When originally started the work was mostly performed under the gang system, large plantations being worked by alien labour. This was not profitable, and the industry languished; then, when necessity demanded it, the State altered its policy of prohibiting the employment of labour from the South Seas, and offered to assist groups of small co-operative farmers to erect the milling power necessary to crush the cane. Private owners cut up their lands and sold or leased portions to small farmers, who, seeing that Polynesian labour was suitable to them for rough work, no longer refused to avail themselves of it so long as it was strictly limited to field operations not usually profitably undertaken by whites. Twelve mills of the newest design have been erected under the provisions of the Sugar Works Guarantee Act, and the area now under cane has reached 100,000 acres. It is expected that 140,000 tons will be next season's output, and as bountiful rains have recently fallen, there is little doubt the next season's crop of sugar will exceed in value a million sterling. The principal districts are Bundaberg, Childers, Mackay, Ayr, Ingham, Cairns, and Geraldton. Most of the labour is obtained from the Solomons, and as a resident Commissioner has been appointed there since 1897, to whom all Queensland labour vessels have to report themselves, and as the regulations no longer admit of any of those "scandals" which once were associated with this labour, the opposition to it as a temporary convenience has abated. The labourers are not only now regularly obtained and returned, but the State insists upon the most parental care of them during their term of employment; and as from last returns 2,677 have voluntarily placed to their credit in the General Savings Bank £21,280, it shows they are beginning to learn the value of money. There are not more than 8,224 in the Colony, all of whom are engaged in field operations connected with the growth of sugar. This number

is not sufficient to cut and harvest the increasing crop, so the planters are again anxious as to the future supply of labour for this purpose. The price to which sugar has fallen, owing to the system of foreign bounties (£8), has induced a request to the parent country for countervailing duties. Queensland would gratefully appreciate any assistance by the Mother Country which would give the British sugar producer the opportunity of fair competition, and I fear if such is not forthcoming there is little prospect of the continuance of this industry, and certainly none of its further development.

It is contended in some quarters that the assistance given by the State to this industry is equivalent to a bounty. The facts will show that this is untenable. The cost of the introduction and regulation of Pacific Island labour is borne by a special fund provided by the planters. It is true that the State has, in accordance with its general policy of advances to local bodies, provided the funds for the purchase and erection of twelve central mills out of the sixty-five mills at work in the Colony, and to the extent of half a million sterling; but the repayment of principal and interest is secured, not only by a mortgage over the mill, but over the freeholds of the many co-operators who own and supply the mills with cane. Under this credit mobiliser system, all moneys advanced are repaid to the State as to a private mortgagee. If bounties are abolished or countervailing duties established, these private companies could soon redeem and leave no excuse for the impression that this State help to a few co-operative farmers is equivalent to a bounty on all sugar produced in the Colony.

As is the case with the pastoral industry, so also has agriculture its pests. These, however, cannot be considered exceptional, and every effort is being made to exterminate them which science and experience can bring to bear.

Strenuous efforts are being put forth to improve the growth of grapes, tobacco plant, coffee and cotton, with a view to the increased production of such articles for which the climate and soils are specially suitable. Through the Dairy Board an impetus is being given to the production of butter, cheese, and hams, of which large quantities are now exported; and so rapid has been the progress of agriculture that the treasurer in his last Budget speech specially congratulated the Colony on its progress as gauged by the successful operations of its agricultural industries.

From these principal sources, pastoral, mineral, and agricultural, the bulk of the raw products is obtained, but other valuable

exports are derived from the pearl shell, *bêche-de-mer*, and oyster fisheries.

In the secondary industries the progress has been considerable, and when it was found there were over 12,000 persons assisting in the work of production, though not of raw material, it was deemed advisable to regulate their employment and to make provision for their health and comfort by a Factories Law based principally on the experience obtained in Great Britain.

8. MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Queensland is fortunate as regards distribution of population, there being no less than ten large towns or cities, in each of which, with the suburbs, the population exceeds 10,000. These are for the most part seaports, though Charters Towers and Gympie, the mining capitals, are inland, as are also Toowoomba and Warwick, the centres of agriculture. The rapidity of the growth of these towns is marvellous. Brisbane, the metropolis, has a population of about 120,000, and is well situated on the river of that name, about fifteen miles from its mouth. The Government buildings are permanent handsome structures—in fact, all the more recent edifices are substantial. The new double bridge connecting North and South Brisbane has just been completed—in fact, restoration has been made everywhere of the bridges carried away in various places by the floods of 1893. It has been estimated that the public buildings, including schools and those required for railways, have cost almost two millions of money. All the large towns are lighted by gas, some use the electric light; in fact, one, whose position is almost in the centre of the continent (Thargomindah), has so turned to use the forces of Nature that the bore water is the motive power for its electric lighting plant, and has sufficient power to drive from 150 to 200 16-candle lamps, the theoretical maximum potential being 27 horse-power. Recently the metropolis has been provided with an overhead electric tramway of a comfortable design, which in a warm climate is largely availed of.

Special efforts have been made to secure and store a constant supply of pure water for each centre, and so well is this now provided that the death rate of the white population is reduced to 10·88 in the 1,000.

Harbour trusts have been created at the principal ports, and such additions are contemplated to their already excellent dredging plant as will ensure sufficient depth of water in every port for all oversea steamers. In every scientific department men of the

highest attainments have been secured to impart knowledge with the object of using the natural resources to the best advantage and stimulating production.

The Weather Bureau, under the direction of Mr. Clement Wragge, formerly of Ben Nevis, has reached that state of usefulness that it is not only a valuable aid to every industry in the Colony, but it has become an Australasian institution, in fact, of proved service to the entire continent. If in addition to these ordinary evidences of material progress we find the population and the Government revenues expanding, the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure maintained, the railway profits improving, exports increasing and largely exceeding the imports, property moving steadily but not booming, trade and commerce sound and brisk, the unemployed finding work, labour required and invited, free immigration revived, saving-bank deposits increasing, more land being *bond fide* selected than in any previous year, and everyone hopeful, then we may safely assert that Queensland is steadily progressing. It is now five years since the crisis; it was then alleged that the Colony only paid her interest by borrowing money. Although several millions of capital were then suddenly withdrawn and fresh influx ceased, in the face of a succession of droughts and pests she stood the drain on her resources, and in 1897, on the basis of a total indebtedness to her outside creditors of £50,000,000, paid away no less than £5 3s. 9d. per cent. upon the entire principal, proving that if relatively she is the most heavily indebted of the group, she is also able to make much the largest return on that indebtedness. The figures for 1898 have been recently cabled, which show even a larger return.

9. OBSTACLES.

Public credit had a rude shock by reason of the stoppage in 1893 of a banking institution (which of late years conducted the Government business), owing to its mismanagement by those directors and officials in whom the public trusted and placed confidence, in consequence of which numbers of local residents were greatly inconvenienced by the enforced conversion of moneys at current account into long deferred loans, whilst serious losses otherwise resulted alike to residents within the Colony as well as to many out of it. The most searching investigations have been held with a view to ascertain the causes of these losses, and recently it was left to a competent judicial tribunal to determine the question of responsibility, with the result that the survivors who contributed to the

mismanagement have been exonerated from any conspiracy to deceive or defraud, as it was shown that they were themselves heavy pecuniary losers. In referring to this lamentable business which almost brought Queensland to the verge of ruin, I am not concerned in the sifting of reputations. But I must add that the public men of the present day cannot be held responsible for these failures, and the people of Queensland took the same action to discover wrong-doing as would have been insisted on in this land. The shares of this bank were for the most part held by residents beyond the Colony, who must accept their share of the responsibility in having failed to take such business precautions as would have secured a closer inspection of the company's advances. The success of the Institution and its ability to redeem its deferred liabilities largely depend on a restoration of confidence; possibly the Colony's progress may assist in this direction. One result of the banking crisis was the establishment by the State of its own note issue, which has not only proved a convenience to the several private banks, in that it saves them the necessity of keeping gold in their many and distant branches, but it is a security to the public, and, as such, is much appreciated.

10. LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

With the necessity to work and without any leisured class these do not present equally tangible results. Technical education has been stimulated by the State, and is not only on the increase, but much appreciated. Music has been assisted by examinations regularly conducted by British societies, and several most promising vocalists are now studying and expect shortly to join their Australian sisters in their successes on this side of the water. Painting has received recognition by the official establishment of a National Art Gallery, to which the State subscribes £1,000 a year. This originated in a bequest by one of Queensland's pastoral pioneers, the Hon. J. De L. Murray-Prior, since which several valuable paintings have been donated, the last being the much appreciated painting "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade." Literature has been encouraged by the creation of a National Public Library, and although at present only in its infancy, the trustees are in possession of a library of 15,000 volumes. Newspapers abound everywhere, and almost every important town has its "Labour" journal. Education, primary and secondary, is provided by the State. The primary schools impart a good useful education

without fees, and though secular there is now an agitation and an ever-increasing hope that provision will soon be made for the further formation of character by imparting through the regular teachers the fundamental truths of morality and religion. A large number of the ablest and most promising pupils of both sexes are by a system of scholarships drafted off to the Grammar Schools, which are part and parcel of the State system, and each year three scholars from the Grammar Schools are provided with Exhibitions worth £150 a year to enable them to complete their studies at some University, and arrangements have almost been completed for the establishment of such a seat of learning in Brisbane.

11. SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Class distinction is gradually disappearing. Nothing is more pronounced than the gradual levelling of the community. Many who made large fortunes by lucky or judicious speculation live in other lands, and derive large incomes from the Colony; others, again, parted with their properties for remunerative prices to combinations of capitalists, for the most part non-residents, and who are also to be found elsewhere; and though the savings deposited in the savings and other banks are equally large in the aggregate, the distribution is over a greater number; the people who remain have to live on incomes reduced by the necessary public and private retrenchment, their purchasing power is lessened, and they are gradually becoming more democratic.

Queensland has now settled down into a working man's country, using that term in its broadest sense; there are few drones in the hive, and workers are now in the great and preponderating majority; and with State education and other similar institutions the dividing line between the classes which was more pronounced in the early days is ever disappearing, and almost every person who is not sick is labouring in some form. There is a strong tendency, especially in the case of girls after leaving school, to choose a town life in a factory or shop rather than take any share in the primary industries. Men and women also cheerfully recognise that Society has its duties, and laudably erect and manage hospitals, asylums of various kinds, and numerous social institutions to which the State contributes £1 to £2, and, as a general rule, with successful results, leaving the management to the subscribers. Members of local authorities devote much valuable time without remuneration to the work of local government all over the Colony.

12. ABORIGINAL POPULATION.

No census can in the nature of things be taken of the native aboriginal population, but guessing from the number who receive from the State the annual gift of blankets, and recently food, there are about 20,000 left. Legislation of a paternal character was passed last year, under which protectors have been appointed to see that justice and kindness are meted out to this rapidly dwindling race, who, following the rule, and helped by drink, opium, and other vices of civilisation, are gradually disappearing. All that reasonably can be done is being attempted, and, to the credit of the whole community be it recorded, with almost universal approval. The Asiatic alien population numbers about 10,000, and gives rise to much controversy. There is a strong feeling against the Chinese, though many families would miss the civil and industrious gardener, who in all seasons and almost in every locality provides at reasonable charges vegetables and fruits for the needs of almost the entire white population. Ample precautions have been taken against too great an influx of Asiatic aliens, but difficulties still exist in connection with the new Eastern power Japan, which it is the province of statesmen to remove or lessen.

18. POLITICAL PROGRESS.

The Legislative Council at present numbers 88 nominated for life by the Crown. Attempts have been made to substitute the system of election as is the case in Victoria, but the proposal has been put off "till a more convenient time." The Assembly numbers 72 members, who are elected for three years, and each is paid £800 a year. The electoral qualification is residential six months, but the plural vote remains. Queensland is the headquarters of the Australian Labour Federation, under whose auspices a convention called "Labour in Politics" meets from time to time, arranges a platform, and makes provision for the local choice of Parliamentary candidates. In the Parliament now prorogued they had 21 members, and for the first time accepted the ordinary responsibilities of Opposition, appointing one of their number as leader. The present party in power, though under different leaders, has existed since 1890. Some of the planks of the Labour platform are:—

One adult, one vote. State enrolment of voters. Abolition of the Nominee Chamber. Referendum. Conciliation and Arbitration (Compulsory). Statutory 8 hours' day where practicable. Mini-

munum wage on all Government contracts. Early closing with weekly half holiday. Wages Protection Act. Government work to be performed by day labour where practicable. State settlement at which persons out of employment can obtain work as a right. Public organisation of employed labour for public purposes of a minimum wage. Progressive Land Tax with exemption up to £800. Progressive Income Tax with exemption up to £200. Absentee Tax. National markets and storehouses. State Bank. State Loans to settlers. State sugar refineries, quartz crushing and flour mills, slaughter and chilling works. State manufacture of all railway rolling stock. State fire and life insurance. State coastal marine service with provision for carriage of passengers and goods. Justices of the Peace to be elected. Old-age pensions. Repeal of conspiracy laws relating to industrial disputes.

These are not particularised with a view to any criticism upon their wisdom. I am asked to place on record information connected with the prospects and progress of a distant Colony; therefore the actions and policy of the political party which has now for the first time accepted the responsibilities of Opposition assume an importance widely different from the time when they were a mere faction. Probably such an advanced programme may be considered utopian; however, as expectation is the perpetual attitude of social democracy, and as their experimental legislation is often used as guides for others, the publication of the aims and aspirations of this political party as they are now being submitted to the electors of Queensland for acceptance at the present general election may be of general interest.

14. SEPARATION.

There has always existed some desire for separation. In administering local government one meets it often. It is inseparable from large tracts of territory. Little has been heard lately in the Northern section where it started, but in the Central section it exists and has its base at Rockhampton. It is argued by some that separation would not advance the cause of Federation; the Central people, however, fear that if Federation came as provided by the Constitution passed at the last Convention, there would be no chance whatever of their wishes being complied with. Others there are who endorse Miss Shaw's opinion recorded in 1894, that any further division should have greater regard to climate and natural conditions than exists at present in the accidental paper lines which constitute the several boundaries of the various sections.

15. AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Queensland's attitude towards the realisation of this general sentiment has been often misrepresented, and certainly the impression which prevails that the sugar planters are opposed to it, because they see in it the doom of coloured labour, is erroneous. They would prefer an Australian market, protected against the unfair competition of bounty-fed beet sugar, even though such carried with it the probability of the abolition of all coloured labour. The facts are that after a long delay in New South Wales the Queensland Assembly, when they returned from the general election in 1896, in their desire to select delegates attempted a "short cut" which brought them unexpectedly into conflict with the other Chamber, and on their next attempt to pass the Bill on the lines of the other Enabling Acts the different circumstances of Queensland raised sectional issues which obscured the main object, and again put off the selection of delegates. Should, however, another Convention be decided upon, it is almost certain Queensland will send delegates; but whether this will lead to Federation at any early date must remain doubtful, especially in view of the present demands of New South Wales. Statesmen in Queensland have always been essentially practical, and are not likely to be altogether influenced by the sentiment of Australian unity, and to settle the conditions of a partnership so hard and fast as to allow no opportunity to the people of the future to determine for themselves many problems at present complicated. Possibly the abstention of Queensland (which has not delayed the movement so far) may have been productive of good if it only now induces the framers of the new Constitution, many of whom are strangers to Queensland, to visit these localities and obtain some experience of the different conditions of tropical Australia. A recent cable announces a Conference of Premiers on this subject during the present month, when I hope that a spirit of compromise will prevail, and such concerted action be decided upon as will result in the removal of all obstacles to the early settlement of some form of union which Australia generally desires, and which has always had my best support.

The energy and unselfishness of this young and enterprising Colony have shown themselves in many ways: in its active participation at all times in the Federal Council; in its accepting one-third of the pecuniary risk attaching to Australia of the management and government of New Guinea; in its more than proportionate share

of the cost and management of the defences at Thursday Island and Albany; in its participation and share of every Federal compact and contribution; in its defence of law and order; in its bringing into existence a direct mail service from England *via* Torres Straits, and a coastal subsidiary service not anywhere surpassed; and in its provision along 1,800 miles of its coast for such ocean lights as have often gladdened the heart of many an anxious oversea mariner. These and other circumstances convince me that no selfish or parochial policy is likely to influence Queensland's action, and with a proper regard for the rights of her own people, she will have a genuine sympathy with Australian federation. To her credit must also be added that by the Defence Act of 1884 was provided the first regular military organisation on the Continent the provisions of which have become the foundation for similar enactments. Under this there is a land force established of 8,560 men, whose strength at present is 2,844, with 1,794 trained reserves liable to be called out for active military service; and judging from indents lately executed, and the commissioning of the gunboat *Gayundah*, it is not unmindful of its present responsibilities. Critics have complained that the Colonies do not accept their fair share of the responsibilities of the defence of the Empire. Queensland is ready to place in the field for defence purposes at least 4 per cent. of its adult male white population, fully armed and equipped, fairly trained as soldiers, and whose discipline could be relied upon. Is not this a fair quota towards its defence of the Empire? It may be that the outlay to accomplish this is not proportionately as large as in the Mother Country, but if the standard of the soldiers so provided is sufficiently high for safety, then, though the system may be easier for Queensland's finances, it cannot be used to support the oft-repeated assertion that the Colonies do not satisfy any reasonable demand upon them in regard to national defence. She does her best, and the cost this year will approximate £120,000. Loaded with a debt of £50,000,000, largely to Great Britain, the task of producing sufficient to pay the interest requires all its energies in the days of its infancy. The beneficial advantages of trade enure also to the Mother Country, to which it is bound by a common race, religion, and interest, and with which it is always prepared to fight under that flag whose traditions it loves and cherishes as its own. From the development of that sentiment will surely flow the best results, and eventually Australia united will be found prepared to accept more responsibility, and to present an unbroken front to the enemies of the Empire.

16. NEW GUINEA,

in its connection with Queensland, has been lately so prominent that some information from me may not be out of place. The management of this Possession was provided for by a scheme under which Queensland became surety for Australia's contribution provided by the three Eastern Colonies in equal shares. An Administrator, assisted by his Council, was primarily responsible for legislation and administration subject to the veto of the Governor of Queensland with the advice of his Government, and in extraordinary matters the Queensland Government consulted the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. This was tried but did not work satisfactorily, owing to the unavoidable delays which militated against the effective management of the Possession ; therefore in 1890 a practice was settled under which the Governor of Queensland, after consulting with his Prime Minister, acted as he considered best, and the scheme of reference to other Colonies became, in effect, a dead letter. The arrangement has now terminated by effluxion of time, and it is much to be desired that some new system will be speedily provided, by which Australasia will assume more responsibility and control, not only of New Guinea, but of the other British isles in its vicinity whose situation is so important to the Continent of Australia, or, failing that, they should be placed under the sole charge of Queensland, and be managed from there, in the same way as Thursday Island is at present. Sir William MacGregor's term of office is over, but his work and distinguished services remain ; by a policy of kindness with firmness he has laid the foundation of the pacification of the aboriginal inhabitants, and has left the island ready and suitable for further development. When the unostentatious but real work performed by him (especially of exploration) comes to be better known, his share in the expansion of the Empire will be more gratefully appreciated.

17. GOOD EXAMPLE.

I have endeavoured to give you some idea of Queensland's progress, but one factor I have left to the last in deference to the presence of your Chairman on this occasion. The people of Queensland would consider me wholly ungrateful if I did not now recognise the obligations they are under to your Chairman for presiding on this occasion, and give expression to their feeling that as their Governor in the time of their difficulties General Sir

Henry Norman not only faithfully represented Imperial interests, but was the ever-welcome friend and adviser of all classes of the community. He made himself acquainted with its extensive territory and scattered inhabitants, sympathised with their efforts, and by his large experience and prudent forethought rendered valuable assistance to the permanent advantage of the community. Lord Lamington, the present Governor, is successfully continuing the same policy. The Colonial Office is therefore entitled to its meed of praise for its judicious selection of Governors, whose unselfish efforts and noble examples have so largely contributed to the progress of a land to which the Queen so graciously gave her own Royal name.

(The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views.)

DISCUSSION.

Sir ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G. : I very seldom address an audience from this platform, for many reasons. I like to listen to those who can speak much more fluently than I can, and on subjects with which they are well acquainted. I am myself thoroughly acquainted with this subject, for I appear before you this evening as the oldest Queensland squatter. I am no longer a squatter, but I was a squatter, and I glory in the name. I have led a very happy life, and I owe everything to Queensland, which made me what I am. I found a property, which I still hold, in 1840, fifty-nine years ago, when I went out to the Darling Downs. These were discovered in the year 1828 by a well-known man, Mr. Allan Cunningham, Her Majesty's Botanist in New South Wales. A few years afterwards my friend, Mr. Patrick Leslie, went out to the Downs. I followed him at the respectful distance of four months. He went in one direction, and I in another. Thanks to Sir George Gipps, the then Governor of New South Wales, we were allowed to send certain supplies by sea to the Penal Settlement of Moreton Bay. I started with my partner to Brisbane to look after them. Allan Cunningham had not gone beyond the range of mountains dividing the eastern from the western waters. After journeying about seventy miles we came across a tree marked "A.C. 1828." We camped there. At a very interesting meeting in old Warwick (I now live in Warwickshire), when the young Warwick of Queensland, during the Jubilee, presented to old Warwick in England some beautiful tributes of affection, loyalty, and esteem, "the late" Mr. Byrnes, who presented them, made an admirable speech, and said it was currently reported that Hodgson (that is, myself) had

discovered a bottle of brandy under Allan Cunningham's marked tree, and that we put it back where we found it. Will you believe me when I tell you that there was no bottle of brandy, and if we had found one I think we should have improvised a corkscrew and emptied its contents? We went to find our way to Brisbane, and some miles from the settlement we met an armed and mounted constable, who said he had been on the look-out for us, having heard through the Blacks of some Jackeroos being on Darling Downs. We were the Jackeroos; and in this way we made our entrance into Brisbane with my dear friend and partner, Gilbert Elliott, the son of Admiral Elliott. The Commandant gave us a hearty welcome. We stayed there a few days, and found the Commandant and the officer of the Commissariat not on speaking terms. However, we made the best of it. I have listened with great attention to the exhaustive and able paper of the Agent-General. I think you will all agree that it has been a privilege to listen to such a man, who brings everything up to date. He is a man who has earned his political spurs in that great Colony, and has now, I hope, met with his reward. An Agent-General is a very important person: he is no longer what he used to be some years ago, but a man who holds a very high position indeed. He is a diplomat to all intents and purposes, as long as he holds that office, and I think it is very good of Sir Horace Tozer to have come amongst us, and given us so much useful information. I could not catch him tripping, nor could I find out exactly what his proclivities were. We have had many Agents-General in this country, and I think we may say we have not had a bad one. They are chosen of course on political grounds, and very properly, for they have earned their spurs in politics. While I speak of Agents-General I may just refer to the Governors. I am only speaking of Queensland. In this respect we have been very fortunate. We commenced well with that very able man, Sir George Bowen: he had a difficult card to play, for he had to formulate the new Colony under difficult circumstances. On the very night he arrived the Treasury was broken into and the till stolen. I think I have heard him say that the large sum of $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ was all they got. He was a very good man. I hope Sir Henry Norman won't be angry when I say that the most popular Governor we ever had was our worthy Chairman himself. He also had a difficult card to play. There was that terrible strike amongst the shearers, in which Sir Horace Tozer played such a prominent part. The Governor ably assisted the Ministry in bringing about the termination

of this serious trouble, which might have resulted so very much to the disadvantage of the Colony. I was very glad to hear Sir Horace Tozer deal with the question of Imperial Federation in the way he did. I am glad to think that Queensland is well to the fore on that important subject. There are three great difficulties in the way, but I believe they will all be got over. I allude of course first to the difficulty of assimilating the taxes and tariffs throughout the Colonies of Australia. I say they must have a Zollverein, such as they had in Germany, and without which Germany would not have been united. Secondly, to the apportionment of the cost of Imperial defence, which must be shared by all the Australian Colonies. And lastly, there is the difficulty of arranging the site of the new Capital. Where is it to be? I cannot tell you. I sincerely hope it will be Sydney, but I am afraid it won't. I think it will be on the borders between Victoria and New South Wales, where they may create a second Washington. I am sure, however, that within two years we shall have a scheme of Imperial Federation sent over in a matured state for the approval or otherwise of the Government. Imperial Federation is not a thing that can be forced like a hothouse plant. It must come from the Colonies, and cannot go from England to the Colonies. I was very much annoyed by reading an article in the *Times* of December 12 about the late Mr. James Tyson, the millionaire. I thought that article too severe. It was an exaggerated caricature drawn by an acrimonious pen. The late Mr. Tyson was our neighbour for twenty-five years on Darling Downs. (Hodgson and Ramsay.) During the whole of that time we never had a dispute. He might be called a miser, but I don't believe he was, for I will tell you what he did. When New South Wales sent the contingent to the Soudan twelve years ago, Mr. Tyson, unsolicited, gave 5,000 guineas to assist in paying the expenses of transit and £1,000 a year as long as the war lasted. When Queensland was in financial difficulty, to which Sir Horace Tozer has alluded, Mr. Tyson bought £250,000 worth of our Treasury bills, and assisted Queensland very materially through that crisis. The Queensland Government were so impressed that he was nominated to a seat in the Upper House. I think these things ought to be told, and that we ought to remember the motto, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." Another incident I may mention. The Bishop of Brisbane, an excellent hard worker, was rather fond of sending round the hat. I wonder he did not cover his head more in that warm climate. Mr. Tyson, in the innocence of his heart, thought he was contributing hand-

somely when he sent a cheque for £100. The Bishop thought there must be some mistake. Mr. Tyson thought so too, and asked him to send back the cheque, which he did. The Bishop did not remember that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and that it would have been better to keep the hundred pounds, and later on to ask Mr. Tyson to send him more. Now you will bear with me. I am getting an old man, and shall not have many more chances of addressing you. I journeyed from Warwickshire to-day, although I am far from well, but I was determined to come. I think Sir Horace Tozer was a little hard on absentees. I am an absentee, but what sort of an absentee am I? I still retain the property which I discovered nearly sixty years ago. My dear son sacrificed his life on that property. I have done all I could as a good Queenslander to keep Queensland going, and I defy anybody to say I have not always come to the front when anything in connection with Queensland was going on in this country. I have never starved my property, and I have allowed the manager to give it full swing in order to do full justice to it. There may be absentees (I don't say there are) who get everything they can out of the country, but you cannot rank me as one of them, I am happy to say. With regard to Mr. Tyson, we find by to-day's paper that he was found dead in his bed, and that he is supposed to have died intestate, worth four or five millions sterling. It may be said of him that he "did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame." His motto was "Advance, Australia," and he carried it out to the letter. He was one of those successful pioneers of whom Australia has possessed so many, and of whom she may well be proud with the happy result that

Australia floats with flag unfurled,
A new Britannia in another world.

Sir JOHN BRAMSTON, K.C.M.G., C.B.: The only claim I have on your attention this evening is that I was one of the first who went to Queensland after its separation, and the paper has been made additionally interesting to me from knowing what Queensland was at that period, and comparing it with the present position. You saw the photograph of Queen Street in the early sixties, and you could hardly imagine that that was then the principal street of the principal town in the Colony. We were completely separated from the outer world, having no communication except with Sydney twice a week by steamer, and no telegraph even to Sydney. These small beginnings have grown, within the life of men who have only

now reached middle age, into the great Colony which has been portrayed to us. The growth of Queensland is in fact one of the most remarkable instances of British enterprise in the world. It has been done entirely by the pluck and self-reliance of the men who went out there, men who worked for themselves and did not look to the State to do everything for them, which, according to what we have heard to-night, seems to be the view of some politicians of what ought to be the duty of the State nowadays. It would be a bad day for Queensland should that policy ever prevail, supplanting the personal enterprise and energy which has made Queensland what she is.

Hon. Sir JAMES LEE STEERE: I have been rather unexpectedly called upon to make a few observations with reference to the question of Australian Federation, a matter which has largely been occupying the attention of the Australian Colonies for the last three or four years, and which is alluded to in Sir Horace Tozer's very instructive address. I can bear testimony to the fact mentioned in the paper that there has always been a strong federal spirit in Queensland, which is evinced by the fact that Queensland has always belonged to the Federal Council of Australia, and sent representatives to its meetings. Having been for a long time a member of that Council I have had the opportunity of meeting many of the public men of Queensland, and am happy to say have formed not only their acquaintance but their friendship. I have been a member of the Federal Council since '86, when that body was first established, and having attended every Conference held on the question in the Australian Colonies, I think I may claim to have gained some little knowledge of the different aspects under which Federation may be viewed as regards its effect on the various Australian Colonies. I am in a position to state, having well considered the matter, that I think Federation will prove extremely beneficial to all those Colonies the settled portions of whose boundaries are co-terminous, and which are now divided by merely artificial boundary lines. You can understand what inconvenience is caused by restrictions placed on the freedom of trade between different Colonies. For instance, a person may hold a farm on the Murray, part of which is in New South Wales and part in Victoria, and yet he cannot move his stock across without having to pay duty. That is a state of things which causes a great deal of irritation and ill-feeling, which would be all removed by the adoption of Federation, because then there would be no question of duty, but entire freedom of trade. Of course there are many more advantages that would be

gained by Federal Union, but it would take up far too much time to enumerate them. I will just say a few words more particularly as regards the way in which Federation would affect Western Australia. Whilst, as I have said, I think very great advantages would be gained by the other Colonies from a Federal Union, I conceive very great disadvantages would result to Western Australia from joining in the scheme at present. I may remind you that we require to employ the whole of our revenue in developing the Colony, and in making it more nearly approach the state to which the other Colonies have arrived. Now, one-half of our imports come from the other Australian Colonies, and as we should lose the whole of the Customs duty now payable on them by joining this Federal scheme, you can imagine what an immense amount of our revenue would disappear. For that reason I may not be prepared to advocate Federation at the present time, so far as Western Australia is concerned, and that position I have always taken up. I often call to mind a statement made at one of the conferences by one of our friends from New Zealand, Sir H. Atkinson, who declared that as far as New Zealand was concerned he did not think there was the slightest possibility of her joining Federative Australia. There were, he said, twelve hundred reasons against such a course, and those twelve hundred reasons were the twelve hundred miles which separate the Colony from Australia. I often think myself the position of Western Australia is very much like that of New Zealand, because although geographically part of the Australian Continent, practically, as far as the means of communication are concerned, we are as far removed as is New Zealand. Of course there is a great deal of sentiment in this question of Federation, but responsible statesmen must not be guided entirely by sentiment. I quite acknowledge that the world is a good deal governed by sentiment, but I say it would be very much better if a little more common sense entered into the deliberations of legislative bodies, and then we should have much better legislation. Sentiment is a grand thing to talk about, but we cannot forget that the material interest of each Colony has to be regarded, as well as the sentimental side of the question. I look forward to the day—possibly I shall live to see the day—when the whole of Australia will be federated. It will not be long, I believe, before some of the Colonies are federated, but this entirely depends on the way in which the recent alterations proposed by New South Wales are regarded by the other Colonies. I do not look upon the amendments proposed by New South Wales in the Commonwealth Bill with any pleasure at all, because I

conceive that the idea prevailing with those who proposed them was to place as much power as possible in the hands of the more populous Colonies to the disadvantage of those which are less populous. I therefore hope that at the forthcoming meeting of Premiers they will not think proper to recommend the adoption of those amendments by their respective Parliaments.

Mr. OSCAR DE SATGÉ: It is far too late now to enter into any controversial subject arising out of the very able lecture to which we have listened. If there was any omission at all in that comprehensive and excellent statement, it was as regards the question of a kind of second mortgage held over the squatting part of Australia by large financial companies. We understood from the Agent-General that the first debt of the Colony amounts to some £80,000,000, but he forgot to comment on the great fact that there are some £25,000,000 more owing privately to companies in England that have advanced that money on the security of the Colony. Sir Horace Tozer made an unfortunate reference to this being represented by overseers on the stations. I am very sorry he said anything about that. The fact remains that we shall look when the time comes for the security of this large advance which has been made in great measure on freehold security, which remains intact, and has also been made to the hard workers in that sphere on the security of the good faith of the first mortgagee, the Government of the country. If there is a flaw in the position of Queensland at the present moment, I think it is this, that we are threatened in some years to come (not very distant) with possibly a shrinkage, if not the abolition, of the security we hold. I should like to have heard from the Agent-General that the Government will look thoroughly into the question, and that it may not be decided that we are to make a paradise for the working man at the expense of these millions of money that are there established as an investment in the pastoral industry of the Colony. If Sir Horace Tozer makes any further remarks, I trust he may be able to assure us that at any rate the consideration of the Government will be devoted to this hiatus that exists in the otherwise great prosperity of the Colony.

Mr. R. J. JEFFRAY: In responding very briefly to the invitation that I should address a few words to you, I may mention that I have been connected with Queensland for some thirty-five years, and have visited the Colony so many times that I have almost lost the count. Sometimes I imagine I have become more a Queenslander than the Queenslanders themselves. At all events I have the

strongest attachment to the Colony and its inhabitants. Sir Horace Tozer has read a Paper characterised by ample knowledge based on long experience. He has not come here merely to tell us nothing but pleasant things, for he told us some things that were not so pleasant. Probably, but for the position he occupies, he might have told us a little more. If time had allowed I should have liked to impress on you, in even more direct terms than Mr. de Satgé has done, certain grievances under which some of us conceive we labour. My chief associations in Queensland have been in connection with sugar and the pastoral industry. About sugar I will only say that the industry has had to contend with *physical* difficulties, with *market* difficulties, and with *legislative* difficulties, and these very same difficulties are those with which the pastoral industry has also had to contend. Physical difficulties include the disasters of bad seasons. I may say I am less afraid of the terrors of the season than of the terrors of the session. Generally, the legislatures of Australia have evinced somehow towards the pastoral industry a disposition to practise hostile and harassing legislation. Queensland has lately been pre-eminent in that respect. Sir Horace Tozer says the Government of Queensland has always been "sympathetic to the pastoral tenants." I will give you an instance of the "sympathy." Some years ago, a measure was passed by which the privilege of taking up selections was given to the extent of 20,000 acres for each person. There has been nothing so drastic in the way of destroying the value of the holding of the squatter in any of the other Colonies. In these Colonies the transition from an older to newer modes of occupation was made with less injury to existing interests. In Queensland I am afraid the transition will be one of a kind which I would rather not characterise. It is true there are a good many 20,000 acres in Queensland, but the point to which I want to draw attention is that under the law by which this privilege of selecting was given the original pastoral tenants who made the place habitable for man and beast were debarred. The most creditable colonists the Colony had were debarred from the ordinary privileges of citizens (No !). Well, they may go fifteen miles away! That was a recommendation to the squatter to secure the ill-will of his neighbour. It has been described as "simply infamous." I do not use that word, because I do not wish to use strong language. I will give another example of sympathy. Not only is this privilege allowed, but a system has grown up—I do not say under the law, but winked at—whereby (in order to produce the so-called "closer sentiment") they allow a group of men, only one of

whom personally resides, to take up four or five blocks, that is to say, 80,000 to 100,000 acres on one run. That makes short work with even a very large run. I ask you, therefore, where is the security for the money which was spent in order to make the occupation of that very country possible? I say it will vanish if the present system continues, and if it were my function to be in the Legislative Assembly there, I should never rest until I had obtained some redress of this grievance. I may tell you the interest in Australian pastoral property has, to a large extent, indirectly passed to British people—that is to say, that the British capitalist is the “predominant partner” in the business, and I think it is high time his interest should be considered. Sir Horace Tozer has referred in a somewhat slighting manner to financial companies, capitalists, and absentees. Who are these capitalists, and what are these companies? Their money consists of share-capital and debenture money. Who provides this capital and this debenture money? The saving people of England and Scotland—and these are the people who will suffer if the present system goes on. I wish to speak with perfect frankness, as Sir Horace Tozer has done. I could say a great deal more, but I will only add one thing. I have said that the people who have found this money are the people of England and Scotland. They are the same people who subscribe to Queensland loans, and if the capital which is engaged in this particular industry is in danger and is lost, as I think will be the case unless something is done, then I venture to utter the warning that the “sympathy” among these people will be so strong that it may prevent any satisfactory subscription to the next loan which Queensland may put before the public here. If you trample on the toes of one foot you will probably get a kick with the other. In conclusion I desire to repeat my cordial sense of obligation to Sir Horace Tozer for his excellent address, and in any remarks I have offered I am not complaining so much of anything he said as of what he did not say.

The CHAIRMAN: I will now ask you to join in a unanimous expression of thanks to Sir Horace Tozer for his interesting and instructive address. It has been a most comprehensive address. He has touched upon nearly every point I can think of connected with Queensland—its finances, its railways (which notwithstanding some unprofitable lines are now returning nearly 8 per cent. on capital, and no doubt will return more), and its artesian wells, which are rapidly increasing, and in many parts rendering drought a thing not very much to be feared. He has also spoken about the pastoral

industry and its various hindrances and prospects. The agricultural industry has also been mentioned, including an allusion to sugar, the production of which has so largely increased of late, and the prosperity of which is hindered by the causes to which he referred. Sir Horace Tozer has also told us about the towns and buildings, the material progress of the Colony, education, literature, and about the aborigines. The last is a matter of great interest, and to raise them in the social scale he himself has been foremost. He has also told us something of the political situation, about the movement in the Colony for separation which has been going on for some years without any success: about the movement for Federation, and about New Guinea, which I am bound to say during the ten years it has been under the able government of Sir William MacGregor has made considerable progress. It has been a source of deep gratification to me to hear what has been said of the progress of the Colony, which was going on during the six and a half years I was Governor, and which is evidently going on even still more rapidly. I feel certain that this progress will continue. There are many rocks ahead, but every difficulty will be surmounted by the energy and industry of the people, which I have had many opportunities of seeing. I feel certain that Queensland is already becoming and certainly will become in a short space of time one of the most important dependencies of the Empire of our Sovereign.

SIR HORACE TOZER: My observations in reply must be brief. The subject was so large that in order to try and give you both information and illustration I have been obliged, I regret to say, to take up so much of your time. It is a difficult matter for an Agent-General, sent over to represent the whole Colony, to discuss any party political questions. I have felt it my duty to narrate what I knew of the state of public questions as they are. Knowing that, I would suggest to the two gentlemen who have addressed you that the remedy for the grievances of which they complain is to put forward in the Colony the ablest men to explain them, and I am quite sure the people of the Colony will respond to any fair representation made by any class of the community. As a narrator only I came forward, and if I have been able in any way to let you know more about Queensland and its progress than you knew before I have accomplished my object. I will only ask you now to join in a hearty vote of thanks to General Sir Henry Norman for presiding this evening.

The proceedings then terminated.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL General Meeting was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 31, 1899, when a Paper on "Klondike" was read by Miss Flora L. Shaw.

The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 11 Fellows had been elected, viz. 8 Resident, 3 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Leslie Elliot, Frederick W. Turner, Gerald Young.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Archibald J. C. Galletly (British Columbia), Joseph Hunter (British Columbia), James Langerman (Cape Colony), William H. Parratt (British Guiana), John Pooley, J.P. (Cape Colony), Frank J. Smitheman (Rhodesia), Elias Solomon, M.L.A., J.P. (Western Australia), Charles G. Stone (East Africa).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: On very few occasions has it been so little necessary to use any words of introduction as it is this evening; indeed, I may say that no introduction of Miss Shaw is necessary to members of the Royal Colonial Institute and their friends. As we all know, Miss Shaw has given great attention to everything connected with the outlying portions of our Empire, and at the present time there is not perhaps a lady in the land who has had the same opportunities of making herself acquainted with these matters as Miss Shaw, who has been through the whole of the self-governing Colonies, and has seen and learnt for herself all that is interesting regarding them. Not only has she seen these things for herself, but she has conveyed the knowledge so acquired to the whole body, I think I may say, of the people of the United Kingdom in the extremely interesting letters which have appeared in the *Times* and

elsewhere. Without further remarks—for none are required—I will ask Miss Shaw to address you.

Miss Flora Shaw then read her paper on—

KLONDIKE.

I HAVE been asked to speak to-night on Canada, and I have the honour of speaking before so many persons better qualified than I am to address you on the subject that I can only suppose the invitation to have been based on the fact that I have lately visited a part of Canada less known than the rest—unfamiliar even, I believe, to our distinguished Chairman, who has travelled over the greater part of the Dominion in days when the means of communication were very different from those which now exist. He is acquainted with the Mackenzie District, stretching from the prairies to the Arctic Circle; he has visited the far coasts of Hudson Bay and of Labrador. He has made record journeys on snow-shoes, in dog-sleighs, on horseback, by canoe, in every way which land or sea permits. In common with most of the officers employed in the northern region by the great Company of which he is now the President, he has, I doubt not, known what it was on more than one occasion to be glad to eat his shoes; and had it pleased him to visit the Klondike last year in person he would probably have smiled to recognise in the much-talked-of hardships only a mild reminiscence of the daily round of his own early life.

I propose, with your permission, to restrict my remarks chiefly to the Klondike. But there are probably also in this room many persons who know far more than I know of the Klondike—men who have worked in the country, who have spent a longer time there than I, who have devoted more study to its conditions, and who have had a far rougher experience of its hardships. From this part of my audience I must crave indulgence if I seem in any way to make light of the obstacles encountered on the opening of the country by the pioneers. The difficulties of first entering a vast sub-arctic region, which, notwithstanding the existence of a few, wandering Indian tribes, may be described as practically uninhabited, can hardly be exaggerated. It is not easy for those who live in civilisation to realise what it means to enter a country where nothing is to be bought; to have to carry everything you need, including food, upon your back; to have no means of locomotion but your own feet; to know that as you walk you are travelling further and further

from all bases of supply ; and to be aware that if you stray beyond the limits of the time for which you have provided there is no other end before you than an unrecorded death from starvation in the pitiless primæval woods. I am sure that I may count on the approval of experienced men when I say that the first explorers of the Yukon goldfields deserve the full admiration that splendid pluck, heroic endurance, and the attitude of mind which reckons life itself as but one of the counters of the game will always draw from those who can appreciate the value of courage in the march of life. Unless there had been men of this sort ready to lead the way, the Klondike goldfields would never have been opened to the world. Without risk no victories are won ; and there can be no question that of the first lives played against success many were lost.

Between these two sections of my audience I stand abashed. I have neither the wide experience of the one, nor the claim to heroic hardihood of the other, and it is of my little personal impression of the Klondike that I have to speak before them. I was no pioneer. I counted, I believe, as the twenty-seven thousandth person who went over the passes last year. The trail was already beaten for me ; means of transport were organised ; there were stopping-places where food could be obtained ; and last, but not least, I went as a woman, to whom everything was, in consequence, made easy. Every man who has acquaintance with rough travelling will know how much easier it was for me to do such a journey than it would have been for a man in my position. I was usually the only woman of the party, and where a man would have had to make way for himself, my way was made by a common consent of kindness in the men around me. The best that there was was always at my disposal. Generally I had my tent ; but if, sleeping out of doors, one stone was softer than another, it was mine ; if food was short, there was always a portion for "the lady" that some one declared himself not hungry enough to eat ; if streams were deep to ford, there was always a hand ready to pull me through ; if one place in the boat was drier or more comfortable than another, I found myself surely in possession of it. The rough edge of adventure of which men carry the remembrance to the end of life was turned for me. I had no adventures, and if I am to speak truly of my own experience in the Klondike, I can only say it was so simple that, while it was going on, I felt as if it were merely the natural life which in civilisation we forget to live.

I had been warned before I went in of terrific hardships, of hunger, thirst, perpetual fatigue, sickness which hardly could be

avoided, and dangers resulting from an undisciplined society, in which it was necessary not only to carry a revolver, but to be prepared on occasion to "shoot quick." I found none of these things. There was neither starvation nor brutality. Travelling quite alone, walking as other people walked—fifteen or twenty miles a day—over trails which, but for the passing prospector, were the exclusive haunts of wild animals and birds, I had not been three days in the country before I realised that a revolver was about as likely to be useful as it would be in Piccadilly. In the presence of untamed nature all humanity is friendly.

The walking was at times very heavy. If rain had lately fallen it was through pure swamp. Sometimes ankle deep, sometimes knee deep, one was forced to wade along the valley bottoms, the summer sun beating hot upon your head. At times a rocky shoulder of the hill would project itself across the way, and then wading was exchanged for climbing, which had sometimes to be done with hands and knees. Through the valley bottoms streams ran with many windings, and in a country of no bridges when water has to be crossed it must be forded, unless some traveller handy with his axe has passed before you, and the slim and slippery stem of a tree felled and thrown from bank to bank may offer a precarious chance of passing without a bath. Twenty miles of such walking would fill my day from dawn to dark. I could do it, but not so fast as more accustomed men. Sturdy prospectors weighted with their packs would pass me gaily, or pause to walk for ten minutes by my side. In this way I profited by many scraps of pleasant and instructive talk; but never once, though the men who passed me must have been often of the roughest kind, did I experience even a momentary fear of incivility. Usually our talk was of their work, their opinion of the country, the climate and the gold, their experience of other goldfields, and almost invariably of that great country for which everyone was homesick, known in the Klondike under the generic term of the "outside."

A large number of the men were married and had wives and children in the outside; and there was a pathos, not easy to express, in the readiness with which well-thumbed photographs would slip from mud-encrusted side pockets, to show to a perfect stranger the shape in which thoughts of home were journeying through the Yukon. Sometimes the picture was of a child, sometimes of a young wife, sometimes, more touchingly, of the middle-aged companion of a lifetime; and I might chance to hear that it was hard on the "old missis" to be left again. All kinds of men from every

class of life were there. Americans, Canadians, Australians, and Englishmen were in the majority, but almost every European nationality was represented. One Frenchman, who had lost his entire outfit by the overturning of his boat upon some rapids, and had not even a blanket to lie down in, had saved a curl of his baby daughter's hair. He was cheerfully content, "Ma foi ! I have got the thing I valued most !" And more than once the little packet that looked to ordinary eyes like a skein of yellow floss silk was pulled out of his trousers pocket for me to see.

The question of whether women that men respected could be brought into that country was one of perpetual discussion. Nowhere does one see so plainly as in districts of new settlement the need of woman as a home-maker. The majority of the men in the Klondike, excepting, perhaps, the very young, were in the literal sense of the term, "home" sick. They wanted a place as much as a person, but it needed a person to make the place some one to minister to the common needs of life, to clean the spot in which they lived—even though it were only tent or shack—to wash the clothes, to cook the food, to give to one's fireside a human interest which should make it, rather than another, the magnet of their daily work. The rougher the man the more imperative the need appeared. The absence of homes in such a place as Dawson explains to a great extent the existence of saloons ; and in noting the contrast between the splendid qualities exercised in the effort to acquire gold and the utter folly displayed in the spending of it, it was impossible to avoid the reflection that in the expansion of the Empire, as in other movements, man wins the battle, but woman holds the field. To all who consulted me upon the subject I could only give my honest assurance that, so far as I know anything of women, it is not comfort but happiness which they desire. Englishwomen are not lacking in the courage of the race ; and when it is generally realised that their happiness will be best secured by joining frankly with the men they trust in, the most vital movement of their country and their time, the development of Imperial expansion, will have entered upon another phase.

Sometimes in the course of these heavy walks it would happen when men had passed me, talked for a few minutes and gone on, that three or four hours later I would reach some difficult place and find one sitting there resting his pack against the trunk of a tree. "I thought of you," the greeting would be, "when I came to this place, and I thought maybe you'd want a hand over, so I

waited for you." One day I chanced to be specially tired, and an extremely rough-looking man overtook me. After some conversation he said, "You're a bit tired; I can see that by your eyes."

"Yes," I said, "I'm tired."

"I expect you're pretty well dead beat."

"Oh, no," I assured him, "I'm not dead beat; I shall get to the end of the day's walk all right."

"Well," he said, "maybe; but I guess I'm going to walk along with you." And he did for twelve miles more, though it delayed him several hours, and brought him in late in the evening instead of the middle of the afternoon to camp and food.

I had never seen him before, I never saw him again, and I don't know his name. Nobody knew or cared to know anybody else's name. It was enough that everyone had to go the same way under the same difficulties, with the same indifference of inanimate nature all around, to bring into operation the friendliness of kindly natures. I am told that the same conditions develop under stress of circumstance the selfishness of selfish natures. No doubt it is true. The journey was curiously like life; but I speak for myself of what I saw, and I found kindness to prevail.

Nor was the kindness of a purely material sort. There was an habitual recognition, for which I cannot but feel pleasure in having a public opportunity to express my gratitude, that "the lady" would gladly be spared any unnecessary acquaintance with the coarser side of life. Nothing of the sort that was disagreeable was forced upon my knowledge. I have been told that the habitual profanity of miner's language is astounding. Bret Harte has given us all some conception of what may be expected. In regard to that I may summarise my own experience in one incident. It was on board the little steamboat coming up the river. The accommodation was very limited, and besides myself there were about seventy men on board. We were crowded all day together on the little deck not larger than this platform. The journey took eleven days, under circumstances which in some ways were trying, and during the whole time I heard only one oath. That was on an occasion when for about the seventh time in one day the steamer had stopped, and the passengers were asked to go ashore and cut wood for her furnace. A German, passing me on his way down the companion, gave vent to his feelings in a good round English oath. I was on terms so pleasant with all the men that I felt myself free to say, "I don't like to hear the Queen's English maltreated in that way by a foreigner." He laughed, saying at once with the utmost good humour, "Ah, it's

only because I am a foreigner ;" and his companions at the same time called out : " Don't you mind him ; he's only a German." Three days later we stopped at a place called the Hootalingua Post. There was a very limited diet on board the boat, and the men, tired of eating beans, all rushed ashore to see what they could buy. They returned like schoolboys, carrying each something : one an apple, one an onion, one a loaf of bread. I did not go ashore, but when I went in to supper that evening I found a little pot of jam opposite to my place. " Why," I asked, " what's this ?" " Oh ! " the explanation was, " that's Bismarck, to make up for his oath."

I could multiply instances of the same sort, for there was scarcely a day in which they did not occur ; but I must be content to leave the subject with the general statement, interesting, I think, as a testimony to human nature in the rough, that though there were of necessity many physical discomforts to be endured, I never had a moment of moral discomfort in my journey. Nor was this experience purely personal. The reports of foreigners, as well as of British subjects and Americans who have visited the Klondike, combine in praise of the generally law-abiding and orderly nature of the mining population. Of course we have to remember that many of the people there are of a higher social standing than those whom it has been the habit to associate in our minds with mining rushes. The honesty of the country was such that the precautions usually taken under civilised government for the protection of property were unnecessary. Men going into the country under the regulation which until the last few months obliged them to carry with them 1,000 lb. weight of food, besides their personal luggage and utensils, and having no means of transport but their backs, were forced to make the journey in short stages, carrying as much as they could at one time, and dumping their loads upon the wayside while they returned to bring the rest. Thus, assuming that a man can carry 100 lb. weight, he would be obliged to make ten journeys in order to carry the whole of his 1,000 lb. weight from one given point to another. In the meantime, while he trudged between point and point, his stores were unprotected at each end. There was a time in the early part of last year when the whole wayside from the coast to the head waters of navigation was dotted with unprotected heaps of private stores. But nothing was ever touched. Honesty was a necessity of existence, and was rigidly maintained. The same rule applies now in the neighbourhood of Dawson to the gold. In the little wood shanties upon the ~~rains~~

nuggets are kept with as little precaution as if they were peppermint bulls'-eyes. They are heaped in tobacco canisters or disused fruit tins, or in any other receptacle that is handy; gold lies about in sacks, thrown generally under the bed or on it, with no protection but its own weight, which, it is true, makes it inconvenient to carry. As much as £20,000 or £30,000 worth of gold will be sent down on mule-back from the mines to Dawson in charge of an unknown mule-driver, through twenty miles or so of country frequented by all the roughest prospectors of the fields. Such a thing has never been heard of as gold stolen in the country. The absence of brawling and drinking rows in Dawson itself, where almost every second door in the main street is the door of a saloon, is by common consent attributed to the admirable manner in which the North-West Mounted Police perform their duty of policing the town. While not wishing to detract from any praise which may be their due, I hope to have shown that there is also, perhaps, something to be said for the general character of the population.

As regards the physical discomforts to be encountered on a journey to the Klondike, they are already to so large an extent a matter of past history that I feel they have little serious interest. Before leaving them altogether I may perhaps say, with regard to the food, that at first it was a little difficult to become accustomed to it. There was no fresh meat, nor vegetables, nor milk, nor wine. Nothing had ever been grown in the country for human food, and though in many parts of the Yukon district wild berries ripen freely in the summer, they are not to be usually found upon the line of travel. Like everyone else, I took in with me the provisions that I expected to consume, chiefly bacon, flour, beans, rice, and evaporated fruits; but as I could carry nothing, and my baggage had to go either by pack-train or by boat, I did not unpack my own stores until I reached Dawson City, where, on rising ground above the town, I established my tent comfortably in a little spruce wood for three weeks. In any case, as some one truly remarked, with regard to tinned food, whether you begin dinner with the soup and end with the prunes, or whether you begin with the prunes and end with the soup makes very little difference; for, after you have eaten preserved provisions for a sufficient length of time, they all taste exactly alike. On the journey from the coast to Dawson I took what I could get, and found it to consist chiefly of beans and pork fat, varied by bad fish. As a dietary it was not always inviting; but there is a wide difference between bad food and starvation. With good cooking the available materials often supplied

an excellent meal ; and before I left the Yukon I had learned to eat beans when need be, like a horse, quite contentedly three times a day. Lord Strathcona, I am sure, will be able to tell you of many occasions in his experience when Hudson's Bay men on the other side of the Rockies would have looked upon three meals of beans in the day as a very desirable luxury. When I came afterwards to make the acquaintance at Athabasca Landing of a number of old Hudson's Bay officers from the North, I found that there was scarcely one among them who had not known what it was to vary stewed moccasins with candle ends, and after that to go two and three days without food. The experiences of these hardy travellers, constantly employed in challenging the risks of nature, teach one to look upon the roughness to be now encountered in the Klondike as mere child's play.

The food question, like everything else, will change very rapidly—has probably already changed—with improved conditions of transport. Transport is the key to the whole situation. The goldfields lie, as you know, about the bed of the Yukon and its tributaries in Canadian territory, some 1,500 miles north of Vancouver, near the point at which the Yukon River crosses the international boundary into Alaska. For about 600 miles north of the northern boundary of British Columbia this territory was until the last few years comparatively unknown. The roads by which the Klondike may be reached divide themselves roughly into three classes. There are the ways round by Canadian territory on the eastern side of the Rockies, too long and too difficult under present conditions to be practicable. There is the long way round from the American coast by sea to St. Michael's in Alaska, and up the Yukon River, which is navigable in summer for fairly good river steamers as far as Dawson. This is the way taken for heavy goods ; and for passengers who do not mind a long sea voyage it is by far the easiest and most comfortable manner of entering the country. It is, however, very slow, and the risks of delay are great. There remains the third way, which is to follow the Pacific coast northward by steamer for about 900 miles from Vancouver, to land at one of the coast ports of Wrangel Skagway or Dyea, and to enter the country from the south. In order to do this it is necessary to cross the great coast range in which the head waters of the Yukon have their rise, and this crossing can at present only be effected on foot. The best ports of entry have been found to be Skagway and Dyea, standing within four miles of each other, at the head of the Lynn Canal. From these ports two passes run parallel to each other for a distance of about forty miles towards


Lake Bennett. One is known as the White or Skagway Pass, the other as the Chilcoot Pass. Both passes are steep, and lead over a glacier-laden range, where in winter snow falls and drifts sometimes to a depth of fifty feet; and even in summer nothing grows which can supply a mouthful of food to mules or horses. The Chilcoot Pass is too steep to be crossed by pack animals. The White Pass, though extremely rugged, has been used for pack trains, but the severity of the climbing has been marked by the frequent death of the animals employed. At the time that I passed it was estimated that three thousand horses were lying dead upon the winter trail over a track of not more than twenty-five miles in length. The country does not possess the scavenger carrion birds of South Africa, and the result to the traveller plodding on foot through the hot weather is not to be described. Still, the passage of the coast mountains was only in all forty miles, that is a three days' or two days' walk, according to the capacity of the walker. I myself took three days, spending two nights on the way. One of these I spent in the open, sleeping on a heap of chips by a sounding cataract, and the next in my tent, under a storm of lightning and rain. The scenery during all three days was magnificent, and, but for the dead horses, the journey would have been delightful. To sleep on chips in the open, and to perform your morning toilet in a glacier stream, sounds more heroic than to spend the night in a second-class inn, but as a matter of fact it is infinitely more agreeable. But all these conditions are of the past. Future travellers to the Yukon will have no similar experience. Blasting was, at the time of my passage, going on for the construction of a railroad over the White Pass, and I understand from information received on the best authority, in London, that the line will be complete, and trains running for the conveyance of passengers and freight from Skagway to Lake Bennett in the early spring.

From Lake Bennett a chain of lakes connected by navigable rivers leads into the Yukon, and the whole way lies clear by water down to Dawson City. Personally I spent two days in a tent at Bennett waiting for a little steamboat to take me to the White Horse Rapids, about 100 miles down the river. At the White Horse Rapids I again spent two days in a tent upon the bank, waiting for another boat to take me the remaining 500 miles to Dawson. The latter delay is marked in my memory by the pleasure I had in an odd dinner-party, consisting of four murderers, a man they had tried to murder, two policemen, and myself. The murderers were Indians, whose practice it had been to shoot pro-

spectors for the sake of the food they carried with them. We all helped ourselves happily from one dish of beans ; but the murderers were in irons, and could not reach it quite so easily as we. The man whom they had tried to murder, with one arm still in a sling from their shots, watched without malice over their appetites, and, having good reason to know their weakness for European food, pushed the dish constantly across to them with a friendly " Want some more beans, boy ? " that had its own delightful humour. Everybody was kind to them, but neither they nor anybody else seemed at all to mind the fact that they were going down to Dawson to be hanged.

These little steamers—which had been built in the country by felling and whip-sawing timber on the spot, and for which the machinery had been carried on men's backs over the passes from the coast—did all that they were expected to do when they proved themselves capable of floating on the river. They were but little machine-boxes, carrying freight, passengers—including the murderers—and machinery, all in one half-dark and badly aired compartment. No accommodation for sleeping was provided, machine-steam puffed in our faces, machine-oil dropped on our shoulders, black bilge-water ran round our feet, and the smell of freight, of which salt fish formed part mingled with the smell of as much unwashed humanity as could be put into the available space. The pluck and enterprise which had built steamers at all under the circumstances was very creditable, and time was saved by using them ; but it will readily be imagined that the four days and nights spent in going down the river were not agreeable. In this matter, as in the crossing of the passes, future experience will be different from that of last year. Already, when I came out from Dawson a few weeks later, there was on the river a steamer on which a few cabins and plenty of canvas bunks were provided ; and arrangements have, I understand, been made by means of which next year a good and regular service of comfortable boats will run. I did the journey to Dawson myself in thirty-one days from London, and was at the time supposed to have made a record trip ; but I have little doubt that next year the journey will habitually be done in a shorter time, and under less fatiguing—if, perhaps, also less interesting—conditions.

The country through which the journey is made is well worth the trouble of the trip. There is, first, after the Atlantic the well known journey across Canada on the Canadian Pacific Railway. If made as I made it in midsummer, it presents a dream of beauty



which never can be forgotten. An incense of clover for 400 miles, then a labyrinth of lakes and woods, and noble waterways opening vistas of forest to right and left. A thousand miles of roses on the prairies, mellowing with their faint sweet scent the keen sweep of continental air, and afterwards the superb scenery of the Rockies, the Selkirks, the Golden and the Cascade ranges through which the train leaps from pass to pass on its journey to the hop-gardens and orchards of the Pacific coast. The northward voyage by steamer for five days through the waters and islands of the Pacific prepares the mind for the still monotony of a region almost virgin to human life. The fir-crowned coast slips by of the ancient gathering ground of glaciers that have scored a continent and cut myriads of islands from its flank. The grey waters are full of fish; the grey sky is full of birds. On each side, as the ship pants up the narrow channels of its course, retreating glaciers are to be seen in every mountain cleft. Their reign is over; the ice age has passed, and civilisation presses in to take possession of its kingdom.

The landing at Skagway is at the north-western corner of this old glacier land. The marble cliffs of the Lynn Canal and the peaks which rise above them are as the gates of the northern world. You cross the passes through a region ground slippery and bare with the long-since stilled action of the ice; you descend the other side of the watershed, upon which geologists say that the glacial mass parted to do its work to north and south. You follow the northward-trending marks; you descend to the lakes—the scene of the sudden melting of those last outposts of ice which, on the changing of the epochs, failed to make good the final withdrawal to the frozen fastnesses upon the hills—and here a surprise awaits you. The severity of glacial scenery disappears; you have before your eyes, first, the wild and romantic outlines of lake country which resembles deep-sea fiords; then the river winds through wooded hills and flowering banks. Familiar English blossoms meet the eye, and sunshine falls on emerald-green islands and turf-clad slopes, where it is scarcely possible to believe that the hand of cultivation has never been. In vain you repeat to yourself that the river is flowing northwards. Each day brings you into milder scenes, and you fancy that the position of the sun must somehow have been reversed. When I passed down the river in July pink willow herb was flowering in sheets upon the hillsides, and in combination with the frequent fir-woods recalled in general effect the scenery of the Scotch Highlands. The weather at midsummer was much like that of England. The only scientific explanation

that I have heard of this unexpected mildness of the climate is that the country lies in an anticyclonic region in which it is protected from wind, and that the general level becomes lower as the course of the river advances towards the north.

I have not myself been further north than Dawson, in latitude 64° , and no doubt on more nearly approaching the Arctic Circle a few degrees of latitude must produce a marked difference in vegetation. Timber fails altogether, except in the form of scrub and willows further north than 68° . But I understand that in the fur-trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the eastern side of the Rockies, wheat is successfully raised as far north as Fort Providence, in latitude 61° , and barley and other hardy crops within the Arctic Circle itself. It will be seen on glancing at the map that the Mackenzie flows on the eastern side of the Rockies in a north-westerly direction, almost parallel to the upper course of the Yukon on the western side. Throughout the basin of this great river, where fur-trading posts have been long established, every kind of necessary garden produce is successfully grown. I had the advantage of meeting at Athabasca Landing, on coming out from the Klondike last September, a number of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company assembled at that point from some of the most distant stations in the north. I had the curiosity to ask what vegetable had reached perfection in the gardens of each fort during the summer, and I obtained a list of almost every common garden vegetable, including melons, cucumbers, cauliflowers, and tomatoes. The smaller summer fruits ripen readily; and though Athabasca Landing is too far south to be much to the purpose, I may perhaps mention that I myself gathered wild strawberries there from the second crop on September 18. On the Peace River and the Liard, which flow into the Mackenzie from the Rockies, wheat farming and cattle raising are carried on successfully for local consumption on a scale which is more and more extended every year. The inference is that, if this is the case in a district exposed to the winds of the Laurentian Plateau, similar products will flourish even better in the same latitudes in the more sheltered valleys of the Yukon district. In support of this view it is worth mentioning that in the third week of July I saw wheat, oats, and barley growing from some accidentally spilt grain on the borders of Lake Marsh, that is in a latitude somewhat north of 60° . The wheat had at that date already flowered, and the grain of all three kinds were as well set and forward as could be wished. If these conclusions be well founded, and it should prove possible to

raise cattle and to grow corn and vegetables to meet the local requirements of the Yukon district, it is hardly necessary to point out how profound will be the modification of ideas, until lately entertained, of the Klondike region. The winter, which is of course extremely severe, is rendered, through the absence of wind, less trying than the winter of Manitoba and some of the more Northern States of the American Union.

The question, then, would seem to resolve itself into whether the gold of the Klondike is worth the attention which it has attracted, and whether the amount of it is considerable enough to continue to draw an increasing population to the district for a period of years sufficient to effect the permanent and civilised settlement of the country. This is a question on which it is permitted to have reserved opinions. Doubtless it is still open to discussion. For myself I am inclined to accept the more favourable view, and to coincide with those who believe that, as Bendigo and Bathurst were but the beginnings of the Australian development of gold, as Kimberley and the Rand have shown the way to the internal treasure-houses of South Africa, so Dawson is but the threshold of new fields of wealth to be opened in the northern regions. The settlement of the Yukon district, which began last year, will, in my opinion, spread, cross the Rockies, fill the Mackenzie district, and, continuing long after we are dead and gone, will add to the present habitable territory of the Dominion two populous districts, each as large in extent as France.

I may well be asked to produce some grounds for an opinion, stretching so far beyond the limits of evidence, which can at present be accepted as proved.

In reply I will first speak of what is to be seen in the Klondike itself. My tent in Dawson City formed my headquarters for only twenty days, and I have no need to say that in that period of time I did not visit all the mines of the district. To have done so under the conditions of walking which prevailed, and of wide distance by which the best gold-bearing creeks are separated, would have required as many weeks. But I saw many of the most important diggings within a round of sixty or seventy miles, and I had the opportunity at Dawson of gathering the opinions of the best-informed people of the country. The result has been to assure me that the newly opened fields contain not only gold but a great deal of gold.

The map shows you a general north-westerly trend in all the main features of the country. You see the coast running north-

westerly; you see the mountain ranges following the coast; you see the principal rivers flowing north-westerly. You probably have heard that the theory of the formation of the country is an upheaval of granite ranges through an old palæozoic floor, and that gold is believed to occur in association with this upheaval. If so, gold should be found on either side of all the granite ranges. But this upheaval took place before the ice age. After it had occurred, ice, working from south-east to north-west, and starting from those high ranges which are crossed by the Chilcoot and Skagway Passes, ground the country in a north-westerly direction as far as north latitude 68°, thus displacing and dispersing the gold. The present rivers and cross-streams have all been formed since the withdrawal of the ice, and have, as it were, collected together again and drained into given channels the scattered gold. Hence every stream in the country is more or less gold-bearing. But it is to be presumed that if there were any portion of the upheaval over which ice had not passed gold might still be found there undispersed in the quantities in which it was first deposited.

I have said that ice action has been traced as far north as 63°. But the latitude of Dawson is 64°. To the east and slightly north of Dawson there lies an upheaval, of which a portion is known as the "Dome." The Klondike, the Bonanza, and the still richer tributaries which run into these streams from the south, the Dominion, Sulphur, and other gold-bearing creeks which flow into the Stewart River from the north, all take their rise in this upheaval. The glacial millstone has not passed over the Dome, and the presumption that where ice action has not disturbed the original distribution gold would be found undispersed would seem to be justified by the fact that the valleys running from the Dome are filled with gold. Over a district of about 100 miles by 50, stretching across country north-east from a base on the Yukon River, of which Dawson may be taken as the point of distribution, there is scarcely a stream from which gold may not be washed by hand. Nor is it only in the valley bottoms that gold is found. The important developments which have during the past summer added so much promise to the Klondike goldfield are what are called the "bench claims," that is, the hillsides draining into the valleys are found to be in some cases no less rich than the creeks. On French Hill and on Skookum, overlooking the El Dorado and Bonanza Valleys, I have myself picked up nuggets and seen gold washed as freely as in the phenomenal river-beds two or three hundred feet below. In the richer part of the two valleys I have

named the bed of the stream is divided for several miles into 500-foot claims, measured in the direction of the stream and across the entire width of the valley. These claims constitute the separate mines of the district, so that in walking along the lower edge of the hills you walk along the edge also of continuous mining operations. Time forbids any attempt to describe these to you in detail. They are of two kinds, constituting winter and summer workings. The open or summer workings are those in which at present gold can be most readily seen. The process, roughly speaking, is to dam the water of the stream, to carry it in a sluice-box across the working, and to shovel the whole dry bed by degrees into the sluice-box, where the rushing water gradually carries away the dirt and leaves the heavier gold behind in a species of rough grating placed in the bottom of the box. Once a week or so the water is turned off and the gold is collected from the sluice-boxes. This process is called the "clean up," and to be allowed to assist at the "clean up" of a rich claim is to see more gold in the course of a few hours than most of us see in a lifetime. Just below Skookum Hill there is a fractional claim, only 86 feet in extent, where as I passed one Sunday evening there was a valuable clean up. On the following Wednesday morning I was passing again at about 8 o'clock, when the foreman called out to me that something had gone wrong with the water, that they had turned it off, and were going to clean up again, if I liked to come and see. I stopped for a few minutes, and while I stood there they took, besides nuggets, 500 ounces, or close upon £2,000 worth of gold-dust from the open boxes. I did not wait to see the clean up finished; but this was the result of only Monday's and Tuesday's work, done by perhaps a dozen men upon less than 86 feet of ground. Only a small portion of this fractional claim has yet been worked. In another claim I was told that \$400,000 worth of gold had been taken from it in the season. The summer diggings are all open to the sky, not generally more than from twelve to twenty feet in depth, and the usual invitation as I passed was, "Come down? Take a shovel? See what you find." I always accepted, for the sake of testing the ground at different points, and I consider myself to be in a position to speak of my own knowledge of the almost fabulous wealth of the creeks I visited. Throughout these diggings gold might be seen spangling the ground, and there were places in which gold-dust and nuggets might be scraped together with a spoon.

The country to the east of the Dome, that is, on the other side of

the upheaval, is now being tested. I heard from various prospectors of most promising results, especially in a district called Gravel Lake. If this promise should be fulfilled and another region corresponding to the Klondike be discovered in the other side of the Dome, the importance of the fact in bearing out the gold theory of the country will not need to be insisted on. At the same time the absence of gold on the other side of the Dome would not of necessity disprove this theory. When I said just now that every creek which had been tested in the district dominated by the Dome was gold-bearing, I do not of course wish to be understood to say that every creek is as rich as El Dorado, Bonanza, and Hunker. If it were so, the output of the Klondike for the past season would have been not £2,000,000 to £8,000,000 sterling—as with the imperfect statistics at our disposal we believe it to have been—but £20,000,000 to £80,000,000 at the least. It is easily conceivable that it may reach this figure some day, when labour and transport have been organised, and all that is yet wrong has been put right. At present, with labour of the most primitive kind, with no appliances, with the almost overwhelming difficulties of local transport and commissariat which restrict the area of work, with unfortunate mining regulations, and other conditions of a generally stultifying description, the fact that about 4,000 persons actually at work have during the past season produced from £2,000,000 to £8,000,000 sterling is in itself remarkable enough. People ask if the Klondike is not “a fizzle” after all. Far from it. Those who ask such a question in view of the results achieved have evidently no conception of the immense difficulties which have been overcome. I can appeal with confidence to any mining expert in this room who has in person visited the mines to ask whether his opinion of the local wealth will not fully corroborate what I have said. In the Klondike itself I found opinions vary as to the length of time for which the developments would last; but the best-informed mining engineer whom I was able to consult gave me fifty years as his estimate for working out the alluvial gold already in sight. It is scarcely conceivable that in such a period the quartz veins which everyone is seeking will not be found, and further developments be opened up.

In addition to these concrete facts there is, of course, the standing geological opinion that gold in great quantities would probably some day be found in these very regions. I may cite Humboldt as one of the authorities who committed himself strongly, I believe, to this theory. There is also the knowledge gained from the

Californian diggings of the great wealth of the western mountain ranges at their southern end. There are the experiments of modern mining from Alaska southwards along the coast, and in the Canadian fields of Kootenay, Cariboo, Omenica, and Cassiar, northwards to Klondike, all cutting the same mountain system at different points, and all proving the wide dissemination, not only of gold, but of every kind of the more valuable minerals except precious stones. It has been said of the mass of the precious metals bedded in the ranges of the mountains which run from Klondike to California that the gold found in the United States represents the tail of the rat, but that the body of the animal lies in British Columbia.

In the Treadwell and other mines of the Alaskan coast, where the works can be approached by water and very cheaply worked, it pays to quarry ore which yields only 14s. worth of gold per ton. The working costs 10s., there is 4s. profit, and the whole coast is practically a quarry. At the Treadwell mines there are now 820 stamps kept constantly going upon ore of this quality. As mining science and methods of transport are developed, this cheap work can be carried through far wider areas, and lower-grade rocks, now neglected, will everywhere give occupation of a kind so regular that it may rather be compared to a manufacturing than to a mining industry. In a valley behind Juneau, on this same coast, where I had the pleasure of feasting upon salmon berries last summer, there is placer gold in the bed of the creek which yields no more than from five to fifteen cents to the cubic yard of gravel; yet it pays well to work with hydraulic machinery. I think I shall hardly lay myself open to any charge of exaggeration if I say that in the already known gold regions of the Yukon there are, exclusive of such districts as the Klondike, hundreds of square miles in which the gravel of every creek would show a higher percentage of gold than this.

Imagine this great district thrown fully open, hydraulic machinery everywhere at work upon the gold-bearing streams, the mountains tested for low-grade gold-bearing rocks, the silver, the nickel, and the copper which are known to exist brought forth, the coal, the gas, and the petroleum-bearing beds of the Mackenzie district, of which the foundational tar sands have been already shown to stretch in width for about 800 miles, and in length north and south for about 1,000 miles, developed no less than the agricultural and pastoral possibilities, and try then to think of the needs and the activities of the hardy northern population that will be born and bred upon the land. They will not be a

race that will let go their hold, nor are their forerunners of to-day likely to loose the grip which an accident has led them to fasten on the Klondike.

The most important effect of the sensational finds which have been made in certain creeks of the district is to be looked for, I venture to think, not in the value of the gold actually taken from those beds, but in the fact that it has served as a great advertisement for this far northern region, and that the discovery of it has broken down once and for ever the barrier that existed between these distant latitudes and the common world. After this year there will be no more difficulty in going to the Klondike than in going to the Rhine; and that being so, even though there should be no more sensational finds, the lesser wealth of the minor creeks can henceforth be easily worked. The millions taken from El Dorado and Bonanza have not only enriched their lucky finders, they have added two provinces to civilisation. This is the great interest of last year's development. It was to find out whether this was so that I cared personally to undertake the journey to the Klondike, and what I found in the neighbourhood heartily satisfied me with the result. I went a sceptic. I returned convinced that though much that is temporary there is bad, the permanent conditions are very good.

The practical question of the moment for this country is how great a part British capital and British enterprise are prepared to take in the future development of these provinces. To those of us who look beyond the present moment there is matter of permanent satisfaction in the reflection that, whatever may be done or left undone to-day, the elements of development are there. The geographical position of Western Canada, with its seaports opening into waters that have hitherto been thought of as the highway of the East, gives special importance to this fact. None of us are blind to the shifting which has of late taken place of the axis of political interest from the western to the eastern hemisphere; and the wide horizon of Imperial possibility grows wider to the thought that in vast provinces yet unmade, British generations yet unborn will have the opportunity to affirm the influence of our race in that new civilisation of the Pacific Ocean with which the coming century promises to enrich the record of the world.

DISCUSSION.

MR. LOUIS COSTE : I beg to thank Miss Shaw very heartily for the excellent lecture she has given us on the Klondike. I am a French Canadian, and speak English rather poorly ; I fear, therefore, that my French accent will prevent my addressing you this evening as well as I should have liked. Occupying an important position in the Civil Service of Canada, I was sent to the Klondike to investigate questions relating not to the richness of the district but to the means of getting into that country. Everything that Miss Shaw has told you is perfectly true, and I am the more glad to find Miss Shaw give such a good account of her trip because I was under the impression that she had not been favourably impressed by the country. I hope, however, that she will pardon me if I allude to a matter upon which I feel very deeply as affecting the Civil Service of Canada. In one of her articles in the *Times* Miss Shaw seemed to take to task the Civil Servants employed in Dawson City, and, as a matter of fact, to imply that a certain amount of corruption existed among them. Now I take absolute exception to such a charge. I am willing to admit that in occasional instances there might have been little irregularities, but, on behalf of the interested parties, I affirm that on the whole the Service was well conducted, and that the employees (who had a tremendous amount of hard work to do for very small pay) were honest. This I am the more at liberty to say because I do not happen to belong to the particular branch of the Service in question. The conditions were such that it was very hard indeed to satisfy everybody. It was very difficult for a dozen officials or so to have to satisfy some 80,000 or 40,000 hungry miners, all wishing to be first in the field, and all anxious to have their claims recorded ; all wanting to register their titles, some of them no doubt in order to hurry to the London market and sell property which they had never so much as seen. These people, being disappointed, naturally grumbled, and I am afraid that Miss Shaw, in a womanly spirit taking the side of the miners, gave too much attention to these little matters, which, after all, don't amount to much. The real miner, the man who remained in the country, and who has worked and is still working his claim, has no complaint to make against the administration. The man who complained was the speculator, the man who went into the country for a day or so in order to take up claims, good, bad, or indifferent, simply to unload them on the British public. Another class of men who also thought

they had a right to complain were the men who had only a few weeks to spend there, and wanted, whether right or wrong, to obtain titles to their properties. It was impossible, as any solicitor will tell you, to give titles to properties which had not even been surveyed, which were situated in a new and altogether unexplored country. No Government could meet the demands made upon them under such circumstances. Hence the grumblings. All I hope is that by this time Miss Shaw has changed her mind on the matter, and that she has come to the conclusion that the Canadian official is, as I affirm he is, as good as any official under the sun. I noticed the audience smile when the lecturer spoke of the extraordinary richness of the Klondike, but I can bear witness that Miss Shaw has not exaggerated in any instance the richness of that country. Of course you must remember the country has only, so to speak, been scratched; that the prospecting is confined, necessarily, to within a few miles of what I may call the base of supplies—Dawson City—but every day (for I keep in touch with the country) news comes that the discoveries are spreading in a south-western direction from Dawson and have now reached the Stewart River, where very rich finds have lately been made. I do not propose to ask any one of you to invest in Klondike stock, but I will, nevertheless, take the liberty to-night of predicting a slight boom a year hence. Everyone must judge for himself. I was asked the other day by an important business man in the City why all the Klondike companies' stocks (companies which have already been formed) were so far below par if the country was as rich as had been represented. I thought the best answer I could give him was that none of those companies had ever done anything yet, and that I did not know that any one of these companies owned an inch of territory in the Klondike except dredging leases; and I take the liberty to warn the English investor (I speak very seriously now because it is a question of life and death for the Klondike district and for mining interests generally in Canada) not to invest a pound in any mining venture in British Columbia, or in the Klondike, unless he has reports from men in whom he has perfect confidence. Stick to that, and there are great days for the Klondike and for the believers in the Klondike. I may just point out that there are four kinds of mining claims given by the Government: 1, the placer claims, which are held at the present time by individual owners; 2, the dredging claims, which entail dredging the beds of the creeks only, and in order to do that expensive machinery is required, while none is yet in the country; 3, the hydraulic

concessions, the rules and regulations governing which were only promulgated on December 1 last, so that little has been done, but my strong belief is that in this lies the future of the country; and 4, there are the quartz concessions. Some people profess to have discovered quartz richer than any other quartz in any other part of the world, but about that I know nothing personally. Once again, Mr. Chairman, I heartily thank Miss Shaw for her admirable lecture, and I hope that in referring to the matter of corruption I have not in any way hurt her feelings. If I have, I sincerely apologise to her.

Mr. N. A. BELCOURT (M.P., Canada): It is a great pleasure to have been privileged to listen to Miss Shaw's lucid and very comprehensive lecture—a lecture delivered in a very interesting and captivating manner. I desire, first of all, to offer my thanks to the Secretary for his courtesy in sending me an invitation to be present, and if I may be permitted to do so, I would at the same time tender to Miss Shaw my hearty congratulations upon her most admirable paper. None of us can fail to recognise in her journey to the Klondike a pluck and energy and a spirit of adventure that are thoroughly British. I would also congratulate her on the possession of a quality which is perhaps not quite so British, and that is her modesty in recounting her adventures in the Yukon district. Like Mr. Coste, I am a French Canadian, my mother tongue is French, and I feel at some disadvantage in addressing such a distinguished audience as this at so short a notice. However, I should not like to sit down without saying a word on behalf of Canada. I have not had the advantage of visiting the Klondike, but I have, during the last year or so, given a great deal of my time and attention to that country. I have been brought into contact with a great many people, miners and others, who have been there, and I have derived a large amount of information concerning it. From every source, I am in the position to corroborate absolutely everything that has been said, both by Miss Shaw and by Mr. Coste, as to the country, and in saying that I am speaking with a full sense of the responsibility which attaches to a member of the Canadian House of Commons, and at the same time with a desire to be on the cautious side in anything I may say. We have, in Canada, followed the example of the Mother Country in more things than one. If here you have opened your door to the trade of the world, we, in Canada, have opened our door to the energies of the world. Everybody is welcome to Canada, whether to the Klondike, Manitoba, or any other part of the country, to take up land, whether agricultural

or mining. Everybody, as I say, is welcome to come and invest his capital, but there is one class of people whom we desire above all others, and that is the British people. It has been a source of considerable regret that during the last year or two British interests have not been as largely represented in Canada, and more particularly in the Yukon, as they ought to be. I believe sincerely that in the Yukon district we have the greatest mining camp in the world, not only of the day, but that ever existed. Now I am sorry to say they are not all British who have taken possession of that camp. Seven-eighths, or at least three-fourths, of the people who have taken lands in the Klondike are Americans. We are, of course, on very friendly terms with our neighbours in the States, and have every desire to trade with them, but we should like to see our own kinsmen come there also. We want British capital to be invested in the country, and I, for one, sincerely hope the day is coming when British capital, instead of finding its way almost altogether to the United States and elsewhere, will in preference find its way to Canada, where there is the greatest, the most ample, scope for it. We have a country unlimited in its possibilities. It is covered with the richest mineral deposits from one end to the other. It was only two weeks before I left Ottawa that auriferous quartz of a rich quality was discovered within fifteen miles of the city in large quantities. Anywhere throughout Canada the greatest mineral deposits are to be found, and I do hope, as I have said, that the day is soon coming when British capital will be more largely invested in our country. One word, in conclusion, with respect to the sentiments of Canadians towards the Mother Country. There was a time when the race to which I belong was supposed to be disaffected, when the French Canadians were supposed to desire annexation to the United States. As a French Canadian, having lived most of my life in Quebec, where I was born and educated, I can with the utmost confidence and sincerity, speaking for myself and for my compatriots, assure you that to-day there is absolutely no desire for annexation to the United States. Everyone wants to remain under the British flag, which is good enough for all of us in Canada, whether English or Scotch, or Irish or French. I regret that people here are not better acquainted with our country, but I have no doubt that when Canada becomes better known in England, you will regard that country as being one of the brightest jewels in the British crown.

Mr. K. N. MACFEE: I have listened to the able and eloquent lecture with very great interest, and I would desire to add my

congratulations to those of preceding speakers upon the heroic pluck and splendid endurance and the acute powers of observation displayed by Miss Shaw. The record she gives of the courtesy and kindness of these pioneers, men who have left the restraint of civilised life, brings the blush of pride to one's cheeks, and makes one think that Ibsen and other pessimists have not postulated the ultimate facts of human nature in their analyses. Personally, I think it is a legitimate boast that these men, these rude pioneers, are most of them of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that the courtesy and good feeling they have shown are probably due to the early Christian training they have received. The question which Miss Shaw quotes, "Is the Klondike a fizzle after all?" would never have been asked if it were not for the exceptional difficulties in the way of exploiting that great country. Some of the English companies got into operation too late to have produced any results as yet, while others, which started earlier, met with so many difficulties in the way of procuring labour, and wood, and other materials for the working of the claims, that the fabulous expectations which were entertained at the outset have not been realised. It is, however, a good omen, a great tribute to the possibilities of the Klondike, that all those who have been there, and all those who have been managing companies operating there, have still the greatest faith in that country, and that they are showing that faith by increasing their expenditure this year and sending out more men to develop the country. The methods of working are changing somewhat. The companies last year, which worked single lots, are this year buying several lots in blocks, so that they may be able to apply hydraulic pressure to a large area, rather than, as in the past, working single lots by pits, as described by the lecturer. I believe that the products this year will be greatly increased by the hydraulic sluicing which is now being carried out. Two other methods have come into vogue. One is the hydraulic. The Government have made liberal concessions in that regard, and I know two companies which have been formed in London with large working capital guaranteed to carry on this work. It will, I believe, very largely increase the outcome. Another method of working is dredging. In New Zealand 8*d.* of gold-dust per cubic yard in dredging pays large dividends, and in the Klondike the tests of the rivers have given £1 per cubic yard—eighty times the amount which pays in New Zealand. These various methods will, I believe, result in making the Klondike the greatest gold-producing country in the world, and when that time comes, as I believe it will shortly, we shall give credit to Miss Shaw

for having been one of the first to make known the possibilities of this great and wonderful territory.

Mr. E. P. RATHBONE : Having been constantly connected with mining for the past twenty-five years, and after listening with great interest to the masterful manner in which Miss Shaw has dealt with the cumbrous details connected with mining in the Klondike, I feel assured that the mining profession has suffered a distinct loss in not being able to count her amongst its number. Last year, being engaged on certain mining work in this part of the world, Miss Shaw kindly asked me if I would be prepared to go to the Klondike as special correspondent of the *Times*. Unfortunately for myself I was unable to accept the honour, though I acted in that capacity for British Columbia ; but I can now say that it would have been a positive disaster to the literary world had I gone in place of Miss Shaw. In the lecture comment is made on the small amount of profanity to which Miss Shaw was treated by the rough element travelling up to Klondike. Had it been Miss Shaw's fate, as it was mine, to travel along on one of the wrong trails to the Klondike for some five hundred miles of weary riding and walking, being constantly pestered and worried by that veritable plague of mosquitoes, I do not think she would have been quite so lucky. I should like to take this opportunity, however, to thank the Chairman, on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the kindness and hospitality with which the officers of the various posts which I visited invariably treated me.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.): I am sure we have all listened with the greatest pleasure and interest to the admirable address that has been delivered by Miss Shaw. She has, I am afraid, somewhat minimised the difficulties of travel, and I would hardly, notwithstanding what you have heard, advise all the ladies present to take the steamers across the Atlantic and go to the Klondike this next season. They might, and with great advantage, go out to Canada itself, because, as Miss Shaw has told you, Canada possesses not only great mining deposits, such as those in the Yukon, but agricultural resources even more valuable. Miss Shaw was not content with having seen for herself the Yukon country. No sooner had she returned from that district than she took a journey, a very long and, I know, often a very fatiguing journey, over the prairies of the North-West in order to learn everything about ranching, farming, and the other matters of interest to those who think of going to that country as settlers. I hope that on some

future occasion—I am sure we all join in the wish that it may not be very long—Miss Shaw will supplement her experiences of her journey to the Klondike with an account of other portions of her journey, which I am sure would not be less interesting. We have heard from other speakers also of the great advantages Canada offers to those in this country who have the means, and, at the same time, desire the opportunity of bettering their positions. Mr. Belcourt and Mr. Coste have told you that the French-Canadian in Canada is a loyal subject of Her Majesty. I have been acquainted with Canada for these sixty years; therefore, I may, I think, claim to speak with some authority, and I am sure I express the sentiments of not nine-tenths or ninety-nine in a hundred, but of 9,999 out of every 10,000 of the people of Canada, when I say there is but one feeling—whether they be French or English speaking—a common feeling of devotion and of loyalty without qualification to our gracious Queen and to the Empire. We have heard of the journey to the Yukon, and of the conditions of life among the people in that region at this time. I will go back further and remind you of the honesty of the people of the North-West—the pioneers of twenty and thirty and more years ago. In this country, I believe, conveyancing is rather a complicated process; but let me tell you what they did in the time of the old Hudson's Bay Company, on the Red River, where now is Winnipeg. It was quite sufficient for two men to go to the registrar and for one to tell him, "I have sold this property to my friend; it was mine, but now I make it his." That was all that was required. A man's word was just as good as his bond. That was honesty in a primitive community, and we are glad to know that in the Klondike, no matter whether they are British subjects or from across the border, the law is respected. It is enough in the crowded streets of London for the policeman to post himself in the middle of the road and hold up his hand to be obeyed. That shows the law is respected here, and so it is with the small body of mounted police in the North-West. Miss Shaw and others who have been there lately tell us that they have felt a sense of security equally there with that they would feel in the most accessible parts of the British Empire. We have had a very pleasant and instructive discussion. There was one little matter referred to by Mr. Coste, who holds a high position in the Canadian Civil Service, and I quite appreciate his desire to put that Service right in the eyes of the people of England. As I understand it, Miss Shaw never brought any general accusation against the Civil Service of Canada.

Very far from it. What she stated had regard to a few individuals, and to a position of affairs in an altogether new country, where one might almost expect that there would be irregularities owing to the crude condition of the country. I am sure that I only express the feelings of Miss Shaw herself when I say she has the greatest respect for the Service as a whole. It is the desire of the Government of Canada, I know, to do everything in its power to ensure proper administration, and I am quite certain if there have been any irregularities they have now in a great measure, if not altogether, disappeared. I am sure you will all wish to express your great obligations to Miss Shaw, and to say that it would have been a real misfortune for everybody had she not undertaken her adventurous journey. I may have been one who perhaps told her before she went out that she proposed to make a very trying journey, but I know what her answer was—that she felt she would get over it, and get over it very well. Although somewhat doubtful about her going out, I am glad now, as I am sure you all are, that she did go, and that she has been here this evening to entertain and instruct us as she has done.

MISS SHAW : It is so late, I will only say to you how very much obliged I am for your most kindly reception. The Chairman has said for me the only other thing I would have wished to say with regard to the matter brought up by Mr. Coste—that, of course, for the Civil Service as a whole we can have but one feeling, and that one of high respect. With regard to matters in the Klondike, they were matters of detail belonging, I hope, to the same past to which belonged the beans, the pork, and the bad fish, and so I hope we may leave it. I would ask you to give a very hearty vote of thanks to Lord Strathcona for so kindly presiding this evening.

The motion was carried with acclamation, after which the proceedings terminated.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 14, 1899, when a paper on "The Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the Empire" was read by Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The minutes of the Special General Meeting of January 31 were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that meeting 17 Fellows had been elected—viz., 7 resident and 10 non-resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Rev. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., Vice-Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., The Hon. the Master of Elibank, Thomas Miller Maguire, M.A., LL.D., George Brooke Mee, Frederick Meeson, Max Michaelis.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

C. Arboine (British New Guinea), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp (Governor of New South Wales), J. Coke-Ross, M.I.M.E. (Rhodesia), George T. Fulford (Canada), Richard G. Hamilton (Cape Colony), Daniel Judson, J.P. (Rhodesia), Charles C. Kernick, His Excellency Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Governor of Lagos), Alexander M. Munro, M.R.C.V.S. (Cyprus), Henry M. Stewart-Mayers (Rhodesia).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN: The subject to-night is one of extreme interest and importance, and we are favoured as reader of the Paper with a gentleman who will do it ample justice. It is quite unnecessary for me, as Chairman, to introduce Sir Robert Giffen to you. His name is known throughout the world as a distinguished publicist, and as one of our leading living statisticians. It is quite unnecessary for me to say more than to call on Sir Robert Giffen to read his paper on

THE RELATIVE GROWTH OF THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE object of the present Paper is to call attention to the growth of the Empire in detail—to compare the progress in one part with the progress in another, and to make a few comments on the ideas

thus suggested. The growth of the Empire in the mass is a familiar idea, but the nature of the growth will be better understood if we also take the different parts by themselves.

For this purpose a few Tables have been prepared, and are put in the Appendix. These deal with the area, population, revenue, imports and exports, and other particulars of the main divisions of the Empire in a recent year—1897, where possible—compared with 1871. A still shorter period would have been preferable, as the object is to throw light upon the sort of progress in the Empire that is actually going on; but 1871 to some extent marks a new era, coinciding with the Franco-German War and other events about that time, which have altered greatly all international relations. It is also a census year, and there is no very good date, subsequently, which could have been the starting-point for a comparison. It may be remarked parenthetically that although statistics are made use of, this is not a paper of statistical research. Well-known figures only are used, extracted from such everyday publications as the "Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom and the Colonies," the "Colonial Office List," and the "Statesman's Year-book." The ordinary figures are simply rearranged under divisions to bring out the main features of the Empire as they appear in a general survey, and to show where, and of what nature, the increase has been.

The Empire, as thus viewed, is a territory of 11,500,000 square miles, or 13,000,000, if we include Egypt and the Soudan, which have been added *pour mémoire* to the Tables; and in this territory there is a population of about 407,000,000, which would be increased to over 420,000,000 if Egypt and the Soudan were included—a population about one-fourth of the whole population of the earth. Of this population again, about 50,000,000 are of English speech and race, the ruling race—in the United Kingdom, in British North America and in Australasia; and the remaining 350,000,000 to 370,000,000 are the various subject races, for the most part in India and Africa, the proportion of the governing to the subject races being thus about one-eighth. (South Africa is an exception, being self-governing, with a white minority in power, but with the black subjects greatly predominating in numbers.)

The increase in area and population in this Empire, again, excluding Egypt and the Soudan, amounts, since 1871, to 2,854,000 square miles of area, or more than one-fourth of the whole, and to 125,000,000 of population, which is also more than one-fourth of the whole. The increase of the ruling race included in this population

amounts to about 12,500,000, or about one-fourth of the number in 1897 ; and the increase in the subject races is 112,000,000, or nearly one-third the numbers in 1897. The increase in these subject races is largely, but by no means exclusively, due to annexation.

The present revenue of the different parts of this Empire added together amounts to £257,653,000, and the imports and exports to £1,375,000,000, not to mention other particulars of an economic nature. The increase since 1871 also amounts to £115,143,000 for revenue, or more than 40 per cent. of the present total, while the increase in imports and exports amounts to £428,000,000, or about one-third of the present total. The latter increase is perhaps greater in appearance than it really is, as all the figures are not reduced to a gold valuation, those for India for instance being in tens of rupees ; but it has also to be considered that the gold valuation itself, owing to the increase in the purchasing power of gold since 1871, prevents the real growth of almost any economic factor being fairly shown by values only. The import and export figures are also subject to the observation that the trade of each part of the Empire is largely with other parts of the Empire, so that for some purposes they ought not to be added together. I refer here especially to Australasia, where the totals would be less if the intercolonial trade were to be omitted. But this observation does not affect our present comparisons. The revenue of the self-governing English portions of the Empire also amounts to £145,000,000, having increased £60,000,000 since 1871, and the imports and exports of the same portions to £1,036,000,000, having increased £247,000,000 since 1871. The revenue of the states of subject races also amounts to £112,000,000, having increased £55,000,000 since 1871, and the imports and exports to £388,000,000, having increased £181,000,000 since 1871. What has been said above as to the difference between nominal and real increase applies, however, specially to this separation between the self-governing parts of the Empire and the other portions. The increase in the non-self-governing portions of the Empire would be less by comparison if the gold valuation were uniformly followed.

Such is a very summary account of the tables which thus bring out the proportion of the British race in the Empire to the subject races and states, and the relative rate of increase, which is on the whole, on account largely of recent annexations, rather greater among the subject races and states than in the English portions. There are, however, many other points to be noticed, including the

different rates of growth of the different portions of the white and the subject races respectively.

The division of the tables, it will be observed, is into seven groups. The first three are the United Kingdom, British North America, and Australasia, which constitute the English-speaking self-governing portions of the Empire. Next comes (4) Southern Africa in a group by itself, which is generally placed along with the portions of the Empire consisting of subject races, but which is really of a mixed character, being self-governing politically but peopled for the most part by coloured races among whom the white population is only a small minority. Next we have (5) the other portions of the mainland of Africa belonging to the Empire, (6) India, and (7) the miscellaneous possessions of the Empire, which are further classed in seven subdivisions, according to their geographical situation, and which, with the exception of one or two detached positions, comprise a coloured population. The effect of this arrangement is that the Empire appears to consist mainly of three English-speaking portions—the United Kingdom, British North America, and Australasia; of one mixed portion, as yet small in population, the Colonies and territories in South Africa; and of three other portions where we have subject races to deal with and only a small white population, the Empire in Africa, the Empire in India, and the various miscellaneous possessions all over the world. We begin with an account of the relative rate of progress in the English-speaking portions of the Empire.

As to population in these English-speaking portions we have the following comparison, there having been no change here in the area since 1871 :

Population of United Kingdom, British North America, and Australasia in 1871 and 1897 compared.

In millions.

	1871	1897	Increase	
			Amount	Per cent.
United Kingdom	81·85	40·20	8·35	26
British North America	3·84	5·40	1·56	41
Australasia	1·98	4·48	2·50	126
Totals	37·67	50·08	12·41	33

The percentage increase in the United Kingdom is thus much smaller than in the two great groups of English-speaking Colonies. It is only 26 per cent., whereas in North America it is 41 per cent.,

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and in Australasia it is no less than 126 per cent. in little more than a quarter of a century. It is Australasia, therefore, which has been going ahead among the English portions of the Empire. In amount, however, the increase of population is still much larger in the United Kingdom than in the other two parts of the Empire, the numbers added there being 8,350,000 as compared with 1,560,000 only in British North America and 2,500,000 in Australasia. Relatively also the United Kingdom remains predominant, the numbers of the people there being 40,000,000 out of a total of 50,000,000.

A similar comparison as to revenue gives the following results :

Revenue of United Kingdom, British North America, and Australasia in 1871 and 1897 compared.

In millions sterling.

	1871	1897	Increase	
			Amount	Per cent.
United Kingdom	69·9	106·6	36·7	52
British North America	4·4	8·1	3·7	86
Australasia	11·7	30·9	19·2	165
Totals	86·0	145·6	59·6	69

The increase of revenue is thus in all cases greater than the increase of population, but the same relative position is maintained by the three different portions of the Empire. The percentage increase is again greater in British North America and Australasia than in the United Kingdom, but the amount of the increase is much the largest in the United Kingdom. The comparison is subject to the observations that new taxes may have been imposed in the interval in different degrees, and that on a very strict comparison changes in the form of the accounts may have to be allowed for, the figures on the surface thus requiring rectification. But these are niceties which can hardly be followed up in so general a comparison : the broad conclusions do not seem to be affected.

Next we have a comparison of imports and exports :

Imports and exports of United Kingdom, British North America, and Australasia in 1871 and 1897 compared.

In millions sterling.

	1871	1897	Increase	
			Amount	Per cent.
United Kingdom	686	843	157	23
British North America	38	55	17	45
Australasia	65	138	73	112
Totals	789	1,036	247	31

Here again the increase is larger in percentage in British North America and Australasia than in the United Kingdom, but the amount of the increase is much the largest in the United Kingdom, while the aggregate foreign trade of the United Kingdom is four-fifths of the total. The percentage increase is also largest in Australasia, corresponding to the increase of population.

It is unnecessary to carry the comparison through the other factors mentioned in the tables, although it would be of obvious interest to contrast the reduction of debt in the United Kingdom with the increase in the Colonies, and to bring out similar points. The general character of the growth is sufficiently indicated by the facts stated. The Colonies progress at a greater rate than the Mother Country, as their increase of population is greater, this increase being specially manifest in Australasia; but the growth in the United Kingdom in amount is still much the largest, and, in such a matter as the increase or reduction of debt, the comparison is rather to the advantage of the Mother Country, though there need be no question of the necessity and usefulness of the borrowing itself.

A similar set of Tables for the subject states of the Empire, including South Africa for the sake of convenience, would give the following results:

Population in subject states in the British Empire in 1871 and 1897 compared.

In millions.

—	1871	1897	Increase	
			Amount	Per cent.
South Africa	1.0	3.75	2.75	275
Other parts of Africa	0.54	33.69	33.15	—
India	238.60	311.60	72.90	31
Miscellaneous Possessions	4.64	8.39	3.75	81
Totals	244.78	357.33	112.55	46

Revenue of subject states in British Empire in 1871 and 1897 compared.

In millions sterling.

—	1871	1897	Amount	Per cent.
South Africa	0.9	9.7	8.7	910
Other parts of Africa	0.2	0.8	0.6	370
India	51.4	94.1	42.7	83
Miscellaneous Possessions	3.9	7.2	3.3	84
Totals	56.4	111.8	55.3	98

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Imports and exports of subject states in British Empire in 1871 and 1897 compared.

In millions sterling.

—	1871	1897	Increase	
			Amount	Per cent.
South Africa	7·7	47·2	89·5	513
Other parts of Africa	2·5	10·8	8·3	332
India	97·5	198·9	101·4	104
Miscellaneous Possessions	49·5	81·2	81·7	64
Totals	157·2	338·1	180·9	115

The broad facts here are that the increases, with the exception of the "miscellaneous possessions," are greater than in the English-speaking portions of the Empire. The percentages and amounts of increase are both very large, and speak for themselves. This is no doubt explained, as already mentioned, by the increase of the Empire through annexation; but some other changes are also significant. Attention may be drawn to the following points:—

1. The great increase in South Africa. The increase in population shows a very large percentage, but the numbers are still small, about 3,000,000 only. In this portion of the Empire, however, although the population is only mixed, the increase of revenue and of imports and exports is larger in proportion than anywhere else, and the totals are significant. The revenue from being less than a million in 1871 is now about £10,000,000, an increase of over 900 per cent., and the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, from being just under £8,000,000 in 1871 are now £47,000,000. Of course, we must beware of putting too much stress upon such figures when we compare them with others. The imports and exports, we may suppose, are swollen in part by a portion of what is really transit trade of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. But, making all deductions, large figures would still be left. Economically, also, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal are a part of South Africa, developed largely by British capital and enterprise and British settlers. We should get still larger figures of revenue and of imports and exports if we were to include them, and not much larger figures of population. This great advance of South Africa is one of the main features which are shown by the general comparison we have been making.

2. The remarkable growth of India. The figures here comprise

the whole population of India, including the native states, as to all intents and purposes they form part of the Empire. The magnitude of the increase of population will not fail to strike the most inattentive. There are now more than 800,000,000 of people for whose government we are responsible in India; and of these, 78,000,000 have been added, mainly by the ordinary growth of population, since 1871. One is almost staggered by such figures, especially when it is remembered that the resources hardly grow in proportion, and that there are many millions in this vast multitude in a state of the extremest poverty.

At first sight the figures of the growth of revenue and growth of imports and exports in India appear to signify a growth of resources in much larger proportion than population; but unfortunately this conclusion cannot be accepted, owing to the explanation already given as to the figures not being reduced to a gold valuation. Were the gold valuation applied to the later years, the apparent increase both of revenue and of imports and exports would be less than it is. What better figure could be substituted it is not so easy to say. The increase in other parts of the Empire may be less than would have been the case if they had not had the gold valuation. Without going into such niceties, it may be sufficient to note that the apparent growth in the revenue, and in the imports and exports of India, is not to be taken literally, especially in a comparison with other parts of the Empire.

3. The comparative smallness of our miscellaneous possessions, the scattered possessions we hold all over the world exclusive of the main divisions already described, and the want of progress shown in some of them by comparison. All told, the long list of small possessions enumerated in group 7 only gives a population of not quite 8,500,000, and if we were to exclude Ceylon, which ought perhaps to be included with India, the population would be almost exactly 5,000,000, or about an eightieth part only of the whole Empire. Although in the group generally there is remarkable increase since 1871—81 per cent. in population, 84 per cent. in revenue, and 64 per cent. in imports and exports—we have to consider that we are here dealing with small amounts only, and not with the large figures of other parts of the Empire. The figures of the imports and exports would, however, be larger than they are if the imports and exports of such places as Hong Kong, Gibraltar, and Malta, whose trade is a *depôt* and transit trade, could be properly dealt with for such a comparison as the present.

In spite of the general increase in the group also, we have to note

one or two unfavourable symptoms among the older Colonies. I refer especially to the subdivision (c) of group 7, and principally the West Indian Islands and British Guiana. In this group there is a large percentage increase of population amounting to 45 per cent.; the revenue also shows an increase amounting to 56 per cent.; but when we turn to the imports and exports we find the increase in the imports to be 7 per cent. only, and that there is an actual decrease in the exports of 14 per cent. In British Guiana there is a decrease of 32 per cent. in the imports and of 85 per cent. in the exports. These figures tell their own tale, which is confirmed by the figures as to growth of debt and other particulars. This is almost the one unfavourable feature in the picture of general progress in the British Empire which the statistics present to us.

4. The addition of an African Empire. In most of the figures to-night we have had to deal mainly with the progress of population on the same area or with small additions to the area. In the English-speaking portions of the Empire this is conspicuously the case. It is also for the most part the same in India and other parts of the Empire, with the single exception of the African Continent. Here, on the contrary, whether in South Africa, or Central and North Africa or West Africa, or Egypt and the Soudan, we have to deal for the most part with new areas added to our responsibilities, the whole constituting already an area of about 8,000,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 84,000,000 if we exclude Egypt and the Soudan, and an area of over 4,000,000 square miles with a population of 50,000,000 if we include the latter. The African Empire thus begun is no small rival to the Indian Empire itself. The India we possessed at the beginning of the century was not much greater in population, I think, than the population we already govern in Africa, while the conditions are such that the growth of population in our African dominions, considering what the population has been in former times in the Soudan, is likely to be extremely rapid. The nucleus of this Empire in revenue and trade, looking at Egypt on the one side, and South Africa on the other, as well as at West Africa, is also considerable. When the events of the present generation pass into history the magnitude of the achievement will become even more evident than it is now. We can hardly realise as yet the responsibilities and possibilities involved, or how much the change affects our general position in the world.

This general survey of progress in the last quarter of a century leaves no doubt on one point at least—the interest and picturesqueness of the progress of the Empire. Whether we look at the varying developments in the purely English parts of the Empire, the magnitude of the growth at home, the increase at a greater rate in British North America, or the increase at a greater rate still in Australasia ; or at such a phenomenon as the rapid development of South Africa where the white races are actual colonists in association with the subject races ; or at the vast growth of India ; or at the beginning of a new Empire in Africa ; or at the special incidents not so favourable which are happening to our older possessions in the West Indies ; to which we may add the latest development of all in the Klondike, of which we had so striking an account from Miss Shaw a fortnight ago, but which is so new a development that the figures for British North America are not yet affected as those of South Africa have been—we find ourselves in possession of an Empire in which a great deal is happening, and with which the fortunes of the human race itself are very largely concerned. In whatever way such an Empire has come to exist, the influence it must have on the various peoples, and especially on those who have anything to do with the government or with the administration of large affairs, must be enormous and on the whole, we must assume, beneficial, clearing the mind of prejudices and narrow bias of every sort, and proving to all how much such an Empire must be self-developing because no single mind could pretend to mould so vast an organism. It is an education of itself to belong to such an Empire, and to help, in however small a degree, in carrying out the common work.

One or two special questions cannot but be suggested. The first of all is involved in the division between the English parts of the Empire and the states of subject race on which I have insisted. Is the central force of the Empire, the power to hold it together, increasing as rapidly as the Empire generally ? The question of force is unavoidable in dealing with such a problem, and it would be a serious matter if the Empire were to be increasing beyond the force of the race by which it is held together.

The figures we have had to-night, however, supply the answer. The increase of the Empire in population altogether has been 44 per cent., and would be a little more if we included Egypt and the Soudan ; and the increase in the English parts of the Empire is 33 per cent. Numerically this implies a growth of the subject popula-

tions generally in excess of the growth of the governing race. On the other side, however, has to be reckoned the enormous growth of the governing race in resources. The increase of revenue and of business, apart from annexations, is most remarkable, in reality, in the English portions of the Empire; and if we were to go more into detail, and include such elements as the growth of the shipping fleet of the Empire, this relative growth of the English portions of the Empire would be still more remarkable. Apart also from the special additions to the Empire by way of annexation, the growth of the governing race appears to keep pace with that of the subject races. Large as is the growth of population in India, the most important part of our subject Empire, the percentage increase is only 81 per cent., which includes a certain amount of annexation, while the percentage increase in the governing races without any annexation is 93 per cent. Looking at all the probabilities we may consider it fairly certain that this relative growth will continue. The proportion of the governing race to the subject races, barring annexations, will rather increase than diminish.

The serious fact in this question of force to hold the Empire together is, however, not the internal position, but the position of the Empire with reference to other nations, on which, perhaps, one may be allowed to say a word. Very great changes have been occurring in the world outside our Empire, as well as within the Empire itself, and our position may be thereby affected, although we are stronger internally than before.

In one respect we are clearly better off than before. The great competitor we had at the beginning of the century and have had until recent years is France. At the beginning of the century, apart from the additions made to it by the Napoleonic wars, France was a State of about 26,000,000 of people, occupying the most fertile territory in Europe, and well advanced in arts and manufactures. This was our rival at a time when we had virtually a population of 11,000,000 only, that being the population of Great Britain when Ireland was still a serious burden and in no way a help. Now the population in France is very much the same as the population of the United Kingdom, and we have all the white population in other parts of the Empire to the good. Thus, from being a state of less than half the population of France we have become a state very much superior in the numbers of population.

The development of our resources has also been much more rapid than that of France, so that altogether the change in our relative positions, materially speaking, is something enormous. As

far as rivalry with France is concerned, therefore, our position in the world is much better for holding a Colonial Empire than it was in the past times of our history.

The changes that are going on from day to day and from year to year are also to our advantage. While France has very much the same white population now that it had twenty or twenty-five years ago, there has been in the same time an addition, as we have seen, of nearly 12,000,000, or more than one-fourth of the population of France itself, to the white population of our Empire. The next twenty or twenty-five years in all probability will witness a similar difference in our favour.

France at the same time has not strengthened but weakened itself by the addition of a vast Empire of subject races, especially in Africa, without a good self-governing or self-supporting possession amongst them. With a stationary white population she takes on herself the burden of a large Empire.

But, while our position relatively to France appears to have thus changed enormously to our advantage, we have further to consider that whereas at the beginning of the century, and even as late as twenty-five years ago, we had no rivals in the business of colonising or of over-sea Empire, the position is now altogether changed. One of the greatest changes is made by the rise of the German empire and its recent disposition to go into the business of colonising and holding possessions abroad. Germany, from being an aggregate of divided states with a population of less than 20,000,000 at the beginning of the century and with no prospects of colonial ambitions, has now become a united empire with a population of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000, nearly one-third of which population has been added to it by the natural increase arising from the excess of births over deaths during the last twenty-five years. If, then, we have gone ahead of France, it is to find at the end of the term that a new power has arisen with which we may have to deal, and a power more formidable than France.

Russia, in the same way, which was almost out of the reckoning as a world-power at the beginning of the century, and which, even twenty-five years ago, was hardly in a position to interfere with us in any part of the world, has developed very rapidly by means of its railway extensions and otherwise, and is now a great power with a growing population touching the British Empire in India and touching our interests in China and elsewhere. This power also has a population of 180,000,000, mainly a white population, and the addition to the numbers since 1870 appears, from the official

statistics, to be close on 60,000,000, an enormous increase if we consider it to arise mainly from the natural increase of population and not from annexation. Possibly part of the increase is apparent, being explained by the improvement in the method of taking the census; but there is no doubt as to a huge increase. I should not consider the growth of Russia to be of so serious a nature in many respects as the growth of Germany, because Germany is much more advanced educationally and otherwise than Russia; but the people of Russia have of late years gone largely into industrial and manufacturing pursuits, and, if this internal development goes on, as it seems likely to do, a rapid increase in the material force of Russia and in its mobility for purposes of external action is to be looked for.

Lastly, we have to consider the United States, where the increase of population has been so remarkable for more than a century, and where the development of industrial and manufacturing power internally has also been greater than any similar development that has ever been witnessed. This state too has, just within the past year, definitely adopted a policy which brings it into action as a colonising power. The population of the United States, mainly a population of the same character as the white population of the British Empire itself, is, moreover, between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000, or much greater than the white population of the British Empire, increasing also at rather a more rapid rate.

The general effect, then, is that while we held our Colonial Empire in former times with no other rival than France capable of challenging our possessions, we have now France in a position of inferiority as compared with what it was, but at the same time we have three other powers—Germany, Russia, and the United States—who may also have to be reckoned with. Externally, then, our position is somewhat different from what it has been in former times.

As the net result I do not believe that, for the present at least, the British Empire is in any real danger. Each power with whom we have to deal has its own difficulties, and a coalition of powers seems unlikely in the last degree, their interests being so entirely different. At the same time, all of them, excepting perhaps Germany, have for the present a large amount of internal organisation to undertake. The Colonial Empire of France, for instance, is by comparison almost entirely undeveloped. Russia has still an enormous amount of work to do to fill up decently the huge vacant places within its ring-fence, and which are capable of being filled

by white population. The United States, again, are just beginning their colonial policy, and have a serious work before them to adapt their Constitution to the new conditions imposed by such a policy. Still the conditions of our Empire, looking at the existence of all these powers, is seriously different from what it has been, and the next two or three generations will have much to do in adjusting our relations with co-ordinate powers.

Another question suggested by a review of the Empire is the economic one presented by a state like India, which has an enormous growth of population mainly dependent on agriculture, and where there are some signs of an excessive growth of multitudes who have barely the means for the scanty subsistence which is aimed at and who are always on the verge of starvation. Amidst our great success in the development of population and wealth throughout the Empire, in which there is so much cause for pride and rejoicing, the reverse of the shield which we find to exist in the growth at the same time of a vast population on the verge of starvation ought also to be looked at. It appears to be the one great economic difficulty which the governing races will have to deal with, and which is beginning to embarrass them. In assuming an Empire like that we have taken upon ourselves in Africa we do not know whether we may not have enormously added to such embarrassments, which consist at bottom in the fact that it is comparatively easy to produce a *Pax Britannica* in the regions we undertake to govern, and thereby promote a huge growth of population by the removal of what Malthus called the preventive checks ; but it is quite another thing to secure a more rapid increase of the means of subsistence than the increase of the population itself such as has been secured in the English portions of the Empire. The moral is that our position as a governing race remains not altogether satisfactory so long as we have not created such life and energy in the subject races that an improvement in quality and power of production per head may accompany the increase of numbers. In India such an improvement has taken place among many classes of the native community. But it is not quite universal, and it does not go deep enough down among the lower classes. Something more is wanted, and we should not despair of that something more being added, if the governing races have it made clear to them how vital and urgent the problem may become for the general welfare of the Empire. A natural flow of capital to India and other parts of the Empire for purposes of internal development,

and the cultivation of a capacity to use capital among the native races themselves, are, in fact, indispensable if the Empire is to prosper. As yet on this head the progress we have made is far from what it should be.

The constitutional changes which the growth of the Empire must render necessary, make another question suggested by such a review as we have taken to-night. Although force is not wanting to keep the Empire together, the drain upon the energies of the Parliament and Cabinet at Westminster increases with all the vast growth of population and resources. Already we have two ministers, the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, occupied with the affairs of our possessions abroad, and the departments which these ministers attend to have long been increasing. The Foreign Minister has also been entangled in Egypt and elsewhere with what is in fact Colonial administration. It is quite on the cards, I should say, that before long we may have a separate Secretary of State for Africa, or for a part of it like South Africa, so urgent and absorbing may become the administration of what is really another India. All this will also make an additional claim on the energies of an overworked Parliament. Some considerable change must accordingly take place in order to relieve the central Government, the business of administration being reduced to a system, and the review of Parliament being applied in a more systematic way. With this is connected the more general problem of the federation of the Empire, by which the self-governing Colonies would share the responsibilities of Empire with the Mother Country—a problem, however, which is now so familiar that it need only be mentioned in passing as clearly suggested by the review we have had before us. The announcement just made of the success achieved in promoting the Federation of the Australian Colonies is of good omen for the larger Confederation of the Empire to which we must look forward.

The practical issue to which these considerations lead is the necessity for all agreeing to make the most of the Empire in the way of development and organisation. I speak as one having so great a sense of the difficulties and dangers of a great Empire that if there had been free choice in the matter at any time I should have deprecated the conquest of India and other conquests which have made the Empire what it is. But the choice

has not been quite free, and especially it is not open to us to give up any part of the Empire at will without making so great an alteration of our position in the world that our freedom and independence at home would be endangered. As the worst thing possible is to halt between two opinions, we must accordingly, even if we dislike Empire, make the best of our position. We are in for this great Empire, and there is an end of the matter. On all sides then, on Little-Englanders as well as Great-Englanders, the main idea of policy should now be to knit the different parts of the Empire together so that they should support each other and support the whole. There must be a common scheme of defence ; there must be a provision of adequate force in each part of the Empire according to that scheme ; communications must be rapidly improved. It would be out of place for me to suggest or discuss any detailed scheme, but perhaps the study of the composition of the Empire in the most general way, and of what the growth has been, may assist the public comprehension of the plans which those who are responsible produce.

APPENDIX.

A.—Table showing the Total Area of the British Empire and of the principal sections, with the increase since 1871 to the present time; the Population in 1871 and 1897 in each section; and the amount and percentage of increase of population in each section. [Part estimated. In the population figures where the latest year is not also a census year, an allowance has been made for the increase since the last census.]

Name of Country or Territory	Total Area, 1897	Included in Area since 1871	Population			
			1871	1897	Increase	
					Amount	Per cent.
	Thousand Sq. Miles	Thousand Sq. Miles	Millions	Millions	Millions	
1. United Kingdom (including Isle of Man and Channel Islands) . . .	121·36	—	* 31·85	* 40·20	8·35	26
2. British North America . . .	†3,618·65	—	3·84	5·40	1·56	41
3. Australasia (not including Fiji or New Guinea) . . .	3,077·04	—	1·98	†4·48	2·50	126
4. South Africa (i.e. Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Pondoland, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, etc.) . . .	\$1,450·00	1,207·00	1·00	\$ 3·75	2·75	275
5. Other African Populations and Protectorates :						
(a) East and North Africa, excluding Egypt and Sudan . . .	\$ 750·00	750·00	—	(say) \$ 5·00	5·00	—
(b) Central Africa Protectorate . . .	42·22	42·22	—	·69	·69	—
(c) West Africa, including the Niger Territories . . .	\$ 556·00	549·50	·54	(say) \$ 28·00	27·46	—
Total of Group 5 . . .	1,348·22	1,341·72	·54	33·69	33·15	—
6. India ‡ . . .	1,560·16	107·07	238·60	311·50	72·90	31
7. Miscellaneous Possessions :						
(a) Asia, exclusive of India—						
Straits Settlements . . .	1·47	·02	·31	·58	·27	87
Malay Protected States . . .	24·91	24·91	—	·60	·60	—
British North Borneo . . .	31·11	31·11	—	·12	·12	—
Sarawak . . .	41·00	41·00	—	·35	·35	—
Labuan . . .	·03	—	·00	·00	·00	20
Ceylon . . .	25·37	—	2·41	3·30	·89	37
Mauritius and Seychelles, etc. . .	·88	—	·33	·40	·07	21
Hong Kong . . .	·03	—	·12	·25	·13	108
Aden and Perim . . .	·08	—	·03	·04	·01	33
Total 7 (a) . . .	124·88	97·04	3·20	5·64	2·44	76

* Including the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad.

† Including the area of the great lakes and rivers, estimated to amount to about 141,000 square miles.

‡ Excluding aborigines in Western Australia. There is no trustworthy estimate of these.

§ These estimates are necessarily very rough.

|| Including the area and population of the feudatory native states.

Table A.—(Cont.)

Name of Country or Territory	Total Area, 1897	Included in Area since 1871	Population			
			1871	1897	Increase	
					Amount	Per cent.
	Thousand Sq. Miles	Thousand Sq. Miles	Millions	Millions	Millions	
7. Miscellaneous Possessions (<i>cont.</i>):						
(b) Africa—						
Ascension . . .	·03	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena . . .	·05	—	·00 ^a	·00 ^a	—	—
(c) America, other than British North America—						
West India Islands	12·06	—	1·06	1·52	·46	43
Bermuda . . .	·02	—	·01	·02	·01	100
Honduras . . .	7·56	—	·02	·03	·01	50
British Guiana .	109·00	—	·19	·29	·10	53
Falkland Islands .	6·50	—	·00 ¹	·00 ²	·00 ¹	—
Total 7 (c) . . .	135·14	—	1·28	1·86	·58	45
(d) Australasia and South Pacific—						
Fiji . . .	7·74	7·74	—	·12	·12	—
New Guinea . . .	90·54	90·54	—	·35	·35	—
Total 7 (d) . . .	98·28	98·28	—	·47	·47	—
(e) Europe—						
Gibraltar . . .	·00 ²	—	·02	·02	—	—
Malta . . .	·12	—	·14	·18	·04	28
Cyprus . . .	3·58	3·58	—	·22	·22	—
Total 7 (e) . . .	3·70	3·58	·16	·42	·26	162
Total of Group 7, Miscel- laneous Possessions .	362·08	198·90	4·64	8·29	3·75	81
Grand Total . . .	11,537·51	2,854·69	282·45	407·41	124·96	44
Egypt . . .	400·00	400·00	—	9·73	9·73	—
Egyptian Soudan .	* 950·00	* 950·00	—	* 5·00	* 5·00	—

* These estimates are necessarily very rough.

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B.—Table showing the following particulars of the sections of the British Empire mentioned in the preceding table, for the years 1871 and 1897 (or latest date), with the amount and percentage of increase in each section, viz.: Revenue, Public Debt, and Customs Revenue; and Imports and Exports. [Part estimated.]

(a) Revenue and Public Debt.

Name of Country or Territory	Revenue				Customs Revenue				Public Debt			
	1871	1897	Increase		1871	1897	Increase		1871	1897	Increase	
			Amt.	%			Amt.	%			Amt.	%
	Thou. £	Thou. £	Thou. £		Thou. £	Thou. £	Thou. £		Thou. £	Thou. £	Thousand £	
1. United Kingdom .	69,945	106,614	36,669	52	20,135	21,798	1,663	8	789,184	* 684,554	-104,630	-13
2. British N. America	4,370	8,132	3,762	86	2,810	4,311	1,501	53	21,420	71,747	50,327	235
3. Australasia (not including Fiji or New Guinea) .	11,700	30,981	19,281	165	3,800	8,311	4,511	119	38,500	* 222,401	183,901	478
4. South Africa (i.e. Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Rhodesia, &c.) .	962	9,716	8,754	910	430	2,727	2,297	534	1,423	* 35,302	33,879	2,381
5. Other African Populations and Protectorates—												
(a) E. and N. Africa (including Zanzibar, &c.) .	—	(?)	—	—	—	(?)	—	—	—	(?)	—	—
(b) Cent. African Protectorate .	—	* 26	25	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
(c) West Africa (including the Niger Territories, &c.) .	172	783	611	355	105	680	575	548	41	* 170	129	315
Total 5. .	172	808	636	370	105	689	584	556	41	170	129	315
6. India	51,413	94,130	42,717	83	4,937	6,935	1,998	40	119,000	* 237,325	118,325	99
7. Miscellaneous Possessions:												
(a) Asia (exclusive of India)—												
Straits Settlements . .	293	423	130	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malay Protected States . .	—	* 830	830	—	—	(?)	—	—	—	268	268	—
Ceylon	1,090	1,617	427	39	241	401	160	66	700	3,702	3,002	429
Mauritius and Dependencies . .	617	* 824	207	34	187	* 300	113	60	1,100	* 1,318	218	20
Labuan	7	12	5	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Borneo	—	* 44	44	—	—	(?)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarawak	—	* 49	49	—	—	(?)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	176	613	337	191	—	—	—	—	—	342	342	—
Aden and Perim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (a)	2,183	4,212	2,029	93	428	701	273	64	1,800	5,628	3,828	213

¹ For 1895-6 : in tens of rupees.

² Dollars converted at the rate of 2s.—i.e. the rate current in the Straits Settlements.

³ Excluding contributions from the Imperial Government.

⁴ In tens of rupees.

⁵ Excluding Treasury and Deficiency Bills outstanding amounting to £5,484,000.

⁶ Exclusive of the capital of the South African Company.

⁷ Exclusive of the capital of the Royal Niger Company.

⁸ Including the amount of the Local Loans Stock and of certain other capital liabilities.

Table B.—(Cont.)

Name of Country or Territory	Revenue				Customs Revenue				Public Debt			
	1871	1897	Increase		1871	1897	Increase		1871	1897	Increase	
			Amt.	%			Amt.	%			Amt.	%
	Thou. £	Thou. £	Thou. £		Thou. £	Thou. £	Thou. £		Thou. £	Thou. £	Thousand £	
7. Miscellaneous Possessions (cont.):												
(b) Africa—												
Ascension . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helena . . .	17	9	—8	—47	11	5	—6	—55	10	—	—10	—
Total (b) . . .	17	9	—8	—47	11	5	—6	—55	10	—	—10	—
(c) America (besides British N. America)—												
West India Islands . . .	1,073	1,777	704	66	578	852	274	47	994	4,265	3,371	339
Bermuda . . .	35	36	1	3	23	28	5	22	16	46	30	188
Honduras . . .	43	65	22	51	25	34	9	36	30	35	5	17
British Guiana . . .	380	505	125	33	226	293	67	30	513	949	436	85
Falkland Is. . .	8	13	5	62	1	4	3	300	—	—	—	—
Total (c) . . .	1,539	2,396	857	56	853	1,211	358	42	1,553	5,295	3,742	241
(d) Australasia and S. Pacific—												
Fiji . . .	—	74	74	—	—	33	33	—	—	213	213	—
New Guinea . . .	—	11	11	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Total (d) . . .	—	85	85	—	—	42	42	—	—	213	213	—
(e) Europe—												
Gibraltar . . .	38	85	27	71	11	13	2	18	—	—	—	—
Malta . . .	171	324	153	89	99	173	74	75	253	79	—174	—69
Cyprus . . .	—	191	191	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
Total (e) . . .	209	580	371	178	110	213	103	94	253	79	—174	—69
Total Miscellaneous Possessions . . .	3,948	7,282	3,334	84	1,403	2,172	770	55	3,616	11,215	7,599	210
Grand Total . . .	142,510	257,653	115,143	81	33,619	46,943	13,324	40	973,184	1,262,804	289,620	30
Egypt . . .	—	* 10,235	10,235	—	—	* 770	770	—	—	* 104,414	104,414	—
Egyptian Soudan . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Excluding contributions from the Imperial Government.

* In Egyptian £'s.

156 *The Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the Empire.*

B (continued).—Table showing the following particulars of the sections of the British Empire mentioned in the preceding table, for the years 1871 and 1897 (or latest date), with the amount and percentage of increase in each section, viz.: Revenue, Public Debt, and Customs Revenue; and Imports and Exports, including Bullion and Specie. [Part estimated.]

(b) Imports and Exports (including Bullion and Specie).

Name of Country or Territory	Imports, including Bullion and Specie				Exports, including Bullion and Specie			
	1871	1897	Increase		1871	1897	Increase	
			Amount	Per cent.			Amount	Per cent.
1. United Kingdom . . .	Thous. £ 369,166	Thous. £ 499,370	Thous. £ 130,714	35	Thous. £ 317,336	Thous. £ 343,764	Thous. £ 26,428	8
2. British North America . . .	21,377	26,717	4,440	21	16,763	29,858	12,595	75
3. Australasia (not including Fiji or New Guinea) . . .	30,075	65,659	35,584	118	34,581	72,355	37,774	109
4. South Africa (i.e. Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Rhodesia, etc.) . . .	3,580	24,000	20,420	570	4,148	23,240	19,092	460
5. Other African Populations and Protectorates:								
(a) East and North Africa (Zanzibar, etc.) . . .	—	2,320	2,320	—	—	1,806	1,806	—
(b) Central African Protectorate . . .	—	97	97	—	—	27	27	—
(c) West Africa (including Niger Territories) . . .	1,050	3,131	2,081	198	1,505	3,428	1,923	128
Total (5) . . .	1,050	5,548	4,498	428	1,505	5,261	3,756	249
6. India . . .	39,914	94,165	54,251	136	57,556	104,784	47,228	82
7. Miscellaneous Possessions:								
(a) Asia, exclusive of India—								
Straits Settlements . . .	10,162	21,542	11,380	112	9,417	18,738	9,321	99
Malay Protected States . . .	—	2,644	2,644	—	—	3,575	3,575	—
Ceylon . . .	4,798	6,195	1,397	29	3,635	4,909	1,274	35
Mauritius and Dependencies . . .	2,044	2,810	766	37	3,120	2,920	(-) 200	(-) 6
Labuan . . .	134	184	50	37	119	136	17	14
North Borneo . . .	—	189	189	—	—	294	294	—
Sarawak . . .	—	227	227	—	—	243	243	—
Hong Kong . . .	—	No information	—	—	—	No information	—	—
Aden & Perim . . .	(?)	(?)	(?)	—	(?)	(?)	(?)	—
Total (a) . . .	17,138	33,791	16,653	97	16,291	30,815	14,524	89

¹ Taking the dollar as equal to 2s.—i.e. the rate current in the Straits Settlements.

² In tens of rupees.

³ Excluding the value of diamonds imported. The exports of diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope to the United Kingdom amounted in value in 1897 to £4,500,000.

Table B.—(Cont.)

Name of Country	Imports, including Bullion and Specie				Exports, including Bullion and Specie			
	1871	1897	Increase		1871	1897	Increase	
			Amount	Per cent.			Amount	Per cent.
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	
7. Miscellaneous Possessions (cont.):								
(b) Africa—								
Ascension	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	85	33	(-) 52	(-) 61	23	5	(-) 18	(-) 78
Total (b)	85	33	(-) 52	(-) 61	23	5	(-) 18	(-) 78
(c) America (besides British North America)—								
West India								
Islands	5,015	5,868	853	17	5,601	5,094	(-) 507	(-) 9
Bermuda	232	373	91	39	48	128	80	167
Honduras	181	293	112	62	208	289	81	39
British Guiana	1,897	1,283	(-) 614	(-) 32	2,749	1,784	(-) 965	(-) 35
Falkland Islands	24	63	39	162	25	135	100	400
Total (c)	7,349	7,830	481	7	8,631	7,420	(-) 1,211	(-) 14
(d) Australasia and South Pacific—								
Fiji	—	254	254	—	—	432	432	—
New Guinea	—	51	51	—	—	19	19	—
Total (d)	—	305	305	—	—	451	451	—
(e) Europe—								
Gibraltar	—	No information	—	—	—	No information	—	—
Malta	—	Ditto	—	—	—	Ditto	—	—
Cyprus	—	295	295	—	—	288	288	—
Total (e)	—	295	295	—	—	288	288	—
Total Miscellaneous Possessions	24,572	42,254	17,682	72	24,945	38,979	14,034	56
Grand Total	489,624	757,213	267,589	55	456,884	617,741	160,907	35
Egypt	—	10,085	—	—	—	13,577	—	—
Egyptian Soudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Merchandise only. The export figure only includes the value of the exports of domestic produce.

DISCUSSION.

Sir W. T. THISELTON-DYER, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.: I have been asked to make a few remarks by way of opening the discussion on this important Paper, and I am sure you will sympathise with me in thinking that I have undertaken no easy task; for if my friend Sir Robert Giffen had intended his Paper for the opening address of a Congress which was going to sit for a week to consider the important problems which he has put before us there might be some chance of their being adequately discussed. But I may be allowed first to thank him for what I think is one of the most important public documents which it has ever been my good fortune to study or to listen to. I suppose this Institute is for the main part occupied with concrete illustrations of Imperial and Colonial work. There could hardly be a more striking contrast to these than the abstract topics which have formed the basis of the Paper to-night. It is most important that in an Institute like this we should sometimes pull ourselves together and survey Imperial problems as a whole. As Sir Robert Giffen has told us, the burden of central government upon ministers down to the smallest officials is becoming increasingly onerous and almost intolerable. They administer honestly and, I believe, well, but they have no time to think. The present always engages their attention. The future was to be for their successors, and the Institute, in provoking a discussion of problems which no administrator can occupy his time with, is doing a weighty public service. This Paper bristles with such problems. I myself, as an official, have for long been engaged in looking into matters of this kind, not from the external but from an inside point of view, and the conclusions agree almost entirely with those which have impressed themselves on Sir Robert Giffen. The matters which occupy me relate more especially to the tropical portions of the Empire. I agree with the patriotic words of Sir Robert Giffen when he says that a study of our Empire is an education, but I may add that I think the study of the work of our administrators is an education too. What we observe again and again is this. Men go out of whom the home country knows but little to take in hand the administration of a country, the undisciplined state and even the geography of which are very imperfectly known. There he introduces the "*Pax Britannica*." That is a most extraordinary phenomenon, and I do not think I am boasting when I say that our countrymen are the only white men who have this gift. You will see a man who at

home would be a country gentleman, a J.P., perhaps riding to hounds, perhaps a chairman of quarter sessions, who goes out to take charge of such a country, and who with tact, firmness, and good temper reduces it to absolute order. War ceases, crime is stopped, moral progress is secured, taxes are collected, and the ordinary administration of an English county is gradually brought about. I do not wish to say any unkind words of our neighbours on the Continent, but I think it is an open secret that they have not this art. I think the extent to which centralised administration is carried on the Continent does not tend to produce the same class of administrators that are available amongst ourselves. But then, as has been pointed out, the Nemesis of our success must follow. You destroy all causes of disorder, all elements of violence, introduce sanitary methods, and bring about peace and quietude. The population first becomes tranquil and then multiplies. How the problem of this unchecked multiplication is to be faced is one of the most tremendous that can be brought to our consideration. I will just say a word about that problem as it presents itself in one or two parts of the world. It is not easy to say why the tendency of the Australian aborigines is to disappear. In Tasmania there is not one aboriginal inhabitant left. I think the general impression is that in the Australian Continent itself the aboriginal races will not increase or multiply, but fly before our more elaborate civilisation. In Africa, on the other hand, you have native races of great innate vigour and vitality, who under the tranquil administration of British rule will probably increase enormously. What the future of Africa will be it is not at all easy to predict. How the mere expenses of administration in tropical Africa are to be provided for from the natural output of the country is also not easy to see ; but it is perfectly certain it will be necessary as a preliminary measure to push railways to a considerable extent, and it is possible, as they are extended to the high lands in the interior, that we may have there in the future a great wheat-growing country. But with regard to African problems generally, it would be impossible now to even conjecture what direction our development will take. At present the tendency is rather to simply use up what I may call its capital. We are exporting rubber, ivory, and timber, which, of course, are things of which there is only a limited supply, and before they are exhausted it will be necessary to educate the people to agricultural pursuits, and induce them to produce products which can be exchanged for imports. That is a problem which I myself have been for many years personally engaged in assisting

the Government to meet, but it is a most laborious undertaking, and it will be a long time before definite results are achieved. With regard to the West Indies, the position is one of exceptional complication from the fact that they do not consist of one continuous area, but are broken up into a number of islands and areas every one of which presents a separate problem. Take, for example, British Guiana, which is about the size of Austria, with an area under cultivation no larger than the county of Surrey. Compare this with Barbados, almost entirely cultivated, and with one of the densest populations in the world. On the whole, looking economically at the West Indies, their present distress arises from the fact that they have been largely engaged in a single industry, and the difficulties of that industry produce the depression which now troubles them. There is also, of course, as regards the West Indies, the peculiar element that it is no use encouraging the development of new industries unless you also provide markets and means of transport. That is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Colonial Office, and I do not despair that the unfavourable description the author of the Paper gave of that part of the Empire may ultimately be reversed. The problem of India is perhaps the most serious, almost the most appalling element in the Paper. There is no doubt that the internal resources of India as compared with other parts of the Empire are comparatively weak. It used to be the fashion to regard India as a place of boundless wealth. As a matter of fact it is a poor country, and the soil is not susceptible, except in parts, of a very high degree of cultivation. The fact that the produce of wheat per acre is only about one-third of what would be considered respectable in the United Kingdom is an illustration of this. Yet you have this enormous increase of population, and no obvious mode in sight of the needs of that population being supplied. That I consider is the problem on which it is absolutely necessary the attention of the English people should be seriously fixed. About twenty years ago the Famine Commission was appointed, which produced a very exhaustive report, and suggested a large number of remedial measures; but administration has to be carried on, there is very little time to give attention to theoretical points, and so far, I believe, not a single recommendation of that Commission has been acted upon. I must, however, be fair and say that two economic measures of great remedial importance have had considerable development; I mean railways and irrigation works. The development of railways has been a matter of enormous importance in

dealing with temporary scarcity. That is a great gain, but still one would like to see conditions under which famines did not occur. Irrigation is, of course, an important mode of increasing the productiveness of the soil, but, unfortunately, irrigation is not a universal panacea, and the main problem is still untouched. It would take up too much time to develop any practical ideas on the subject to-night. It still remains a problem which, as Sir Robert Giffen has stated, cannot be thought about too much, and the practical solution of which is still to seek.

The Hon. T. A. BRASSEY: I have been asked to make a few observations, and I do so with considerable diffidence. I have been in most of the portions of the Empire to which the lecturer referred, and the main object in my life is to do what I can to keep this Empire together. If I may presume to offer any criticism on the paper, that criticism is one which I should have offered on another paper read by Sir Robert Giffen not very long ago—viz., that there is a danger he may lead us to take too rosy a view of the situation. He said it would have been preferable if he could have adopted some later years in making his comparison of the relative growth of the component parts of the Empire. I venture to think that if he were to read a paper two years hence, comparing the figures of 1890 with those of 1900, we should not take so rosy a view as we may be led to take to-night. In the course of his paper Sir Robert Giffen asked whether the force of the race is sufficient to hold the Empire together. Well, I seem to see signs, if not signs, possible causes, why the strength of this race may decline in the not very distant future. Anyone who studies the Consular Reports must feel that there has been a decline in the efficiency of the British merchant, and possibly also of the British manufacturer. I have studied labour problems a good deal, and it seems to me there is a decline also in the relative if not in the absolute efficiency of the British workman. If we go to another part of the Empire, India, where there has been an enormous growth of the population in the years under review, I think there also are there signs of some decline. A hundred years ago, as we know, the men recruited for the British armies in the South of India were good fighting men, but now it is practically impossible to recruit such men in the South of India. I read only a few days ago in a leading Anglo-Indian newspaper that the supply of Sikhs for the native army in India was not too abundant, and this newspaper said it hoped no more Sikhs would be taken to supply the needs of our protectorates in East Africa and elsewhere. With regard to the West Indies, I

am one of those irresponsible and heretical individuals who think there is only one remedy for the present position, and that is the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar. The latter portion of the paper was a survey more or less of the relative strength of our own and other Empires. I am quite at one with the lecturer in thinking that France is practically out of the race. I do not think that Germany is quite so formidable a competitor as his paper would lead us to suppose, because the Germans, at present at any rate, have not shown themselves capable of governing Colonies, though they make excellent colonists where the British carry on the duties and responsibilities of government. The future of the world, in my opinion, lies between the people of Russia and the Anglo-Saxon race. Attention has lately been diverted by events in other parts of the world from events in China, but it is very important that the people of this country should keep their eyes fixed on what is happening in China. It is inhabited by between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 of the human race, and whoever controls them will certainly control the destinies of Asia, and probably the destinies of the world. I am glad the lecturer went so far as he did in pointing out the need of Federation, at any rate for the purpose of defence. Most of us know well that practically the whole burden of defending this Empire falls on the people of these small islands. The 40,000,000 of the white race who inhabit these islands send out no less than 118,000 men for the purpose of defending this Empire outside the particular country in which they live, and about one-third of that number are actually supported and paid for by the taxpayers of these islands. The 10,000,000 of people who inhabit the outlying portions of the Empire do not send a single man at present to serve in the defence of the Empire outside the portion in which they live. Australia alone has as yet provided efficiently for her own defence. I do not believe that in their present stage of development the Colonies can do much more than they are doing now for the general defence of the Empire, but I do think there are signs that the burden of this defence will become almost too heavy for the taxpayers of these islands alone. In the not distant future I trust that the Colonies will have so increased in wealth and resources that they will need a less portion of their revenue for internal development, and that when the time comes they will stand shoulder to shoulder with the taxpayers of this country in supporting the great Empire of which Sir Robert Giffen has given us so admirable a survey.

Mr. HENRY BIRCHENOUGH : I should like, first of all, to associate

myself with previous speakers in an expression of appreciation of the admirable Paper to which we have listened. When Sir Robert Giffen reads a Paper, all who hear him must feel they are in the presence of a master-craftsman. And not the least charm of his paper to-night was the many suggestive touches upon problems of great and pressing interest upon which, naturally, he had not time to enlarge, but which will send us away with much to ponder over. I should like to say a word about one interesting problem. It is obvious from the picture Sir Robert Giffen drew of an Empire expanding from year to year in territory, in population, in commerce, and in revenue, that the administration of such an Empire must make ever-increasing demands on the youth and intellect of its ruling inhabitants. I do not myself fear that the inhabitants of these islands and those of our race in the outlying portions of the Empire will be unable to respond to the call. It has long been my conviction—paradoxical as it may sound—that the British people are rather a governing than a trading people; that their highest gifts lie rather in the direction of administration than of trade; and I cannot help thinking that history will look back upon us rather as a great governing than as a great commercial people. One sees this in the events happening about us. You send a handful of young Germans into a new territory. They come back probably with large orders, if orders are to be obtained, and probably with a good business knowledge of the territory visited. And even if they settle they devote themselves exclusively to business pursuits. On the other hand, you send out a number of young Englishmen, and if they settle there they will almost automatically set on foot an administration for the advantage of that territory, and they will without hesitation assume the responsibility of its government. Now, if this great demand for an administrative class is to continue and increase, it seems to me necessary that we should associate our Colonies with ourselves in the task. We cannot afford to wait for Imperial Federation (which undoubtedly will come in time), and we ought at once to throw open to our colonists more freely than we do at present posts in the Indian Empire, in the Crown Colonies, and in the African Empire, in order that they may feel the responsibilities which we feel, and that their experience of government and administration may be widened and enlarged. One other remark I would make, and that is as to the extraordinary influence that the adoption of a policy of colonial expansion by foreign Powers has had on our international position. It has seriously changed the situation of our Empire, but, I believe, not unfavourably. On this point I

can only repeat what I said in this room a year ago—that, as in trade, so in empire, we have lost our monopoly, but I see nothing to lead me to believe we are not likely to retain our predominant position. As to Germany, I can't help thinking her near future is rather commercial than Imperial. America has an enormous territory to develop. We have seen her enter the ranks of colonisers, but one can hardly imagine her, at all events in the immediate future, proceeding to make any great additions to her territory from lands which lie beyond her shores. With regard to Russia, I agree that here we come in contact with a more permanent foe. It is, I believe, the opinion—more, perhaps, of continental than of English thinkers—that the two permanent factors in the world of the future are the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon. I think events will bring us more and more face to face with the rivalry of Russia, and that the great contest for the future of the world in the next couple of centuries will probably lie between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon races.

Mr. A. E. BATEMAN, C.M.G. : It would not be proper for me, as an official of the Board of Trade, to follow Sir Robert Giffen into the most interesting deductions which he drew at the close of his Paper, but there are one or two statistical points which I may allude to. Sir Robert Giffen has always held so high the torch of statistical purity that it must have been very painful to him to have to compare the progress of the trade of India, which is a silver country, with the progress of trade in the gold Colonies. He has shown us that in 1870 the trade of India was about £100,000,000 sterling, which had grown last year to £200,000,000—that is, taking ten rupees as equal to one sovereign, in each of the years mentioned. If, however, the present value of the rupee is taken at its official rate of 1s. 4d., the growth of trade is much less than this. Instead of being 100 per cent. it is barely 40 per cent., and if we take not 1s. 4d., but the present silver value of the rupee, which is less than 1s., it will be found that the trade of India has not increased at all, but, on the contrary, has decreased by 5 per cent. This, however, raises another consideration : Ought we to take gold values for trade at all ? Do not silver values give us a better quantitative statement of trade than gold, because silver has corresponded more to the movement in the value of commodities ? I know that while you discuss here questions which are of interest from a Colonial and Imperial point of view, you desire to treat the facts by true statistical method, and you will bear with me for alluding for one moment to this rather scientific side of the

question. This brings me to another point. In adding together the figures of imports and exports, Sir Robert Giffen alludes rightly enough to the fact that if you were to deduct the interchange between the various groups instead of counting them twice over, you would not have nearly such large figures, and, in the case of the Australian Colonies, I find that the gross figures would be largely affected, but the percentage of increase would be about the same. Sir Robert Giffen showed that the trade of Australia had increased from £65,000,000 to £188,000,000, whereas I find, if you deduct the trade between the various Colonies, the trade has only increased from £40,000,000 to £84,000,000, but the percentage of increase is almost the same—namely, 112 per cent. If the Australian Colonies federate you will diminish at one stroke their imports and exports from £188,000,000 to £84,000,000 sterling, and if we had, as we some day may have, a great federation of the British Empire, with no Customs Houses between them, you would at once diminish our trade by at least 80 or 40 per cent., whereas we should be doing the same trade or more! From that fact a careless observer would be inclined to say that statistics are worse than useless. This is not the case; but the lesson should make us very cautious in accepting bare figures of imports and exports as the real test of what is the progress in material well-being of the population. If we could only have statistics of the trade that goes on not only between country and country, but between province and province, town and town, and between man and man, we should know what these statistics of trade were worth. In default of these, it seems to me, we shall have to fall back more on the statistics of production, which are also difficult to obtain, and the statistics of consumption, which give us a very good idea respecting the well-being of the masses who live and produce.

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P.: I think we have heard to-night, as we always hear in this Institute, an excellent lecture, probably never a better one, and we thank Sir Robert Giffen most heartily for his valuable statistical facts. One of the great advantages of this Institute always appears to me to be this—we discuss questions from all points of view. At our last meeting a charming lady, possessing great rhetorical gifts, almost made us imagine that we were winning gold at Klondike. To-night, with great interest, we have heard one of our greatest experts describing the statistical position of the British Empire. It is not always my good fortune to be able to agree with everything that Sir Robert Giffen says. To-night I think we shall all agree with one observation, and that is,

however much we may dislike empire, we must make the best of our position. But in this Institute we essentially like empire ; we in no sense dislike it. I listened with great interest to the lecturer's remarks about India. With regard to the question of the value of the rupee, I think we ought to recollect that in India itself ten rupees probably represent the same spending power as they ever did. The people of India in their internal trade have probably nearly as great spending power as ever, although relatively, in exchange with England, they have not the same power of purchasing our cottons and other materials. As to the West Indies, I think the position of affairs there will not be improved until we apply a drastic remedy. I agree with my friend Mr. Brassey that there is only one way of solving the question—namely, by the imposition of countervailing duties, and when two men who, on most political questions, do not hold the same views, agree in that opinion, I hope you will be inclined to believe there is something in it. If we had only the pluck, the courage, to take this course, I believe that all the countries of Europe except France would follow suit, and even France would be obliged to come in, so that really these countervailing duties would never have to be enforced. I agree with the remarks that have been made as to the great potentialities of the Chinese Empire. Those of you who have been, as I have been, up the Yangtse Valley, will agree with me as to the immense importance of obtaining some portion of the trade of that region, and I am glad to see we are now doing our best to push our trade on the West River, right up to Nang-Ning. Mr. Brassey spoke of a decline in the physical capacity of the people of India. I would remind him that when the Madrasees in the time of Clive fought against the French, they had Madrasees as enemies, whereas now, of course, we have chiefly to fight those hardy hill tribes—a totally different race. I believe myself the Madrasees are quite equal to their predecessors, and will do their duty if necessity arise. The lecturer has told us that although we are holding our own, yet our trade is not increasing quite so fast as in the past. I hope that, in spite of fresh competitors in the field, we shall continue to hold our own, and, as far as I can judge, Great Britain is holding her own very well indeed. The lecturer has apparently suggested that the work being so multifarious and with such an increasing tendency, there might be a second Secretary of State for the Colonies for a part of the Colonial system. I agree with him if he means an additional parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to help do the work, answer questions, &c., but I cannot help thinking that the Secretary

of State for the Colonies should be one man alone, and it would be fortunate if the duties, onerous and difficult as they must often be, were in as strong hands as at present. I think we must all thank Sir Robert Giffen, not only for his valuable lecture, but for the valuable appendices, which I hope we shall all carefully study.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.) : It now becomes my duty to wind up the interesting discussion of this most valuable Paper. It is a very remarkable Paper, teeming as it does with important facts, and one that we ought to study with the deepest possible attention. The progress we have made, and the picturesqueness of that progress, during the last twenty-five years have been fully laid before you. There are one or two questions which cannot but be prominently suggested by the paper. One is the actual force of the Empire as a power to hold together the enormous territory which we possess. Sir Robert Giffen has shown cogent reasons why there should be no fear that the Empire can be held together, as far as the internal organisation is concerned. But he seems at the same time to be somewhat apprehensive of the possibilities of our holding our own with regard to its external aspect. The lecturer has drawn an interesting picture of the position of the British Empire at the beginning of the century, when France was our great and only competitor and when our population was not one-half that of France, whereas now we are on a level with her in that respect. At the same time he has also drawn attention to the increased power of competition with us on the part of Germany, of Russia, and of the United States. These are points that deserve the deepest possible study and reflection. I cannot avoid alluding to the question referred to by the last speaker, the subject of the West Indies, and the lamentable position of those islands, in view of the unfair fiscal policy which has been pursued by other countries. It has always appeared to me, from the first, that the adoption of countervailing duties to meet the foreign bounties was the simple and right way of solving the difficulty. Other remedies have been suggested—improvements in the machinery for the manufacture of sugar ; the establishment of other industries, and the like ; all of them, no doubt, very good in their way. But the real cure and remedy for the difficulties with which we are faced in connection with our important West Indian possessions is, in my opinion, to be found in our Government boldly and speedily adopting the policy I have indicated. I rejoice at the sound and statesmanlike views which Sir Robert Giffen has expressed with regard to the future of the Empire. To those who have been for many years striving

to bring about Federation, his views are most welcome. Sir Robert Giffen is no "Little-Englander." He recognises that we live in a world of facts, and that as Providence has bestowed upon us this grand and enormous Empire for the good of mankind (as many of us believe), he thinks "we must make the best of it." To which I add we are quite determined to do so. There are some of us who do not fear the extension of the Empire. We think it only requires and demands sufficient courage and sufficient statesmanship on the part of our rulers to make that Empire not only a success for ourselves but a success, from this point of view, in promoting the civilisation of the rest of the world. I am among the number of those who feel supreme satisfaction at the practical success of Australian Federation. It is indeed a good omen for the larger federation of the Empire, which many have so long advocated and desired—viz., the social, commercial, and political union of the Mother Country and her Colonies, which we heartily hope will one of these days be accomplished. I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Robert Giffen for his most valuable lecture.

SIR ROBERT GIFFEN, K.C.B.: I find most of the speakers have been so complimentary that there is really very little for me to say beyond thanking you for the kind reception which you have given to the Paper. The reason of your kindness, perhaps, was that some of the opinions expressed were a little unexpected as coming from me; but there is no opinion which I have uttered that I have not always held, and which I should not be prepared to repeat again. Some of the gentlemen who have spoken—in fact, most—have ventured to indulge a little more in political speculation than I did myself. One of my objects in writing the Paper was more to suggest ideas than to engage in a full discussion of any of them. If I were to engage in such a discussion I should have to read to you not one but half-a-dozen Papers. I have simply to echo a great part of what Sir William Thiselton-Dyer told you at the beginning. I know he has given great attention to questions like that of the growth of population in India and in tropical countries. This question of the growth of population, which has been brought to our attention by a survey of the general figures laid before you to-night, is one of the most important which can engage economists and public men in the Empire at the present day. So far as one can judge, no immediate solution is at all likely. We do not see how these huge millions who are yearly being added to the population are to be dealt with. The problem is like that which engaged

the people of this country about sixty years ago, when they found there was a large increase of population constantly going on, and they had not quite so certainly an increase of the means of subsistence; when, in fact, they had that awful calamity, the Irish famine, to show what increase of population without corresponding increase of the means of subsistence may come to. But there is no doubt that if the problem is attacked on all sides, and if it is generally recognised that this is one of the first things we have to face in the government of India and of other tropical possessions, we shall have a great deal of attention given to the question of the ways and means of supporting that vast population and of developing greater power and energy among them. The Empire itself may be submerged unless we take care of questions of that kind. I was much interested in the remarks which my friend Mr. Brassey made, and in which he remarked publicly, as he has often remarked privately, that he thought I was rather too optimist. It is well, perhaps, that public men like Mr. Brassey should take rather an opposite view, and should not always be preaching peace where there is no peace. Still, it may be unfortunate also to subject ourselves to too much discouragement, and I must say that in spite of the different facts he mentioned by way of correction of my optimism, that optimism is not really changed. In fact, when he mentioned certain signs of decline in the British race, it was a very obvious reply that he was looking too much at one side of things. As far as my own observation is concerned, looking at what the English race has been in the past and at the great achievements of that race in a comparatively short period which we have been reviewing to-night, I perceive no symptoms of decline. In those matters of trade also to which he referred there are equally no real symptoms of decline, because it is quite possible trade may not be advancing so much in some directions as in others, and may even be dying out in some directions, and yet that the whole volume of trade in the Empire, internal as well as external, may be advancing at a considerable rate. We must surely look at the whole facts, and not merely confine ourselves to a few changes in one or two directions. It would not be possible for me to go through all the different points touched upon, but as the subject of countervailing duties on sugar has been mentioned I ask leave simply to express my own opinion. I do not agree with those who think that countervailing duties would be a remedy for the depression in the West Indies, or for the depression in the sugar trade. Much more importance should be attached to such suggestions as were made

by Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, who has had experience of cultivation in all parts of the world. The real remedy for a state of distress such as that which exists in the West Indies is to save the people from being dependent on any one industry. The mischief began in the excessive and exclusive cultivation of sugar, and that mischief will not cease until that exclusive cultivation has been to some extent given up. I do not wish to enter into the controversy, for this would hardly be the place. I merely mention my own opinion as that of one who has studied the subject a good deal. One reason for holding that opinion is that if this remedy were to be applied to-morrow the effect would not be to raise the price of sugar materially, and, unless the price of sugar is to be raised, there is no prospect of remedy that I can see to this depression in the sugar trade or the depression in the West Indies, except in the way already suggested. The opposite opinion is perhaps the more popular one in this audience, but I hope to be excused for uttering my own. I did not raise the question. Others ventured where I myself feared to tread. It is now my pleasant duty to ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Young for so kindly presiding this evening.

The motion was passed with acclamation, and the Chairman having responded the proceedings ended.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-first Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, February 21, 1899.

Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., a Vice-President, presided.

Amongst those present were the following :—

MR. GEORGE ADAMS, SIR JOHN W. AKERMAN, K.O.M.G., REV. W. O. B. ALLEN, MESSRS. J. F. ANDERSON, H. H. BRAUCHAMP, CAPT. W. B. BRIDGES, R.N., MESSRS. J. E. DAWSON, FRED. DUTTON, H. H. D'EGVILLE, C. WASHINGTON EVES, C.M.G., J. GOODLIFFE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B., MESSRS. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, A. G. GRIFFITH, J. HALCROW, DR. A. P. HILLIER, SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. J. F. HOGAN, M.P., G. N. HOOPER, ADMIRAL SIR A. H. HOSKINS, G.C.B., MR. H. J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G., GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B., MR. ALEX. MACFARLAN, COLONEL R. LEE MATTHEWS, MESSRS. F. E. METCALFE, C. A. DUFF MILLER, J. O. NEUMANN, GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., MESSRS. H. M. PAUL, S. A. PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. A. RADFORD, T. H. HATTON RICHARDS, E. RICHARDSON, CAPT. W. P. ROCHE, MESSRS. ROBERT ROME, R. B. RONALD, JOHN ROSS, JOHN SHEER, C. SIDNEY, H. G. SLADE, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G., HON. S. A. STEPHEN, RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G., MESSRS. MARTIN J. SUTTON, W. E. VAUX, H. T. WHITTY, H. A. WICKHAM, J. P. G. WILLIAMSON, SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN, C.M.G. (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting.

The Chairman nominated Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G. (on behalf of the Council) and Mr. George N. Hooper (on behalf of the Fellows) as Scrutineers to take the ballot for the Council under Rule 62, and announced that the ballot would remain open for half an hour.

THE CHAIRMAN : The Council have not filled up the vacancy in their body very recently caused by the selection of Mr. Jourdain as a Vice-President, but they recommend the Fellows to elect Sir Sidney Shippard, who, as most of you are aware, was Attorney-General of Griqualand West, and afterwards one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Cape Colony ; he was also Administrator and Chief Judge in British Bechuanaland, and he subsequently became Legal Adviser to the British South Africa Company. Thus his election would strengthen us very much in South African matters and bring us into direct touch with Rhodesia.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Annual Report of the Council, which had been previously circulated amongst the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Thirty-first Annual Report.

During the past year 89 Resident and 175 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected, or a total of 264, as compared with 102 Resident and 337 Non-Resident, or a total of 489 in 1897—which was quite an exceptional period, inasmuch as the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen was then celebrated, and attracted an unusually large number of colonists from all parts of the Empire. On December 31, 1898, the list included 1,426 Resident, 2,700 Non-Resident, and 3 Honorary Fellows, or 4,189 in all, of whom 998 have compounded for the Annual Subscription, and qualified as Life Fellows.

The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of Accounts is appended. A sum of £1,636 2s. 4d. in excess of the stipulated amount was paid last year in reduction of the loan of £35,020 which was raised in 1886 for the acquirement of the freehold of the Institute building, and notice has been given that a further sum of £1,172 14s. 8d. will in like manner be repaid during the current year. The balance outstanding on December 31, 1898, was £17,200 2s. 7d., being less than one half of the original loan.

The following table shows the number of Fellows and the annual income in each year since the foundation of the Institute in 1868 :—

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversations Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	s.	d.
To June 11, 1869 . . .	174	1,224	14	5
„ 1870 . . .	275	549	10	8
„ 1871 . . .	210	503	16	4
„ 1872 . . .	271	478	10	4
„ 1873 . . .	349	1,022	9	1
„ 1874 . . .	420	906	12	11
„ 1875 . . .	551	1,038	15	8
„ 1876 . . .	627	1,132	3	3
„ 1877 . . .	717	1,222	18	3
„ 1878 . . .	796	1,330	13	11
„ 1879 . . .	981	1,752	18	2
„ 1880 . . .	1,131	2,141	8	10
„ 1881 . . .	1,376	2,459	15	6
„ 1882 . . .	1,613	3,236	8	3
„ 1883 . . .	1,959	3,617	10	0
„ 1884 . . .	2,306	4,539	0	10
„ 1885 . . .	2,587	5,220	19	0
„ 1886 . . .	2,880	6,258	11	0

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversation Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	s.	d.
To Dec. 31, 1886	3,005	6,581	2	5
" 1887	3,125	6,034	3	0
" 1888	3,221	6,406	11	5
" 1889	3,562	7,738	7	11
" 1890	3,667	6,919	7	6
" 1891	3,782	7,362	2	10
" 1892	3,775	6,966	12	4
" 1893	3,749	6,458	18	6
" 1894	3,757	6,691	19	0
" 1895	3,767	6,854	2	11
" 1896	3,929	7,815	5	9
" 1897	4,133	7,588	15	7
" 1898	4,139	7,114	4	2

The obituary of 1898 comprises the names of 100 Fellows, including Lord Carlingford, K.P., one of the original founders and Vice-Presidents, and Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., a Vice-President who served on the Governing Body with much advantage to the Institute for upwards of 21 years:—

Harry Abbott, Q.C. (Canada), David Aitchison (Victoria), Charles G. Andrews (New Zealand), William Andrews (Jamaica), Captain Wm. Ashby (New Zealand), W. Guybon Atherstone, M.D. (Cape Colony), James W. Attiwell (Cape Colony), Sir George S. Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Vice-President), George D. T. Bell (Ceylon), Laurence Benjamin (Victoria), Hon. T. C. Bishop, M.L.C. (Sierra Leone), Thomas J. Bradfield (Cape Colony), Francis R. Bradford (Straits Settlements), Kenric E. Brodrick (Victoria), Pascoe Caddy (New South Wales), James W. Carlile (New Zealand), Rt. Hon. Lord Carlingford, K.P. (Vice-President), John E. Chandler, Hon. H. W. Chantrell (late Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Trinidad), Edward Chisholm (New South Wales), J. McCosh Clark (New Zealand), James Crotty (Victoria), Sir Langham Dale, K.C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Goring E. Dalton (British Guiana), William H. Dalton (Victoria), Capt. A. B. Daniell, Theo. H. Davies, Sir W. Lambert Dobson, K.C.M.G. (Tasmania), Josias E. de Villiers (Cape Colony), Wellesley M. Edenborough (Cape Colony), Captain Andrew Ewing (Beira), B. A. Ferard (New Zealand), James M. Findlay (New South Wales), Rev. T. Spencer Forsaith (New South Wales), Henry Gale, Hon. William Gisborne (New Zealand), Lt.-General Sir Wm. H. Goodenough, K.C.B. (Cape Colony), George W. Goyder, C.M.G. (South Australia), Sir C. Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B. (New Zealand), Colonel Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C. (Canada), Hon. Alexander Hay, M.L.C. (South Australia), William H. Heaton, Pearson Hill, John K. Hutton (Lagos), F. Wootton Isaacson, M.P., H. R. Jacobson (Jamaica), T. Bushby Jamieson (Victoria), Woolf Joel, J.P. (Cape Colony), S. A. Joseph (New South Wales), William Kirk (Queensland), Daniel M. Kisch (Transvaal), James R. Laving (Victoria), Henry J. Langdon (Victoria), Hon. W. J. M. Larnach, C.M.G., M.H.R. (New Zealand), Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., Ian McDiarmid, Joseph McGaw (New South Wales), Colonel G. B. Malleeson, C.S.I. (India), J. W. Meldrum (South Australia), Sydney Morris

(Transvaal), George H. Nelson, John Noble, C.M.G. (late Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Cape Colony), W. F. O'Brien, John Paterson (Victoria), Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart., William Peterson (Victoria), Dr. S. Cartwright Reed (Cape Colony), W. G. Rhind (New Zealand), A. Dundas Robertson (Victoria), Arnold E. Robinson (Cape Colony), M. H. Rohde (Seychelles), C. J. Royds (Queensland), Max G. Salomon (Cape Colony), Hamble C. Sawyerr (Sierra Leone), James Philip Scott (Canada), Rt. Rev. Bishop J. R. Selwyn, D.D. (Melanesia), Archibald Shannon, Hon. Mr. Justice W. M. Sheriff (British Guiana), Samuel Shortridge (Jamaica), W. K. Simms (South Australia), Comr. H. G. Simpson, R.N., Robert R. Smellie (Queensland), J. B. Sorapure (Jamaica), Hon. D. Ross Stewart, M.A., LL.B. (Gambia), Rt. Hon. the Earl of Strafford, James Struth (New South Wales), Arthur P. Talbot (late Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Straits Settlements), Richard R. Terry, J.P. (New South Wales), Alexander Thain (Rhodesia), Sir Thomas Upington, K.C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Harry Ware (Rhodesia), J. Lawson Welch, M.A., M.B. (Straits Settlements), Charles Wheeler, J. Acheson Wilkin, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E. (Gold Coast Colony), J. W. Wilson, B. Horace Wood (Natal), Sir John Woodhead (Cape Colony), Alfred Wright.

Vacancies on the Council, occasioned by the deaths of Lord Carlingford, K.P., and Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Vice-Presidents, have been filled up, under the provisions of Rule 6, by the appointment *ad interim*, subject to confirmation by the Fellows, of the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., and Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G. The following retire, in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election :—Vice-Presidents H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., K.P., the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. Councillors : Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B., Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G., Messrs. Frederick Dutton and S. Vaughan Morgan.

The Annual Dinner, which was a most successful and representative gathering, took place at the Whitehall Rooms on March 30, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.M.G., who throughout a long career has evinced the warmest interest in all that tends to the welfare of the Colonies and the unity of the Empire, and has recently done the Institute the high honour of allowing his name to be added to the list of its Honorary Life Fellows.

The Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on June 29, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and upwards of 2,000 persons were present on the occasion. The Council regret the retirement through ill-health of Sir William H. Flower, K.C.B., F.R.S., for many years Director of the Natural History Museum, at whose hands they have received many courtesies.

The following Papers have been read and discussed since the date of the last Annual Report :—

Ordinary Meetings :

“ Some Aspects of our Imperial Trade.” Henry Birch-
enough, M.A.

“ Our West Indian Colonies.” George Carrington, B.A.,
F.H.A.S., F.C.S.

“ A Co-operative System for the Defence of the Empire.”
Colonel (now Major-General) E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C.
to the Queen.

“ Marotseland and the Tribes of the Upper Zambesi.”
Major A. St. H. Gibbons.

“ Recent Social and Political Progress in Victoria.” The
Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Governor of the Colony.

“ Western Australia in 1898.” Hon. E. H. Wittenoom,
Agent-General for the Colony.

“ The Native Races of South Africa.” Alfred P. Hillier
B.A., M.D.

“ Queensland's Progress.” Hon. Sir Horace Tozer,
K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the Colony.

Special Meeting :

“ Klondike.” Miss Flora L. Shaw.

Afternoon Meetings :

“ Light Railways for the Colonies.” Everard R.
Calthrop, C.E.

“ The Trade Routes of South China and their Relation
to the Development of Hong Kong.” W. F. Wenyon.

“ Systematic Colonisation.” The Rev. Alfred Honner, of
Adelaide, South Australia.

“ The Sugar Industry of Mauritius.” Jas. Forrester
Anderson.

The additions to the Library comprise 1,862 volumes (of which 1,016 were presented and 846 purchased), 2,104 pamphlets and parts, 48 maps, 20 photographs, &c., and 87,421 newspapers. The list of Donors, which is appended, embraces several departments of the Imperial Government, the Governments of the various Colonies and India and their representatives in London, Societies and Institutions in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, a large number of Fellows of the Institute and others, whose liberality and co-operation the Council gratefully acknowledge. The special thanks of the Council are also accorded to

Mr. Allan Campbell (a Councillor) for a complete copy of the "Birds of Australia," by John Gould (8 vols.), and to Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G. (a Councillor), for a large collection of works relating to the West Indies. The leading newspapers and magazines from all parts of the Empire, which, in most instances, are generously supplied by the proprietors, are regularly filed and preserved for reference. The handbooks, directories, and official gazettes of all the Colonies continue to form a special feature of the Library, where the latest statistical and other information is always available. The Library contained on the 31st December, 1898, 86,455 volumes and pamphlets and 322 files of newspapers.

Inquiries on a great variety of subjects relating to the Colonies and India continue to be received with increasing frequency, and afford gratifying testimony that the resources at the command of the Institute for imparting information of a thoroughly reliable character are becoming more generally utilised every year.

The Institute is now connected with the telephone system of the metropolitan area, and it is hoped that the facilities thus afforded will prove of convenience to the Fellows.

Further representations have been made to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the inconvenience and hardship that result from the levy of income tax in the United Kingdom on income earned and taxed as such in other parts of the British Empire. It was urged by the Council that such double form of taxation not only restricted investments in the Colonies, but had a detrimental effect on the volume of trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country, and they strongly advocated the amendment of the existing income tax law. This proposal, however, the Home authorities have so far declined to entertain, on the ground of financial and other large questions with which its consideration would have to be connected.

The treaties which debarred the establishment of preferential tariff relations between Great Britain and her Colonies having been terminated on July 30, 1898, the Dominion Government conceded a rebate of 25 per cent. off the duty on certain articles imported into Canada, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British Colony entitled thereto, and there are indications that the policy thus initiated by Canada may lead to important fiscal changes in other parts of the Empire.

The scheme for the Federation of the Australian Colonies, upon which much labour was bestowed and high hopes were built, was approved by substantial majorities in Victoria, South Australia, and

Tasmania, but failed to receive a sufficient measure of support in New South Wales to secure its adoption, although a majority of those who voted pronounced in its favour.

It is highly gratifying to observe that the Cape Colony has unconditionally voted the sum of £80,000 per annum as a contribution towards the maintenance of the naval defence forces of the Empire, and that the Colony of Natal has spontaneously offered to provide 12,000 tons of steam coal annually for the use of Her Majesty's ships.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has undertaken to communicate to commanders-in-chief on the various stations the rules applied to the Royal Naval Reserve, in order that they may confer with the Colonial Governments and ascertain whether Colonial seamen are willing to comply with the same conditions that are considered necessary for efficiency in the Mother Country—viz. training for twenty-eight days at a battery and afterwards embarking in a man-of-war for a period of six months. The hardy seafaring population of the Colonies as well as that of the United Kingdom is thus being looked to as a means of adding to the numbers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and it is understood that if the Colonies will agree to defray the cost of the necessary training the Imperial Government will be prepared to pay the fees for retaining the men's services.

The outcome of the Imperial Conference on Postal Rates, held in London in July last, whereby a letter rate of one penny came into force between the Mother Country, India, and various important Colonies, is regarded by the Council with much satisfaction, believing as they do that the cheapening of postal facilities cannot fail to strengthen the bonds which unite the different portions of the Empire, and they trust that such difficulties as may still exist to prevent the universal adoption of such a rate between all parts of Her Majesty's dominions may soon be removed. The Council have expressed their thanks to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, and the Hon. William Muloch, Q.C., M.P., Postmaster-General for the Dominion of Canada, for the official action they have individually taken in supporting and giving effect to the recent development of this important Imperial question; and have acknowledged the public services, extending over many years, which have been rendered by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., a Fellow of the Institute, in the cause of Imperial Penny Postage.

Continued interest has been felt in the extension of telegraphic

communications throughout the Empire, a new proposal being one for a State-owned Pacific cable. Four of the Australasian Colonies have, it is understood, signified their willingness to be responsible for four-ninths of the cost of the construction of a Pacific cable, provided that the remainder is guaranteed by the Imperial and Canadian Governments.

The Council observe that the House of Commons has agreed to a Resolution that it is expedient to authorise the creation of a Colonial Loans Fund for the purpose of granting loans to Crown Colonies out of money to be raised (a) by the issue of Colonial Guaranteed Stock the dividends of which are to be paid out of the Colonial Loans Fund, and in case of default out of the Consolidated Fund; or (b) by the issue of bonds the principal and interest of which are to be paid out of the Colonial Loans Fund, and in case of default out of the Consolidated Fund.

The Council deplore the serious loss of life and widespread distress occasioned by a devastating hurricane which swept over several islands in the West Indies. Generous assistance was despatched from this country for the relief of the suffering and the homeless. The measures originally contemplated by Her Majesty's Government for the amelioration of the depressed condition of this important group—such as the grant of Imperial aid to certain islands, the inauguration of more direct communication with the markets of the United Kingdom and Canada, and the establishment of a special department for the promotion of agricultural and botanic education—were deemed inadequate in view of so great and unexpected a calamity, and liberal assistance in the shape of free grants and loans has been officially announced. Although the recent Brussels Conference was disappointing in its results, it is hoped that the movement for the abolition of the foreign bounty system will be vigorously pressed forward, and pave the way for the revival of the sugar industry, on which the prosperity of the West Indies, Mauritius, and other tropical Colonies so largely depends.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has, in conjunction with the Royal Society, instituted a Commission to investigate the causes of and devise remedies for diseases that are unfortunately prevalent in some of our tropical Colonies, in the hope that serious obstacles to colonisation and development may thus be mitigated.

The Council much regret to learn that the plague continues to prevail in various parts of India, and is still causing considerable mortality, but there seems reason to hope that the disease is wear-

ing itself out. The Government of India and its officers are using all their energies to check and eradicate this terrible visitation.

The meeting at Quebec of the British-American Joint High Commission for the settlement of disputed questions between Canada and the United States is a memorable event, which will doubtless exercise an important influence in cementing the cordial understanding that happily prevails between two great English-speaking nations who have in common so many ties of kinship and mutual sympathy.

In conclusion, the Council observe, with feelings of profound satisfaction, the steadily increasing share of attention that is devoted to Colonial and Indian affairs by the statesmen of the Mother Country, and the growing interest manifested by all sections of the community in those great outlying portions of Her Majesty's dominions which materially contribute to the wealth, power, and prosperity of the United Empire.

By order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

January 31, 1899.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.
Bank Balance as per last Account	£2,535 0 9	
Cash in hands of Secretary	11 17 6	
	<hr/>	2,546 18 3
8 Life Subscriptions of £20	160 0 0	
31 " " £10	310 0 0	
8 " " to complete	68 13 0	
83 Entrance Fees of £3	249 0 0	
169 " " £1. 1s.	177 9 0	
22 " " to complete	42 18 0	
1,330 Subscriptions of £3	2,660 0 0	
1,583 " £1. 1s.	1,662 3 0	
177 " £1 and under to complete...	162 13 0	
	<hr/>	5,492 16 0
Annual Dinner, received in connection with	265 10 0	
Conversazione, ditto	204 7 6	
Rent for one year to December 25, 1898, less Property Tax	1,160 0 0	
Insurance repaid	7 7 0	
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.	38 1 6	
Library Catalogue (sale of)	3 3 0	
Interest on Deposit	33 4 5	
Journal	379 12 3	

£10,130 19 11

Examined and found correct.

F. H. DANGAR,
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } *Hon. Auditors.*

January 24, 1899.

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1898.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....	1,905	15	4
Proceedings—Printing, &c.	253	3	0
Journal—			
Printing.....	£362	14	4
Postage	145	16	8
		508	11 0
Printing, ordinary	65	17	2
Postages, ordinary	181	7	10
Geographical Association (for teaching geography in schools) ...	3	3	0
Advertising Meetings.....	25	18	8
Meetings, Expenses of	182	4	9
Reporting Meetings	26	5	0
Stationery.....	145	4	4
Newspapers	119	3	1
Library—			
Books	£132	13	1
Binding	38	8	9
Maps (revising)	9	0	
		171	10 10
Fuel, Light, &c.	135	17	11
Building—Repairs and Furniture.....	98	9	0
Guests' Dinner Fund	41	4	10
Rates and Taxes	323	17	0
Fire Insurance	25	19	0
Law Charges	2	2	0
Telephone.....	20	5	0
Annual Dinner.....	280	17	11
Conversations—			
Refreshments	£156	1	0
Electric Lighting, &c.	81	6	6
Floral Decorations	25	0	0
Music	60	5	0
Printing	16	6	4
Fittings, Furniture, &c.	25	12	6
Attendance, &c.....	27	4	6
		391	15 10
Gratuity	100	0	0
Miscellaneous	65	1	7
Subscriptions paid in error refunded	4	4	0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—			
Interest	£688	3	7
Principal.....	2,663	8	8
		3,351	12 3
		8,429	10 4
Balance in hand as per Bank Book.....	£1,692	12	6
Cash in hands of Secretary	8	17	1
		1,701	9 7
		£10,130	19 11

M. F. OMMANNEY,

Honorary Treasurer.

January 2, 1899.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Sundry Accounts	431 13 2	By Subscriptions outstanding £894 10s., estimated at	231 10 0
" Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage 17,200 2 7		" Property of the Institute—	
		Building (cost price)	£20,070 3 10
		Furniture	£2,002 0 0
Balance in favour of Assets	43,631 15 9	Less Depreciation, say 5 %	100 2 0
		Books, &c., valued by the Council at	1,901 18 0
		" Cost of Freehold	28,772 1 10
		Balance at Bank	59,523 11 10
		" in hands of Secretary	£1,692 12 6
			8 17 1
			1,701 9 7
			£61,225 1 5

January 2, 1899.

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1898, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £894 10s.

January 24, 1899.

F. H. DANGAR,
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } Hon. Auditors.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY—1898.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Aborigines Protection Society | Assam, Chief Commissioner of |
| Aburrow, Charles (Johannesburg) | Association of Chambers of Commerce |
| Adams, Dr. E. H. (Canada) | of South Africa (Cape Town) |
| Adelaide Chamber of Commerce | Association of Surveyors of H.M. |
| Aden Chamber of Commerce | Service |
| Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, | Atkinson, J. M. (Hong Kong) |
| Proprietors of | Aubert, Georges |
| Affleck & Co., Messrs. T. (Albury, | Auckland Free Public Library (New |
| New South Wales) | Zealand) |
| African Review, Proprietors of | Auckland Star, Proprietors of |
| African Times, Proprietors of | Auckland University College |
| Agricultural Reporter (Barbados), | Australasian Insurance and Banking |
| Proprietors of | Record, Proprietors of |
| Ainsworth, H. S. (Western Australia) | Australasian Ironmonger, Proprietors |
| Albany Chamber of Commerce (West- | of |
| tern Australia) | Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, |
| Alberta Tribune (Canada), Proprietors | Proprietors of |
| of | Australasian Medical Gazette, Pro- |
| Albury Border Post, Proprietors of | rietors of |
| Alexis, Rev. P. (Canada) | Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors |
| American Colonization Society (Wash- | of |
| ington) | Australian Mail, Proprietors of |
| American Geographical Society (New | Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), |
| York) | Proprietors of |
| American Museum of Natural History | Australian Museum (Sydney), Trus- |
| (New York) | tees of |
| Anastas, V. G. (Mauritius) | Australian Natives' Association (Ben- |
| Anderson, H. C. L. (New South | digo Branch) |
| Wales) | Australian Stock Exchange Intelli- |
| Anderson, Dr. Izett | gence, Proprietors of |
| André et Cie., Messrs. (Paris) | Australian Trading World, Proprietors |
| Anthropological Institute | of |
| Anthropological Society of Australasia | Baden-Powell, Sir George, K.C.M.G., |
| Antigua Agricultural Society | M.P. |
| Antigua Observer, Proprietors of | Bahamas, Government of the |
| Antigua Standard, Proprietors of | Bahama News, Proprietors of |
| Antigua Times, Proprietors of | Bailey, F. M. (Queensland) |
| Archer, F. Bisset (Lagos) | Baines, J. A., C.S.I. |
| Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of | Ballarut Star, Proprietors of |
| Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Pro- | Balmain Observer (N.S.W.), Proprie- |
| rietors of | tors of |
| Ashton, Wilfred (British Guiana) | Balme, Messrs. C., & Co. |
| Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., Messrs. | Bank of Australasia |

Bankers' Institute of Australasia
 Baptist Tract and Book Society
 Barbados, Government of
 Barbados General Agricultural Society
 Barbados Globe, Proprietors of
 Barberton Mining and Commercial
 Chamber (Transvaal)
 Barrow-in-Furness Public Library
 Bartley, Mrs. S. S. (New South Wales)
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten
 en Wetenschappen, Batavia
 Bayly & Co., Messrs. A. W. (Barberton)
 Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Pro-
 prietors of
 Bechuanaland News, Proprietors of
 Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony),
 Proprietors of
 Beeton, Mayson M.
 Beilby, J. Wood (Victoria)
 Beira Post, Proprietors of
 Belfort, Roland
 Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Pro-
 prietors of
 Bengal Chamber of Commerce
 Bengal, Government of
 Berbice Gazette, Proprietors of
 Bermuda Colonist, Proprietors of
 Bertrand, Alfred (Geneva)
 Bevan, Theodore F. (Victoria)
 Billinghamurst, H. F.
 Bimetallic League
 Bishop's College (Canada)
 Black, Messrs. A. & C.
 Blackie & Son, Messrs.
 Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. Wm.
 Bligh, Harris H., Q.C. (Canada)
 Board of Trade
 Bombay, Government of
 Boosé, James R.
 Boston Public Library
 Bourinot, Sir John G., K.C.M.G.
 (Canada)
 Bourne, H. R. Fox
 Boyle, Sir Cavendish, K.C.M.G.
 (British Guiana)
 Briggs, William (Toronto)
 Bright, Charles
 Brisbane Chamber of Commerce
 Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Pro-
 prietors of
 Britannia, Proprietors of
 British and Foreign Anti-Slavery
 Society
 British and South African Export
 Gazette, Proprietors of
 British Australasian, Proprietors of
 British Central Africa Gazette, Pro-
 prietors of

British Columbia, Agent-General for
 British Columbia, Government of
 British Columbia Immigration De-
 partment
 British Columbia, Minister of Mines
 British Columbia Review, Proprietors
 of
 British Guiana Chamber of Commerce
 British Guiana, Government of
 British Guiana Immigration Depart-
 ment
 British Guiana, Institute of Mines
 and Forests
 British Guiana Medical Annual, Pro-
 prietors of the
 British Guiana, Royal Agricultural
 and Commercial Society of
 British Honduras, Government of
 British Museum, Trustees of
 British New Guinea, Lieut.-Governor
 of
 British North Borneo, Governor of
 British Realm, Proprietors of
 British South Africa Co.
 British Trade Journal, Proprietors of
 Brodrick, A.
 Brooke, Major-General Edward T.
 Brown, Ld., Messrs. T. B.
 Bruck, Ludwig (New South Wales)
 Budget (New Plymouth, New Zea-
 land), Proprietors of
 Buller, Sir Walter L., K.C.M.G. (New
 Zealand)
 Bulawayo Chronicle, Proprietors of
 Burleigh, Thomas
 Butterworth, A. R.
 Button, Hedley (Tasmania)
 Calcutta, Secretary to Government
 Caldecott, Rev. Prof. A.
 Calkin, John B. (Nova Scotia)
 Campbell, Allan
 Campbell, Charles (New Brunswick)
 Canada, Department of Agriculture
 and Statistics
 Canada, Department of Militia and
 Defence
 Canada, Government of
 Canada, High Commissioner for
 Canada, Royal Society of
 Canadian Bankers' Association (To-
 ronto)
 Canadian Institute (Toronto)
 Canadian Magazine (Toronto), Pro-
 prietors of
 Canadian Military Institute
 Canadian Mining Review, Proprietors
 of
 Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

- Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association (New Zealand)
 Canterbury Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)
 Canterbury College (New Zealand)
 Canterbury Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Cantlie, Dr. James
 Cape Argus, Proprietors of
 Cape Church Monthly, Proprietors of
 Cape Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
 Cape Illustrated Magazine, Proprietors of
 Cape Mercury, Proprietors of
 Cape of Good Hope, Agent-General for
 Cape of Good Hope, Department of Agriculture
 Cape of Good Hope, Government of
 Cape of Good Hope University
 Cape Times, Proprietors of
 Cape Town Chamber of Commerce
 Capital (India), Proprietors of
 Capitalist, Proprietors of
 Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Cardiff Free Libraries
 Carter & Co., Messrs. James
 Casgrain, P. B. (Canada)
 Cassell & Co., Messrs.
 Castaldi, E. (Malta)
 Catholic Press (Jaffna, Ceylon)
 Ceylon Association in London
 Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
 Ceylon Examiner, Proprietors of
 Ceylon Forester, Editor of
 Ceylon, Government of
 Ceylon Government Record Keeper
 Ceylon Independent, Proprietors of
 Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of
 Ceylon Review, Proprietors of
 Ceylon School of Agriculture
 Ceylon Standard, Proprietors of
 Ceylon, Surveyor-General of
 Chadwick, E. M. (Canada)
 Charlottetown Herald (P.E.I.), Proprietors of
 Chatto & Windus, Messrs.
 Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of
 Choksi, Khan Bahadur, N. H. (India)
 Christchurch Press (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Christison, R. (Queensland)
 Churchill, Capt. J. Spencer (Bahamas)
 Citizen, Proprietors of
 City Leader, Proprietors of
 Clarence and Richmond Examiner (New South Wales), Proprietors of
 Clarendon Press
 Clarion (British Honduras), Proprietors of
 Clay & Son, Messrs. C. J.
 Clougher, Joseph P. (Canada)
 Clowes & Sons, Messrs. Wm.
 Cold Storage, Proprietors of
 Collens, J. H. (Trinidad)
 Colliery Guardian, Proprietors of
 Collins, J. H.
 Colonial Bank
 Colonial College
 Colonial Consignment and Distributing Co.
 Colonial Goldfields Gazette, Proprietors of
 Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of
 Colonial Military Gazette (New South Wales), Proprietors of
 Colonial Museum, Haarlem
 Colonial Office
 Colonies and India, Proprietors of
 Commerce, Proprietors of
 Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of
 Commercial Intelligence, Proprietors of
 Conant, Thomas (Canada)
 Constable & Co., Messrs. A.
 Coolgardie Chamber of Mines
 Cooray, R. A. (Ceylon)
 Goorg, Chief Commissioner of
 Copp, Clark Co. (Toronto, Canada)
 Cotterill, A. J. (New Zealand)
 Cotts, W. D. M.
 Cox, C. T. (British Guiana)
 Critic, Proprietors of
 Critic (Transvaal), Proprietors of
 Croil, James (Canada)
 Crown Agents for the Colonies
 Cundall, Frank (Jamaica)
 Currier, J. E. W. (Canada)
 Cyprus, Government of
 Daily British Whig (Canada), Proprietors of
 Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Proprietors of
 Daily Commercial News and Shipping List, Proprietors of (Sydney, N.S.W.)
 Daily Record (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Daily Telegraph (Napier, N.Z.), Proprietors of
 Daily Telegraph (New Brunswick), Proprietors of
 Daily Telegraph (Quebec), Proprietors of

- Dalgety & Co., Messrs. (New South Wales)
 D'Alwis, D. M. (Ceylon)
 D'Alwis, James (Ceylon)
 Davey, Flack & Co., Messrs.
 Davis, Alexander
 Davis, Hon. N. Darnell, C.M.G. (British Guiana)
 Davis & Sons, Messrs. P. (Natal)
 Dawson, Sir J. William, C.M.G. (Montreal)
 Deacon & Co., Messrs. S.
 De Kolonist, Proprietors of
 Derby Free Public Library
 De Lantour, Brigade-Surgeon H. A. (New Zealand)
 Dent & Co., Messrs. J. M.
 Denton, Hon. Capt. G. C., C.M.G. (Lagos)
 De Souza, M. C. (Jamaica)
 Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft
 De Zuid Afrikaan, Proprietors of
 Di Afrikaanse Patriot, Proprietors of
 Dicken, C. S., C.M.G.
 Digby, Long & Co., Messrs.
 Doberck, W. (Hong Kong)
 Dominica Guardian, Proprietors of
 Dominican, Proprietors of
 Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association (Canada)
 Donaldson & Hill, Messrs. (Johannesburg)
 d'Orléans, Prince Henri
 Doughty, Arthur G., M.A. (Montreal)
 Duckworth & Co., Messrs.
 Dunedin Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)
 Durban, Mayor of
 East Asia, Proprietor of
 East End Emigration Fund
 East India Association
 Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth), Proprietors of
 Eaton, H. F.
 Edwards, Stanley
 Elias, Colonel R.
 El Ingeniero Español, Proprietors of
 Emigrants' Information Office
 Empire, Proprietors of
 Engineering Magazine, Publisher of
 European Mail, Proprietors of
 Evening Herald (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Evening Post (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Evening Telegram (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Eves, C. Washington, C.M.G.
 Express (Orange Free State), Proprietors of
 Federalist (Grenada), Proprietors of
 Ferguson, A. M.
 Ferguson, Messrs. A. M. & J. (Ceylon)
 Ferguson, John (Ceylon)
 Feurtado, W. A. (Jamaica)
 Fielding, Hon. W. S. (Canada)
 Fiji Colonist, Proprietors of
 Fiji, Government of
 Fiji Times, Proprietors of
 Finance, Proprietors of
 Fitzgerald, W. W. A.
 Fitzgibbon, E. G., C.M.G. (Victoria)
 Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of
 Foss, Lieut.-Col. K. M.
 Foster, Dr. C. Le Neve
 Fraser, Miss Agnes
 Fraser, S. J. (Barbados)
 Friend of the Free State, Proprietors of
 Friars Register, Proprietors of
 Frowde, Henry
 Gall's News Letter (Jamaica), Proprietors of
 Gambia, Government of
 Garden and Field (South Australia), Proprietors of
 Gazette Printing Co. (Montreal)
 Geelong Advertiser, Proprietors of
 Geological Survey of Canada
 Georg & Co., Messrs. (Geneva)
 Geraldton Express (W. Australia), Proprietors of
 Geraldton-Murchison Telegraph (W. Australia), Proprietors of
 Gibraltar, Government of
 Gilpin, Jr., E. (Nova Scotia)
 Gold Coast Aborigines, Proprietors of
 Gold Coast Chronicle, Proprietors of
 Gold Coast Colony, Government of
 Gold Coast Independent, Proprietors of
 Goldfields Courier (Coolgardie), Proprietors of
 Goldfields of Matabeleland, Ltd.
 Gold Fields News (Transvaal), Proprietors of
 Gordon & Gotch, Messrs.
 Gouger, Miss S. (Adelaide)
 Gough, E. H.
 Gould, C. H. (Canada)
 Gow, Wilson & Stanton, Messrs.
 Green, Morton (Natal)
 Greener, W. W.
 Grenada, Government of
 Griffin & Co., Messrs. Charles

- Griffith, Sir Samuel W., G.C.M.G.
(Queensland)
Grinlinton, F. H. (Ceylon)
Guardian (New Zealand), Proprietors
of
Gueritz, E. P. (British North Borneo)
Gueuvin, Charles (Mauritius)
Gunasekara, A. M. (Ceylon)
Haggard, F. T.
Haight, Canniff (Canada)
Haliburton Club (Nova Scotia)
Halse, Edward
Hamilton, Hon. C. Boughton, C.M.G.
(British Guiana)
Hamilton Association (Canada)
Hanna, Colonel H. B.
Harbor Grace Standard (Newfound-
land), Proprietors of
Hart, Ivy (Trinidad)
Hart, J. H. (Trinidad)
Hawtayne, G. H., C.M.G. (British
Guiana)
Hay, G. U. (New Brunswick)
Hazell, Watson & Viney, Messrs.
Hehir, Surg.-Major Patrick (India)
Henderson, J. B. (Queensland)
Hennessey, Harper & Co., Messrs.
(New South Wales)
Henry, Gabriel (Canada)
Herbin, John F. (Nova Scotia)
Het Dagblad, Proprietors of
Hewitt, G. Trafford
Hillier, Dr. Alfred P.
Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of
Hodder & Stoughton, Messrs.
Holt, Charles M. (Canada)
Home and Colonial Mail, Proprietors
of
Home and Farm (N.S.W.), Proprietors
of
Home News, Proprietors of
Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce
Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors of
Hong Kong, Government of
Hong Kong, Medical Department
Hong Kong Telegraph, Proprietors of
Hooper, Cecil H.
Howard Association
Howe, Jonas (New Brunswick)
Hurst & Blackett, Messrs.
Hyderabad, Resident at
Imperial Federation (Defence) Com-
mittee
Imperial Institute
Imperial Press
Incorporated London Chamber of
Mines
India, Secretary of State for
Indian and Eastern Engineer, Pro-
prietors of
Innes & Co., Messrs. A. D.
Inquirer and Commercial News
(Western Australia), Proprietors
of
Institut Colonial International, Brux-
elles
Institute of Bankers
Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain
Institution of Civil Engineers
Intercolonial Medical Journal of
Australasia, Proprietors of
International Railway Publishing Co.
(Canada)
Invention, Proprietors of
Irish Times, Proprietors of
Jack, Robert L., F.G.S. (Queensland)
Jamaica Agricultural Society
Jamaica Board of Supervision
Jamaica Botanical Department
Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of
Jamaica, Government of
Jamaica Institute
Jamaica Post, Proprietors of
Japan Society
Japan Weekly Times, Proprietors of
Jenkins & Co., Messrs. (Cape Colony)
Jerningham, Sir Hubert E. C.,
K.C.M.G. (Trinidad)
Johnston, Messrs. W. & A. K.
Johnstone, Robert (Jamaica)
Joint Stock Companies' Journal, Pro-
prietors of
Judah, G. F. (Jamaica)
Kalgoorlie Western Argus (Western
Australia), Proprietors of
Kavanagh, Henry J., Q.C. (Canada)
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.,
Messrs.
Kelly, Charles H.
Kew Guild
Kew Royal Gardens, Lirector of
Kilburn Public Library
Kimberley Corporation
Kingsley, Miss Mary H.
Kinmont, Andrew
Koninklijk Instituut ('s Gravenhage)
Krige, Dr. S. J. (Cape Colony)
Krugersdorp Times (Transvaal), Pro-
prietors of
Kyshe, J. W. Norton (Hong Kong)
La Belgique Coloniale (Bruxelles),
Proprietors of
Labuan, Governor of
Lagos, Government of
Lagos Standard, Proprietors of
Lagos Weekly Record, Proprietors of

- Land Roll, Proprietors of
 Lane, John
 Lanitas, Dr. N. C.
 Larcier, V. F. (Brussels)
 Larose, Wilfred (Canada)
 Launceston Examiner, Proprietors of
 Lawson, G. A. (Melbourne)
 Lawson, Robertson
 Le Blanc, Miss Marie (Mauritius)
 Leeds Public Free Library
 Leeward Islands, Government of
 Lefroy, A. H. F. (Canada)
 L'Homme, Leoville (Mauritius)
 Le Moine, Sir James M. (Canada)
 Library Commissioners, Halifax, N.S.
 Library Syndicate (Cambridge)
 Lidgey, Ernest
 Ligue Coloniale de la Jeune (Paris)
 Liverpool Geographical Society
 Liverpool Public Libraries
 Liversidge, Prof. A. (New South Wales)
 London Chamber of Commerce
 Longland, Henry (Johannesburg)
 Longmans, Green & Co., Messrs.
 Lott, C. S. (Canada)
 Low, Marston & Co., Messrs. Sampson
 Lunn, Dr. Henry S.
 Lyttelton Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Macdonald, George
 McDonald, Rev. J. M.
 McDougall, John (Canada)
 McGill College and University (Montreal)
 Machinery, Proprietors of
 Mackay & Co., Messrs. D. J.
 Mackay Standard (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Mackenzie, G. S., C.B.
 McKenzie, Capt. Thomas (New Brunswick)
 Macmillan & Co., Messrs.
 McMillan, Messrs. J. & A. (New Brunswick)
 Madras Chamber of Commerce
 Madras, Government of
 Madras Mail, Proprietors of
 Magurn, A. J. (Canada)
 Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of
 Malta Chamber of Commerce
 Malta Chronicle, Proprietors of
 Malta, Government of
 Manchester Free Public Libraries
 Manchester Geographical Society
 Manitoba, Department of Agriculture
 Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of
 Manitoba, Government of
 Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society
 Mark Lane Express, Proprietors of
 Marshall & Sons, Messrs. Horace
 Martin, A. Patchett
 Maryborough Colonist, Proprietors of
 Masters, Charles H. (Canada)
 Matabele Times, Proprietors of
 Mathers, E. P.
 Mathieson & Co., Messrs. F. C.
 Mauritius Chamber of Commerce
 Mauritius, Government of
 Melbourne Age, Proprietors of
 Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of
 Melbourne Chamber of Commerce
 Melbourne Diocesan Registry
 Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of
 Melbourne Sun, Proprietors of
 Melbourne University
 Mercantile Advertiser (Transvaal), Proprietors of
 Mercantile Guardian, Proprietors of
 Methuen & Co., Messrs.
 Midland News (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Military Society of Ireland
 Minchin, J. G. Cotton
 Miner, The (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Mining and Geographical Institute
 Mining Critic (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Mining Journal, Proprietors of
 Mining Record (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Mirror (Trinidad), Proprietors of
 Moffat, A. G.
 Monetary Times (Canada), Proprietors of
 Money, Proprietors of
 Montreal Daily Star, Proprietors of
 Montreal Harbour Commissioners
 Montreal Weekly Herald, Proprietors of
 Montreal Witness, Proprietors of
 Montserrat Herald, Proprietors of
 Morang, George N. (Toronto)
 Morgan, H. J. (Canada)
 Morgan, S. Vaughan
 Mount Alexander Mail (Victoria), Proprietors of
 Mullins, Dr. G. L. (New South Wales)
 Mysore, Resident in
 Nadaillac, Marquis de (Paris)
 Napier Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)

- Nash, F. W. (Mauritius)
 Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Proprietors of
 Natal, Agent-General for
 Natal Department of Agriculture and Mines
 Natal, General Manager of Railways of
 Natal, Government of
 Natal Mercury, Proprietors of
 Natal, Port Captain
 Natal Witness, Proprietors of
 National Geographic Society, Washington, U.S.A.
 Naval and Military Magazine, Proprietors of
 Navy League
 Nederlandsche Maatschappij ter bevordering van Nijverheid
 Negri Sembilan, British Resident at
 Nelson Evening Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Neumann, J. O.
 New Brunswick, Government of
 New Brunswick, Natural History Society of
 Newcastle Chamber of Commerce (New South Wales)
 Newcastle Morning Herald (New South Wales), Proprietors of
 Newfoundland, Government of
 Newnes, Ld., Messrs. George
 Newnham & Co., Messrs. L. E.
 New South Wales, Agent-General for
 New South Wales Amateur Swimming Association
 New South Wales, Department of Mines and Agriculture
 New South Wales, Government of
 New South Wales Institute of Bankers
 New South Wales Public Library
 New South Wales Railway Commissioners
 New South Wales, Royal Society of
 New South Wales Sheep-breeders' Association
 New Zealand, Agent-General for
 New Zealand Department of Agriculture
 New Zealand Department of Labour
 New Zealand Farmer, Proprietors of
 New Zealand General Assembly Library
 New Zealand, Government of
 New Zealand Graphic, Proprietors of
 New Zealand Herald, Proprietors of
 New Zealand Institute
 New Zealand Journal of Insurance, Mining, and Finance, Proprietors of
 New Zealand Mines Department
 New Zealand Mining Journal, Proprietors of
 New Zealand, Registrar-General of
 New Zealand Trade Review, Proprietors of
 New Zealand University
 New Zealand Wheelman, Proprietors of
 Niven & Co., Messrs. F. W. (Victoria)
 Norman, J. H.
 Noronha & Co., Messrs. (Hong Kong)
 North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of
 Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of
 North Queensland Herald, Proprietors of
 North Queensland Register, Proprietors of
 North-West Provinces and Oudh (India), Government of
 North-West Territories of Canada, Government of
 Nova Scotia, Government of
 Nova Scotia Historical Society
 Nova Scotian Institute of Science
 Nutt, David
 Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Obach, Dr. E. F. A.
 O'Halloran, J. S., C.M.G.
 Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Messrs.
 Ontario Bureau of Industries
 Ontario Bureau of Mines
 Ontario Department of Agriculture
 Ontario, Government of
 Ontario Government Agency
 Ontario, Minister of Education
 Oriental University Institute
 Orphans Printing Press
 Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Otago University (New Zealand)
 Otago Witness, Proprietors of
 Ottawa Daily Citizen, Proprietors of
 Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society
 Outridge Printing Co. (Queensland)
 Pahang, British Resident
 Palgrave, Sir Reginald F. D., K.C.B.
 Partridge & Co., Messrs. S. W.
 Patent Office, Comptroller-General
 Paton, Messrs. J. & J.
 Pearson, Ld., Messrs. C. Arthur
 Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
 Perak, British Resident
 Perak Museum
 Perkins, H. A.

- Perkins, H. I. (British Guiana)
 Perry, J. Ray (Canada)
 Perth Chamber of Mines, Western Australia
 Philadelphia Commercial Museum (U.S.A.)
 Philip & Son, Messrs. George
 Pinang Gazette, Proprietors of
 Pioneer Press
 Planters & Commercial Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of
 Planters' Association of Ceylon (handy)
 Plymouth Free Public Library
 Poiri & Pascal (Canada)
 Polynesian Society (New Zealand)
 Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce
 Port of Spain Gazette, Proprietors of
 Potchefstroom Budget, Proprietors of
 Frankerd, P. D.
 Preston, T.
 Pretoria Press (Transvaal), Proprietors of
 Prince Edward Island, Government of
 Produce World, Proprietors of
 Province Publishing Co. (British Columbia)
 Province, The (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Public Opinion (Malta), Proprietors of
 Putnam's Sons, Messrs. G. P.
 Putney Free Public Library
 Quebec, Geographical Society of
 Quebec, Government of
 Queen's College and University, Kingston, Canada
 Queensland, Agent-General for
 Queensland, Department of Agriculture
 Queensland Geological Survey Department
 Queensland, Government Meteorologist
 Queensland, Government of
 Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Proprietors of
 Queensland, Registrar-General of
 Queensland Registrar of Friendly Societies
 Queensland, Royal Society of
 Queenslander, Proprietors of
 Queenstown Free Press (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Railway World, Proprietors of
 Rannie, D. N. (Antigua)
 Rea, J. T. (St. Lucia)
 Redpath, Mrs. Peter
 Reeves, William
 Reeves, Hon. W. Pember
 Reid, Arnot (Singapore)
 Reid, Dr. Irvine K. (British Guiana)
 Religious Tract Society
 Review of Reviews for Australasia, Proprietors of
 Review of Reviews, Proprietor of
 Rhodesia Herald, Proprietors of
 Rhodesia, Proprietors of
 Richards, Grant
 Richards, T. H. Hatton
 Rinfret, Raoul (Canada)
 Roberts, H. L. (British Columbia)
 Roberts, Rev. J. Seed (Jamaica)
 Robertson, Messrs. J. & Co. (Edinburgh)
 Robins, Snell & Gore, Messrs.
 Rosnay, Edouard F. de (Mauritius)
 Rossland Miner (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Roxburghe Press, The
 Royal Asiatic Society
 Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)
 Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch)
 Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham
 Royal Geographical Society
 Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch)
 Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victoria Branch)
 Royal Institution
 Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
 Royal Niger Co.
 Royal Scottish Geographical Society
 Royal Societies Club
 Royal Society of Literature
 Royal Statistical Society
 Royal United Service Institution
 Rusden, G. W.
 Russell, H. C., C.M.G. (N.S. Wales)
 Russell, Macnamara
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal, Editor of
 St. Christopher Advertiser, Proprietors of
 St. George, Hanover Square, Public Libraries
 St. George's Chronicle (Grenada), Proprietors of
 St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of
 St. Lucia, Administrator of
 St. Vincent, Administrator of
 Samuel, Sir Saul, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sands & Macdougall, Messrs.
 Sarawak, Government of
 Saturday Night (Toronto), Proprietors of

- Schmidt, Emil (Leipzig)
 Scott, Frederick G. (Canada)
 Scott, Ltd., Messrs. Walter
 Seeley & Co., Messrs.
 Selangor, British Resident at
 Sentry (St. Vincent), Proprietors of
 Seychelles, Government of
 Shoreditch Public Libraries and
 Museums
 Short, Charles
 Sierra Leone, Government of
 Sierra Leone Times, Proprietors of
 Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprietors of
 Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent &
 Co., Messrs.
 Sinckler, E. J. (Barbados)
 Singapore and Straits Directory,
 Proprietors of
 Singapore Chamber of Commerce
 Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of
 Skinner, W. B.
 Slater, Josiah (Cape Colony)
 Smilly, Frederick (Canada)
 Smith, Dr. A. Donaldson
 Smith, J. C.
 Smith, Elder & Co., Messrs.
 Smithsonian Institution (Washington, U.S.A.)
 Società d'Esplorazione Commerciale
 in Africa (Milan)
 Société Belge de Librairie (Bruxelles)
 Société d'Études Coloniales (Bruxelles)
 Society for Promoting Christian
 Knowledge
 Society of Arts
 Society of Comparative Legislation
 Somerset Budget (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Sonnenschein & Co., Messrs. Swan
 Sotheran & Co., Messrs. H.
 South Africa, Proprietors of
 South African Association
 South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates
 South African Medical Journal, Proprietors of
 South African Review, Proprietors of
 South Australia, Government of
 South Australia Railways, Commissioner of
 South Australia, Royal Society of
 South Australian Advertiser, Proprietors of
 South Australian Register, Proprietors of
 South Australian School of Mines
 Southern Cross (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Southland Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Standard and Diggers' News (Transvaal), Proprietors of
 Stanford, Edward
 Star (Transvaal), Proprietors of
 Starke, Richard G. (Canada)
 Steward, G. (Tasmania)
 Stewart, McLeod (Canada)
 Sthawira, Rev. Seelawimala (Ceylon)
 Stirling and Glasgow Public Library
 Stock, Elliot
 Straits Settlements, Government of
 Straits Times, Proprietors of
 Street Bros., Messrs.
 Street & Co., Messrs. G.
 Sugar Journal and Tropical Cultivator (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Sunshine Publishing Co. (Philadelphia, U.S.A.)
 Surveyor, Proprietors of
 Sydney Chamber of Commerce
 Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
 Sydney Mail, Proprietors of
 Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors of
 Sydney Stock and Station Journal, Proprietors of
 Sydney Trade Review, Proprietors of
 Sydney University
 Symons, G. J., F.R.S.
 Table Talk (Melbourne), Proprietors of
 Tambyah, Isaac (Ceylon)
 Tasmania, Agent-General for
 Tasmania, General Manager of Railways
 Tasmania, Government of
 Tasmania, Government Statistician
 Tasmania, Registrar-General
 Tasmania, Royal Society
 Tasmanian Mail, Proprietors of
 Tate Public Library, Streatham
 Taylor & Francis, Messrs.
 Tenders and Contracts, Proprietors of
 Thacker & Co., Messrs. W.
 Theoret, C. (Canada)
 Timaru Herald, Proprietors of
 Timber Trades Journal, Proprietors of
 Times (Barbados), Proprietors of
 Times of Africa, Proprietors of
 Times of Natal, Proprietors of
 Tobago, Commissioner of

- Toronto Astronomical and Physical Society
 Toronto Globe, Proprietors of
 Toronto Public Library (Canada)
 Toronto University (Canada)
 Torres Strait Pilot, Proprietors of
 Townshend, Taylor & Snashall, Messrs. (Cape Town)
 Toynbee, Captain Henry
 Transport, Proprietors of
 Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of
 Transvaal, The, Proprietors of
 Tribune Publishing Co. (Manitoba)
 Trinidad, Agricultural Society
 Trinidad, Chamber of Commerce
 Trinidad, Government of
 Trinidad, Receiver-General
 Trinidad, Registrar-General
 Trinidad Royal Botanic Gardens
 Trinity College Magazine (Ceylon), Editor of
 Trinity University (Canada)
 Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon), Proprietors of
 Turnbull, A. H. (New Zealand)
 Tyrrell, J. W. (Canada)
 Union Coloniale Française (Paris)
 United Service Gazette, Proprietors of
 United Service Institution of N.S. Wales
 United Service Institution of Victoria
 United States, Department of State
 University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec
 Unwin, T. Fisher
 Vacher & Sons, Messrs.
 Vancouver Board of Trade (British Columbia)
 Van Ree, H. B. (British Guiana)
 Vaughan, J. Wyatt (British Columbia)
 Victoria, Actuary for Friendly Societies
 Victoria, Agent-General for
 Victoria Colonist (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Victoria, Department of Agriculture
 Victoria, Government of
 Victoria, Government Statist
 Victoria Institute
 Victoria Medical Board
 Victoria, Pharmacy Board of
 Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c.
 Victoria Public Library (Western Australia)
 Victoria, Royal Society of
 Victoria Times (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Victoria University (Canada)
 Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of
 Waghorn, J. R. (Winnipeg)
 Walch & Sons, Messrs. J. (Tasmania)
 Walker, H. de R.
 Walker, James
 War Office
 Ward, Lock & Co., Messrs.
 Weedon, T. (Queensland)
 Weekley, G. M.
 Weekly Columbian (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Weekly Official Intelligence, Proprietors of
 Weekly Recorder (Barbados), Proprietors of
 Weekly Sun (New Brunswick) Proprietors of
 Weir, Dr. R. S. (Montreal)
 Wellington Harbour Board (New Zealand)
 Were & Son, Messrs. J. B. (Melbourne)
 West Australian, Proprietors of
 Western Australia, Agent-General for
 Western Australia, Department of Mines
 Western Australia, Engineer-in-Chief
 Western Australia, Government Geologist
 Western Australia, Government of
 Western Australia, Registrar-General
 Western Australia, Under-Secretary for Railways
 Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of
 Western World (Manitoba), Proprietors of
 West India Committee
 West Indian, Proprietors of
 Whitaker, W.
 White & Co., Messrs. F. V.
 Whitehead, Hon. T. H. (Hong Kong)
 Whiteside, Rev. J. (Cape Colony)
 Whittington, Miss L. S. (S. Australia)
 Williams, T. D. (Illinois, U.S.A.)
 Wilson, Effingham
 Windsor Public Library (Ontario)
 Withrow, Dr. W. H. (Canada)
 Wurtele, F. C. (Canada)
 Wurzburg-Schade, J. H. F. von (Cape Colony)
 Wynberg Times, Proprietors of
 Year Book of Australia Publishing Co.
 Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
 Young, Miss Katherine A. (Philadelphia, U.S.A.)
 Zanzibar Agricultura Department
 Zanzibar Gazette, Proprietors of
 Zululand, Commissioner of Mines

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1898.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Photographs, &c.
Donations.....	1,016	1,747	26,001	43	20
Purchase	346	357	11,420	—	—
Total	1,362	2,104	37,421	43	20

The Council are indebted to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Castle Mail Packet Company, and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute in various parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN : The next business should be the statement of our Honorary Treasurer, Sir Montagu F. Ommanney. I regret to say that at the last moment we have received a letter from him which the Secretary will be good enough to read.

The SECRETARY read Sir Montagu F. Ommanney's letter as follows :—

Downing Street, S.W. : February 21, 1899.

Dear Mr. O'Halloran,—I am sorry to find that the pressure of business, and a very heavy outgoing West India mail, make it impossible for me to be present at the Annual Meeting this afternoon.

The accounts are very fully dealt with in the Council's Report, and, as usual, I could add little except a few words of congratulation to the Fellows on the continued prosperity of the Institute and the soundness of its financial position.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

M. F. OMMANNEY.

The CHAIRMAN : I am sure we all regret that our Honorary Treasurer is prevented from being here to-day, but we know that only really urgent business would detain him. A perusal of the Balance Sheet will satisfy you that he has said no more than is the fact in declaring that the Accounts show fully and clearly the position of the Institute. It is a very strong position. The balance in hand is good. The subscriptions of Fellows, though their amount is not equal to the highest received in any year, are well maintained. In 1897, the Jubilee year, we had a large accession of Fellows, and we cannot expect to keep up a similar increase every year : but we have not done badly. We have paid off £1,686 in excess of the stipulated amount in reduction of the loan of

£35,020 raised for acquiring the freehold of this building, and we have given notice that a further sum of £1,172 will in like manner be repaid during the current year. The report reminds you that no fewer than 998 of our 4,189 Fellows have compounded for their annual subscription, and this is a remarkable fact, as showing a thorough confidence in the stability of the Institute. The payments under this head have been helpful in clearing off debt, and they have not been expended as annual revenue except to a certain limited extent, the greater part having gone, as I have said, towards reduction of the debt. As is shown in the statement of our Assets and Liabilities, the cost of the freehold of this very fine property was £30,520, in addition to £20,070 expended on the building itself, and of this there is now owing only £17,200, so that we stand in an admirable position. The Annual Dinner last year nearly paid its expenses, and though the *Conversazione* did not bring in so much as it cost, I need not remind you that it is a very valuable social institution, popular with the Fellows, and one which attracts new members to the Institute.

With your permission, I will now turn to some of the more salient features of the report. The Duke of Cambridge, who presided at our last Annual Dinner, has consented to become an Honorary Life Fellow, which is a great gratification to us here and, I am sure, also to our members in the Colonies at large, where His Royal Highness is extremely popular. We only wish that His Royal Highness could be induced to make a tour of the Colonies, because I am confident there is hardly any member of the Royal Family who would be more heartily received. You will be glad to learn that at our next Annual Dinner on April 19, Lord Aberdeen has consented to preside, and having regard to his recent experience in Canada, and his great interest in Colonial affairs generally, we cannot doubt that he will be an admirable President. As to the Papers read last year, I feel compelled to say "*Place aux dames*," and to remind you that a principal event of the session was the Paper we had the pleasure of hearing from Miss Flora Shaw, which is fresh in your recollection; she gave us one of those charming and yet solid discourses which nobody else can pretend exactly to rival. The other Papers were quite up to the general standard, and that has always been a very high one. The library is in a flourishing condition. Two of our Councillors are, very properly, specially thanked in the Report for their handsome contributions: Mr. Allan Campbell for a complete copy of that magnificent work, Gould's "*Birds of Australia*," and Mr.

Washington Eves, who, by no means for the first time, has been a very generous donor. We have now 86,455 volumes and pamphlets in the Library, which have been valued as being worth some £6,800, or only at the rate of about 8s. 9d. a volume. Considering that some of the works are almost unique, and many are difficult to obtain, I think you will agree that this is a very modest estimate. The Institute has been connected with the Telephone system in the Metropolitan area; this is an experiment which the Council thought fit to make for the convenience of the Fellows. The cost is small, and the arrangement has been made for only one year in the first instance; its continuance will depend on the extent to which it is availed of. Our old friend, the double Income Tax, like the poor, is always with us, and makes us rather poorer than we should like to be. Fresh representations have been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject, but it has proved a very difficult task to persuade him of the strength of the Colonial case. What we want is to find some new and convincing arguments that we can bring to bear on the Government to induce them to modify the position they have taken up. The representations made to us on the part of the Fellows continue to be frequent, the grievance evidently being felt to be a serious one by many persons who reside in this country and draw money from the Colonies. Mr. Dutton last year, as you must remember, gave us a very lucid exposition of the situation. It is, as I understand, considered by the Government that every person who likes to reside in this country may reasonably be expected to pay income-tax wherever he may get his income from, in return for the amenities of life, and the safety and protection he receives; and as the Government further say that until there is some more definite financial arrangement between the Mother Country and the Colonies, they do not feel able to depart from this attitude, we can only hope that they may be led to explain more fully what those financial arrangements might be which would meet their views. The Council do not mean to lose sight of the matter, and will be glad if any of the Fellows can supply fresh ammunition to fire off at the Government. The Report next notices the abrogation of the treaties which debarred the establishment of preferential tariff relations between Great Britain and her Colonies, and notices with pleasure that the Canadian Government has conceded a rebate of 25 per cent. off the duty on certain articles imported from the United Kingdom. Of course, this action on the part of Canada originated primarily from the feeling that she owed to the Mother Country a considerable

debt for protection and for the assistance which the capital of the Mother Country has given her in the development of her resources. It was also based on the belief that an increase of imports from Great Britain would be balanced by a larger introduction of Canadian products into the home markets. I regret to see quoted in to-day's *Standard* a statement from Washington to the effect that the preference given to England in Canada has led to a loss of 10 per cent. of her Customs receipts, while at the same time the Customs receipts from the United States have increased 20 per cent. I doubt the accuracy of these figures, but they show, perhaps, that even this extremely well-intentioned attempt to give preference to British manufactures is liable to be in some measure impeded by the greater convenience, or popularity, or suitability of importations from other countries. We can only say that while this great question has been very creditably attacked by Canada, it has hardly as yet been brought to full development.

As regards the scheme for the federation of the Australian Colonies, I may remind you that since the paragraph in the Report was written, a recent Conference of Premiers has defined several of the more important points which require solution, such as the situation of the capital, which I suppose most of us will agree will be very wisely placed somewhere near Albury, on the frontiers of the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, when the federal territory, though situated in what is now part of New South Wales, is to be created into a separate District, like the District of Columbia in the United States. I do not think we ought to be too sanguine of the immediate completion of the scheme. The cost of the Federal Institutions will be large, and the Colonies, though again prosperous, have not yet completely recovered their financial vigour. Some Australians, again, I understand, think the proposed constitution too democratic. However, we wish the Colonies a prosperous and speedy deliverance from the delays and inconveniences that have attended the negotiations, although, as I have said, we must not be disappointed if all the very difficult questions that present themselves cannot be settled at once.

The Cape Colony, we are glad to record, has voted a sum of £90,000 a year as a contribution to the Naval defence of the Empire, and Natal has offered to provide 12,000 tons of steam coal annually for the use of the Navy. Those are good measures of co-operation in Imperial defence which we value especially as an example to other Colonies. We know that Canada has already done a great amount of excellent work in the way of consolidating the Empire by improved

means of communication, and that the Australians are doing as much in the way of local defences and coaling-stations as they honestly think they can do at this moment. We do not think, therefore, they should be pressed to give any considerable direct contributions towards the cost of the Imperial forces, until they really feel themselves in a position to do so.

The employment of Colonial seamen in the Royal Naval Reserve has made a good deal of progress. The Colonies which are especially able to contribute a really material addition to the Reserve are Canada and Newfoundland, because they have a great number of really first-rate boatmen and seamen who are frozen out in the winter months, and have, therefore, time to go into training. It is not to be expected that in Australia, where work is not interrupted in the winter, any large number of men will be able to leave their homes and go into training, which takes a considerable amount of time; but we have heard that some Colonies, more particularly South Australia, are likely to contribute a good many men to the reserve of seamen, and they have in Australia ships of war in which they can train them; so we may trust that this Colonial addition to our Navy is progressing.

The Imperial Penny Post is a great fact as far as it has gone, and must obviously tend largely to promote personal and commercial relations within the Empire. The Council has thanked Mr. Chamberlain, the Duke of Norfolk, and Mr. Muloch, for the official action they have taken, and they also acknowledge in the Report the services of Mr. Henniker Heaton, one of our Fellows, who has been a most persistent advocate in this movement. From what I hear, the Australian governments are well disposed to give this matter favourable consideration, and it is perhaps not expedient that they should be pressed much more at the present time. I believe that at any rate some leading men in Australia do not see why the Colonies should not receive a letter carried to them for a penny, even though they do not choose to send one back for less than twopence.

With regard to telegraphic communication throughout the Empire, the question has not made any particular progress during the last few months. You may have noticed in to-day's *Times* another strong article recommending the construction of a state-owned Pacific cable. This is by no means a simple question, and all sides of it have perhaps not yet been fully placed before the public. I dare say you are aware that there is another project for an all-British cable going from Great Britain *viâ* Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, Ascension, and St. Helena to Cape Town, and thence across

to Australia, which would not touch on foreign soil at all. In any case there is a prospect of another cable being laid almost immediately to connect Great Britain with the Cape, and I understand that some of the Australian Colonies are likely to favour that line of communication as another string to the bow rather than a Pacific cable. It appears, however, that Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand are at present strongly in favour of the Pacific cable. Of course, the fact of a cable being "all British," is not really any insurance or security for the maintenance of the cable, because foreign nations would know every mile of its route, and the Pacific is not everywhere two miles deep. It would, in fact, be comparatively easy in some ways for a Pacific cable to be cut, owing to the absence of British men-of-war and lines of commercial steamships along much of its course. However, it seems likely that we shall get additional cable communication with the Antipodes, both *vid* the Pacific and otherwise, before any great length of time has elapsed.

We have to deplore the very sad condition of the West Indies. Violent hurricanes have devastated some of the finest islands, already impoverished by the failure of the sugar industry. One of our members of council, Sir Nevile Lubbock, is at this moment in the West Indies assisting the Government in considering the measures to be adopted to redress this unhappy condition of affairs. Mr. Chamberlain has persuaded the Government to grant a liberal contribution in aid of the distress, and if it is possible to place the industry upon a sound footing by well-considered policy and judicious expenditure no doubt Parliament will readily co-operate. The abolition of the Continental sugar bounties does not make any great progress, and I have been informed that it is not absolutely certain that the abolition of the bounties given by European Governments to encourage the production of beet-root sugar would effect the thorough resuscitation of the cane industry, as it is suggested that a good many of our Colonies, as well as other places, would, in that event, be prepared to push their beet-root sugar into active competition with cane. It would seem therefore that the cane-growers will not be absolutely saved by the abolition of the bounties, although their position doubtless will be very much benefited.

The Secretary for the Colonies has, in conjunction with the Royal Society, appointed a Commission to inquire into the causes of and devise remedies for diseases in tropical countries. This matter has made a good deal of progress. The Seamen's Hospital Society, which does a great deal of good about the Docks,

is making a strong effort to extend its establishments, and to found a school for the training of medical men for the treatment of tropical diseases. I would call attention to the fact that there is to be a dinner promoted by the Seamen's Hospital Society on May 10, at which Mr. Chamberlain has consented to preside, supported by a strong body of stewards. At present, medical men accepting Government or other employment in tropical countries must necessarily arrive at the scene of their labour with no experience of the special diseases with which they have to deal. I need hardly commend this enterprise to you as one well worthy of your support. The plague in India is rather worse, if anything, since the report was written. We need be under no apprehension, however, at any rate in Great Britain, of such visitations as the plague and leprosy which affected our forefathers, returning. Our sanitary arrangements, I hope, prevent that; but there is always a danger of such diseases being brought into Europe, and we can see that great watchfulness is being everywhere exercised. The Indian population does not respond cordially to those police and disciplinary regulations necessary to keep down the plague, but the Government appears to be grappling with the evil most energetically, and is very hopeful.

The British American commission has been adjourned until the summer. The unhappy accident that has befallen Lord Herschell has been a great blow to the deliberations of that body, not least because he has a great faculty of suggesting solutions of such difficulties as must inevitably arise between Canada and the United States on questions of principle as well as in minor matters. The Canadian Government has very strong claims and contentions which the United States Government have not yet agreed to, with regard both to territorial boundaries and customs duties, but I understand that good hopes are entertained that after the adjournment, which will give an opportunity for both sides to seriously consider the situation, better progress may be expected. At present we must consider the prospect of a general settlement to be in abeyance.

In conclusion, before sitting down I should like to express the feeling of the Council that they, no less than the Fellows generally, are greatly indebted to the officers of the Institute for the admirable manner in which their duties are performed. Our active Secretary, Mr. O'Halloran, is really our mainstay; he is very energetic in securing new Fellows, as well as in giving information to old ones. The Institute, in fact, in all its branches, is admirably conducted. Mr. Boosé, our Librarian, is very well known throughout London as

an extremely competent librarian, and he is always ready to help the Fellows to avail themselves of the resources of our valuable library. I do not omit, of course, Mr. Chamberlain, our Chief Clerk, and the other officers, for they have all given the highest satisfaction. I now beg to move the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts.

Mr. J. F. HOGAN, M.P., seconded the motion.

Mr. H. MONCREIFF PAUL: There are three points which I desire to emphasise with regard to this Report. The first is as respects the double Income Tax, and in this connection I will say how deeply we must all deplore the death of Sir George Baden-Powell, who so ably brought this matter before Parliament. We can only hope that someone will be raised up to take his place. Although, as has been said, federation is not a thing to be done all at once, and the prospect of its attainment is possibly not so near as some of us might suppose, still I think the Council will do well to keep this question of the double Income Tax prominently in view, because when the Australian Colonies are federated, it may be that, in order to revise their fiscal arrangements, the tax in question may have to be extended to the detriment of those who, in past years, have borne the burden and heat of the day. Secondly, in regard to the Penny Postage, the Chairman did not specifically mention an existing difficulty in these Colonies in regard to this matter. They feel that so long as the cost of the inland postage exceeds one penny their over-sea postage could not properly be made less; but I see that in New Zealand steps are being taken to reduce the inland postage to one penny, and I hope that is only the precursor of the Colony establishing an over-sea postage at the same rate. Thirdly, with regard to the Pacific cable, one point has not been touched upon, and that is the long land route over Northern Australia, where there is no population and no means of quickly detecting any error or breakdown. If we had an alternative route through Canada this difficulty would be minimised. To those not practically conversant with telegraphic communication, it is difficult to bring home the inconvenience and loss arising through delay in the transmission of cablegrams. Hence the urgent need for improvement wherever practicable. The question used to be asked, "Is life worth living?" and the answer was "That depends on the liver." The answer nowadays is, "It depends on the telegraph."

Dr. ALFRED HILLIER: As comment is invited, I would like as a Fellow of the Institute to offer to the Council my hearty congratulation on the excellent account they have been able to give us of the position of the Institute. Turning to the Report I see that

the number of Fellows is continually increasing, though the increase last year was not quite at the same rate as in previous years, but we must hope that this slight falling-off will be made up during the coming year. In my opinion the Fellows of this Institute, when they are moving about the world, might very well bear the Institute in mind, and do their best to induce their friends to join it. The Institute is a very valuable piece of political, one might almost say imperial, machinery, which has accomplished and is accomplishing admirable work, and which may be destined to accomplish even greater work in the future. Some valuable additions appear to have been made during the year to the library. I believe that within these walls are to be found practically what constitute the archives of the Empire. Having had some literary work to do, and having had to resort to works of reference, I was delighted to be able to exploit this library. I question whether there is any Institution in London in which such a complete record is kept of everything that relates to the Empire, or in which the material is more readily to be found. Reference has been made to the appointment of a Commission to investigate tropical diseases. There is another movement of the sort which possibly deserves some notice—one which is not only of national but also of wide Colonial interest—I refer to the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis. I have been a great many years in South Africa, where I have seen many consumptives from Great Britain. The question is a very interesting one for that part of the Empire, and they have under consideration the establishment of branches of the Association there. As a matter of fact a branch of this Association has already been formed in Toronto, and the work is one which I trust will extend throughout Her Majesty's dominions. One can never too much emphasise the fact that consumption, which during our lives has been regarded as the bane of the English race, is now recognised as a preventable disease; it is not, as was originally believed, an hereditary disease, but a disease communicated from man to man and from animals to man, and it is believed, I think with justice, that by educating public opinion and by enlisting public and private support, the extermination of this disease may in time be accomplished. In this country there are 70,000 deaths annually from this cause alone, so that you will see the great importance of the work. The Chairman referred to the School for Tropical Medicine; there is another educational college recently started in London which has practically been called into being in the same way as

the Tropical School. The advance in bacteriology and scientific knowledge is so rapid nowadays that men, medical graduates, who have been some ten or a dozen years away from the universities find it highly desirable to get the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the latest researches in science, and in order to meet that demand a Medical Graduates' College has recently been started in London. It will, I am convinced, when known among medical men in the Colonies, be of the greatest value to them, affording them facilities which hitherto they have only been able to find on the Continent. We have a number of hospitals, but we have never had hitherto a sort of central bureau where qualified medical men, coming home, might practically acquaint themselves with the latest methods of scientific research and other advances in their profession, but that is now provided in the Medical Graduates' College and Polytechnic at 22 Chenies Street, Gower Street. There is one distinguished Fellow of this Institute whose work—a very great work—deserves some recognition at our hands. I refer to the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes. He has devoted his great fund of energy, his wealth, and one might almost say his ambition, to leading the march of progress and of civilisation through Africa. He has already made great strides with the telegraph scheme, and is now making redoubled efforts to extend railway communication. I venture to think that this work deserves a cordial expression of appreciation from this Institute, and that we should put on record an expression of our sympathy with the great work which our distinguished fellow-countryman is doing. The work is one which thoroughly deserves the encouragement of Her Majesty's Government, and as an individual, I would express the strongest hope that the Government may be able to see their way to grant some amount of assistance in the shape of a guarantee to a loan for the purpose of extending the railway to the southern shores of Lake Tanganyika. I don't know whether I should be in order in moving a resolution to that effect, but I have drafted one, as follows: 'The Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute take the opportunity of their Annual General Meeting to express their appreciation for, and sympathy with, the great Imperial work which a distinguished Fellow of the Institute, the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, is engaged in promoting in Africa. They also express the view that in the task of carrying both telegraph and railway communication through that continent Mr. Rhodes should receive every encouragement from Her Majesty's Government, and they hope that Her Majesty's Government, after due consideration, will deem it consistent with and conducive to true Imperial interests to give an

Imperial guarantee and a loan to be applied to the purpose of extending the railway already opened to Buluwayo to the southern shores of Lake Tanganyika.'

The CHAIRMAN: As I am asked, I may say that I think the last paragraph of the resolution is rather beyond the province of this Institute, but I think Dr. Hillier's suggestion is sufficiently covered by the first two clauses he has read. It would be better that a resolution coming from the Institute on this subject should be in general and not in specific terms.

Dr. HILLIER: The first two paragraphs practically express my view.

The Resolution for the adoption of the Report and Accounts was put and agreed to.

Dr. HILLIER then formally moved his Resolution as follows: 'The Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute take the opportunity of their Annual General Meeting to express their appreciation for, and sympathy with, the great Imperial work which a distinguished Fellow of the Institute, the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, is engaged in promoting in Africa. They also express the view that in the task of carrying both telegraph and railway communication through that continent Mr. Rhodes should receive every encouragement from Her Majesty's Government.'

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: I second this Resolution most heartily. It is, I think, only due to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, an old member of the Society, that we should take this opportunity of expressing our warm appreciation of the wonderful work he has done for the Empire.

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. HILLIER suggested that a copy of the Resolution should be forwarded to Mr. Rhodes.

The CHAIRMAN: That will be done.

The Chairman announced the result of the ballot as follows:

President.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

Vice-Presidents.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.
H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.
THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G., K.T.
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA,
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T.,
G.C.M.G., M.P.
THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.
THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.

THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G., K.T.
LORD BRASSEY, K.C.E.
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.
SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G.
GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENY, G.C.B.
SIR ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.
SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G.
SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.
HENRY J. JOURDAIN, Esq., C.M.G.

Councillors.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Esq.
 F. H. DANGAR, Esq.
 FREDERICK DUTTON, Esq.
 LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.
 C. WASHINGTON EVES, Esq., C.M.G.
 W. MAYNARD FARMER, Esq.
 SIR JAMES F. GARRICK, K.C.M.G.
 MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN,
 K.C.S.I., C.B.
 SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.
 ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H. HOSKINS,
 G.C.B.
 WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq., M.P.
 LORD LOCH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B.
 SIR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.
 GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.B.
 S. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.
 SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.
 GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN,
 G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
 SIR SAUL SAMUEL, BART., K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 SIR SIDNEY SHIPPARD, K.C.M.G.
 SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.
 SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.
 LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,
 G.C.M.G.

Honorary Treasurer.

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.

Mr. J. F. HOGAN, M.P. : I beg to move that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Mr. F. H. Dangar and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle), for their services during the past year. I think you will all agree that our Corresponding Secretaries are entitled to our best thanks for their valuable services. It is essential, if we are to maintain the Imperial character of this Institute, that we should keep in close touch with the various divisions of the Empire, and that we should be represented in our various Colonies by efficient agents. I am sure you will all agree that these gentlemen have done us admirable service during the past year.

Mr. JAMES FORRESTER ANDERSON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN GOODLIFFE : It has been my privilege and pleasure for many years past to represent this Institute as Honorary Corresponding Secretary in Natal, and although I have retired now, probably to settle in London, I did not fail to make some provision for the continuation of my work. I think I am justified in saying, on behalf of those who have worked with me in other parts of the Empire, that they highly appreciate your expression of thanks.

Mr. ALFRED RADFORD moved : ' That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year and to the Chairman of this meeting for presiding.' I do not think anyone in this room can doubt that the affairs of this Institute are managed in the most admirable manner by the Council, and after the letter read from the Honorary Treasurer, you will agree that the

financial affairs of the Institute are in a condition second to none in London.

Captain W. P. ROCHE seconded the Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I beg to thank you on behalf of the Council for your expression of confidence. I am glad to be able to bear my testimony as to the great assiduity with which the members of the Council attend to their duty. The greatest interest appears to be taken in the work of the Institute, and members are hardly ever absent from its meetings except from ill-health or some similar cause.

The proceedings then terminated.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 14, 1899, when a Paper on "South Australia as a Federal Unit" was read by the Hon. John A. Cockburn, M.D., Lond., Agent-General for the Colony.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 12 Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident, 6 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Captain John E. Clauson, R.E., Samuel Gowan, William J. M. McCaw, Spencer A. Perceval, Frank Rudd, Edmund M. Slatter.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Richard L. Hulse (Rhodesia), David C. Lewis (Tasmania), Arthur E. Rand (British Columbia), W. Selkirk (Rhodesia), D. R. Thomas (Lagos), Aubrey P. Wilson-Moore (Transvaal).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : It is not usual on these occasions to read letters of absence, but in the peculiar circumstances I will ask our Secretary to read two interesting letters—one from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the other from Lord Kintore.

5 Portman Square, W. : Feb. 16, 1899.

DEAR MR. O'HALLORAN, —Nothing would have pleased me more than to have spent the evening of March 14 under the charm of Dr. Cockburn's voice as he enlarges on the scenes of my old Australian home had I been in London. But, alas ! I am going

abroad for a few weeks at the end of this month, and am thus prevented from attending, to my very sincere regret.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

KINTORE.

The Palace, Wells, Somerset: March 4, 1890.

DEAR LORD JERSEY,—I am sorry that my confirmation engagements on March 14 prevent my being able to support you at the Royal Colonial Institute meeting on that day, when my friend, Dr. Cockburn, is to read a Paper on "South Australia as a Federal Unit." Every one who cares for Australia, and recognises its value as an important and integral part of the Empire, must be rejoicing at the success which now appears to attend the Federation movement in every one of the Australian Colonies. The unifying policy is the truest and the safest, and it is all the better when it comes by a sort of natural gravitation, and not as a necessity forced by the danger of any hostile invasion. Doctor Cockburn's lecture is sure to be interesting, and I much regret that I cannot hear it.

Yours very sincerely,

G. W. BATH & WELLS.

The CHAIRMAN: Before calling upon Dr. Cockburn to read his Paper, I may be permitted on behalf of all of you to express our deep sympathy with the Colony of Queensland in the disaster that has recently befallen her. I am sure that all Australia and all the rest of the Empire unite in a common feeling of sympathy for those who have lost either life or property through the recent hurricane. Turning to circumstances of a more pleasant character, we are all glad to see here to-night Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, who is still Governor of South Australia, and I can well believe he is sorry indeed to think that his time in that pleasant land has come to an end. On behalf of all in this room and all who have ever had the pleasure of visiting Tasmania, I should like to give a hearty welcome to the new Agent-General of that Colony, Sir Philip Fysh. This is his first appearance in an official capacity before a London audience, and I can assure both Sir Philip and Lady Fysh that they will find us ever anxious to make their stay in this country as agreeable as possible. It is hardly necessary to introduce Dr. Cockburn to any one who knows South Australia. I am sure we shall hear from him to-night a Paper which will show that he has not only the courage of his opinions but the ability to express them.

The Hon. Dr. John A. Cockburn then read his Paper on

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AS A FEDERAL UNIT.

It needs little advocacy on my part to enlist for a brief space your attention to the subject of my remarks. The Fellows of this Institute are deeply interested in all matters relating to that most stupendous achievement of the ages—the development of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain—and there are personal associations which link in an especial manner the history of South Australia with that of the Royal Colonial Institute. The names of the founders of South Australia have ever been household words within these walls. The streets, public places, and natural features of scenery in Adelaide are called after men whose lives were devoted to the objects aimed at by this Institute. Wakefield Street, Gouger Street, Angas Street, The Torrens—the letters of these names become luminous when we associate with them the memory of the life-work of such men as Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Robert Gouger, George Fife Angas, and Colonel Torrens.

It is also especially fitting at the present time that each of the Australian Colonies should in its individual capacity pass under review. Federation is now close at hand. The Enabling Bill has been passed with practical unanimity by the Parliament of South Australia, and with ringing cheers for Federated Australia by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; its passage in Victoria is a foregone conclusion, and Tasmania is sure to follow suit. May we be permitted the expression of the fervent hope that Queensland and Western Australia will not prove aliens from the Commonwealth? South Australia is therefore on the verge of entering as a Federal Unit into a contract of alliance with her neighbours, and coincident with the achievement of the Federal Union the isolated records of each Colony will close, and there will be opened the page of a new and more splendid volume of Australian history.

South Australia is primarily a pastoral and agricultural country the chief staple export is wool, of which 456,321,000 lbs. were exported in the decade 1869–98. Of late years the pastoral industry has been much depressed throughout the whole of Australia by a succession of abnormally dry seasons and low prices of wool. Last season, fortunately, a change for the better occurred, the increased quantity of lambs' wool of high quality going far to compensate for the previously diminished export. Pending a return of the wonted

prosperity of the industry no effort has been spared by the Legislature to grant pastoral leases on the most favourable terms possible. Long leases—forty-two years with security of tenure—are now provided for. The rents are fixed by a Board at very low rates. With the inducements now offered and the return of normal seasons a rapid revival of the pastoral industry may be confidently anticipated; indeed, I know of no more promising career for young men with a little capital at their command than is open at the present time in this direction.

The wheat of South Australia has always been famous for its high standard of quality. The recently introduced practice of drilling in with the seed a small quantity of artificial manure has proved of much advantage to the agriculturist. By the use in this manner of phosphatic manures large areas of exhausted wheat lands have been restored to fertility, and yield crops almost equal to those obtainable from virgin soil.

Of the total area of 578,192,000 acres in South Australia only 19,508,178 acres have been alienated, and a practically unlimited amount of land is at any time available for selection. Of late years a complete change has taken place in public opinion, and consequently in legislation, on the subject of land tenure. Formerly the object of the State was to obtain a high rate of purchase money, and selectors were permitted to bid against one another for blocks of land at auction, with the result that the price was run up to a figure at which profitable occupation became impossible. This pernicious auction system has now been abolished, and the land is allotted to applicants by Boards, by whom also the purchase money or rent is fixed—the object being to grant the land on terms as favourable as possible to the occupant, so that the farmer, instead of sinking his available capital in acquiring his land, may utilise it in the improvement of his holding and in the purchase of the necessary implements for cultivation—the State looking for its benefit to the indirect revenue incident to profitable settlement rather than to the realisation of high prices for the land.

From the list of land at present available for selection, I take the following as a fair example of the terms on which land may be obtained. A block of 15,800 acres, at a rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre, with right of purchase after the first six years at 5s. per acre.

Special facilities are afforded to working men to enable them to become landowners. Owing to the varying demand by the farmers for labour at different seasons, large bodies of agricultural labourers, though required at harvest time and at other periods of

activity in farm work, are unable to obtain continuous employment throughout the year. In order to mitigate the hardships entailed by want of employment, blocks of land throughout the country are surveyed into small holdings of about twenty acres. These are allotted as homesteads, and an advance is made to the owner towards providing the material for a cottage. Thus in the intervals of employment the time of the labourer, which would otherwise be wasted, is utilised in making for himself a home. The mildness of the South Australian climate is especially favourable to the agricultural industry. There being no rigorous weather, the housing and winter feeding of stock, customary in less favoured countries, is rendered unnecessary.

The fruit-growing industry is assuming large proportions. On the plains, grapes, peaches, and apricots exhibit a magnificent luxuriance, and owing to the perfection of the elaboration of the sap by the abundant sunshine are of especially luscious flavour. In the hill districts, apples, pears, cherries, and other English fruits attain a size which in their original habitat would be regarded as phenomenal. A considerable export trade in apples has lately been developed; the fruit is brought to the English market in the cool chambers of our ocean steamers, and last season some of the consignments realised over £1 a bushel. Eventually South Australia is destined to become one of the greatest fruit-growing countries in the world. The occasional droughts which affect cereals so injuriously do comparatively little harm to fruit trees of established growth. The vine especially delights in our climate, and the wine-making industry has shown much vigour of late years; the area under vines has in the last decade increased from 7,952 to 18,761 acres, and the vintage from 510,000 to 1,898,000 gallons of wine; this quantity will be rapidly increased as the young vines come into bearing. Fortunately the scourge of *Phylloxera* does not exist. There are millions of acres of land suitable and available for vineyards, and when one observes the manner in which the barren and precipitous slopes bordering the Mediterranean are terraced for vines down to the water's edge, one cannot but reflect what a reward awaits an equal amount of labour bestowed upon our fertile, sun-steeped soil. The olive tree flourishes in almost every district. The Corporation of Adelaide has large plantations of olives, from which it manufactures a virgin oil of the finest quality.

Possessing matchless sunshine and soil, the only element not abundantly provided by nature is water. Fortunately, this is the one condition of plant growth which can be readily supplied by

human ingenuity. The questions of water conservation and irrigation are naturally of paramount interest to the community. A large reservoir to supplement the Adelaide supply has lately been constructed at Happy Valley, with a content of 8,000,000,000 gallons. Works on a gigantic scale are also being undertaken at Bundaleer and at Barossa.

The Beetaloo reservoir, constructed about twelve years ago, supplies an area of 821,865 acres of country lands, with a reticulation of 665 miles of mains. Numerous artesian bores have been sunk in the pastoral districts. One of the most recently completed of these is the Dulkaninna Bore on the Birdsville track; the supply is 1,000,000 gallons per diem of excellent water at a temperature of 148° F. In the vicinity of some of these wells plantations of date trees have been formed, which are irrigated with the water as it flows to waste. A shower of rain will at any time convert tracts of country having the appearance of a desert into a garden of flowers.

The great river Murray, which flows for the last 260 miles of its course wholly through South Australian territory, provides an unlimited supply of water capable of application to the flat lands adjoining its banks. In 1887 the Chaffey Brothers established an irrigation colony on the Murray at Renmark. By a system of powerful centrifugal pumps huge quantities of water are raised from the river into high-level channels, whence it is distributed to the highest points of each settler's holding. The adjoining country, formerly a worthless scrub, has been converted by the industry of the settlers into a vast fruit garden.

In 1894 the Government established on the banks of the Murray some co-operative communities known as "Village Settlements." Of these several have been closed owing to unsuitability of soil or difficulties of irrigation, but seven are prospering, and have under cultivation an area of 6,585 acres, including 298 acres of orchard and 119 acres of vines. The members of these settlements hold their instruments of production, land and machinery, in common, and take an equal share in the profits attending the cultivation of the soil. The affairs of each settlement are managed by a board of trustees elected from time to time by the villagers. It is optional with the villagers either to continue the collective holding or to divide the land into equal shares. Probably in most cases the land will be subdivided and owned separately, but the cultivation will continue to be co-operative, and in any case the pumping machinery, channels, and general means of production must continue to be the property of the community.

With the view of assisting the producer to find a profitable market, a State export department was in 1895 organised by the Government. Through its agency the world's markets for fruit, frozen meat, and dairy produce have been made accessible to the farmer. The little rivulets of produce from the farm and garden are collected in a receiving depôt at Port Adelaide; there they are subjected to inspection by experts. All inferior articles are rejected; but produce which comes up to the standard of quality receives a stamp of approval and is prepared for shipment. Insurance, freight, and sale are, if so desired, arranged by the department at lowest wholesale rates; so that all the farmer has to do is to forward his produce and await the receipt of his cheque, secure in the knowledge that his interests in the distant markets are closely watched and guarded by responsible officers, and that the highest possible profit is secured to him. By means of the facilities afforded at the Depôt an export trade in early lambs has been created, and it is gratifying to note that the quality of the consignments this year has been reported by experts to be equal to anything that reaches the London market. The Export Department has proved especially useful in bringing South Australian wines under the notice of the British public. All wines exported through the depôt are inspected and analysed, and, if found suitable, are certified as sound and pure. On arrival in London they are stored, and, if necessary, blended and treated at the Government bonded store. They are placed on the market under the name of the "Orion" brand. Australian wine is rapidly finding favour in the eye of the public, and is especially valued by physicians on account of its purity and, in the case of the red wine, on account of its health-restoring qualities, due to a high percentage of iron in its composition. I cannot pass from this subject without alluding to the ability with which Mr. E. B. Young has acted as manager of the London depôt since its inception.

In 1895 a State bank was established, with the object of enabling farmers to obtain at a reasonable rate of interest the capital necessary to develop their holdings. In South Australia the general welfare depends largely on that of the agriculturists, and the usurious charges exacted by many money-lenders crippled in the first instance the farmer, and indirectly the tradesmen, the merchants, the shippers, and the professional classes, who ultimately depend for their living on the producing powers of the farmer. The bank is managed by a Board of Trustees independent of political control. While it has not affected the ocean level of interest, the

State bank has brought to the farmer's door the low-level rates which were formerly inaccessible to many owing to the interposition of a mountain range of commissions and incidental charges. In addition to the direct relief afforded to its customers, the institution of the State bank has had a collateral effect in causing private investors to lower their rates in order to retain the custom of the borrower. There are hundreds of agriculturists in South Australia to-day who, owing to the saving effected by the operations of the State bank, have been able to increase the production of their holdings by the purchase of artificial manures and improved implements which were formerly beyond their means; and all engaged in the actual business of the community have incidentally participated in the benefits of the measure.

Subject, in common with the rest of Australia, to occasional droughts, the vicissitudes to which the South Australian agriculturist is exposed develop remarkable qualities of hardihood and courage. Undismayed by the losses entailed and the hopes sickened by a recent unprecedented succession of dry seasons, the farmers laid under cultivation during the past season a more extensive area of land than on any previous occasion. The harvest, though not answering to the highest expectations, formed in consequence of a most favourable opening of the season, will in most cases amply repay the exhibition of such undaunted energy. A similar sturdiness pervades all classes of the community and imparts a firmness to every institution. Business is, in the main, conducted on sound and safe lines, and during the financial storms which some years ago affected the stability of several well-known houses, the Bank of Adelaide, which confines its operations to South Australia and London, stood unshaken and uninvolved. Similarly with finance; during the recent droughts, the Treasury has not only been able to pay its way, but in five exceptionally lean years was able to pay off more than £800,000 of the National Debt.

The public indebtedness of South Australia amounts to £28,192,065; in addition to this, £1,666,470 has been borrowed on a separate account for the development of the Northern Territory. In estimating the significance of this indebtedness, it should be borne in mind that the public debts of the Australian Colonies bear no analogy to the national debts of European countries. In Australia many functions which are, in the Old World, undertaken by private enterprise, fall within the sphere of State activity. The railways belong to the State. These alone represent nearly £18,000,000 of the South Australian debt. The State owns the

water supplies, and has commenced the manufacture of its own locomotives and water-pipes. The telegraphs and telephones are public property. The State also conducts freezing works and produce depôts, and has erected in several mining districts batteries and gold-extracting cyanide plants, which are worked for the benefit of the mining industry; and in many other directions the sphere of State activity has been extended with encouraging results. The public debt, therefore, represents not an expenditure in unprofitable wars, but forms a national capital, almost the whole of which is invested in works of a profitable nature. It is not unusual to hear the indebtedness *per capita* of the Australian Colonies compared with that of the Old World; before this comparison can be justly made, the amount of the debt invested in remunerative undertakings should first be deducted from the total. The result would be that debts which at first sight appear considerable would on investigation melt into insignificance.

Although traces of gold abound in many districts of South Australia, and the Echunga goldfield has been continuously worked for nearly fifty years, no great discovery of the precious metal similar to those in the adjoining Colonies has yet been made. The rapid accession of wealth and population which usually accrues to young countries from this source has not yet taken place in South Australia. There is abundant evidence that gold in large quantities exists; but hitherto the impetus necessary to its realisation has not been given. Consequently the gold of South Australia still lies, to her credit, safely stored in Nature's treasury. Possibly the fact that few opportunities of becoming rapidly rich have presented themselves to South Australian settlers may explain the undoubted stability and freedom from booms and collapses which characterise the community. From her copper mines South Australia has reaped much benefit. The value of the total export of copper amounts to £28,000,000. The Wallaroo and Moonta Mine has paid in dividends over £1,700,000. Should the price of copper remain at its present rate, or, still more, should it rise in value, many of the old mines will be reopened and many recent discoveries will be developed. With the object of facilitating the work of prospectors, all minerals found on Crown lands are assayed free of charge at the School of Mines and Industries.

The tariff of South Australia is protective, and was framed with the view of encouraging the growth of local industries. In many cases its operation has been eminently effective in this direction. A strong feeling is growing in favour of giving a preference to

British-made goods. One of the recent developments has been the establishment of numerous butter factories and creameries. In most cases these are co-operative, the shares being chiefly held by the farmers and milk-suppliers. There were last year fifty-seven dairy factories and twenty-three creameries in the Colony.

A few remarks may be permitted on recent legislation in South Australia. Following the example set by Sir Henry Young with his Bullion Act and Sir Robert Torrens with his Real Property Act, South Australian statesmen have ever distinguished themselves by a bold adaptation of their measures to actual requirements. The traditions of past ages will not serve to solve modern problems, any more than it is possible to open a modern Chubb with the key of a medieval lock. As direct taxation we have death duties, income tax (income derived from personal exertion paying half the rate of that derived from property), and a tax on unimproved land values, all levied on a progressive scale. In 1890 Mr. Kingston pioneered in the direction of compulsory conciliation in labour disputes, although this measure did not become law till 1894.

The Constitution of South Australia is one of the most liberal that the world has ever seen. The founders of the Constitution built on the broadest and soundest foundation. Neither the licence of plural voting nor the fetter of a property qualification has ever disturbed the equable exercise of the popular franchise. From the first election after the Constitution was framed, every man who has placed his name for six months on the register has had a vote for the House of Assembly, and feels that in some degree the just conduct of the affairs of State depends upon himself. The result is that a sense of responsibility permeates all sections of the community; everyone is interested in, and has some knowledge of, public affairs; there is no unleavened mass to be worked upon at times of electoral excitement; the unscrupulous demagogue and the moneyed man who attempts to make a sinister use of his wealth are alike confronted and paralysed by a phalanx of organised public opinion which gives stability to the community, and ensures an orderly progression in public affairs. In 1894 the franchise was extended to women on the same terms as to men. The Electoral Act is now colour-blind as to sex. The enfranchisement of women did not come as a spasmodic movement or as an isolated phenomenon; collateral agencies had for some time been leading up to it, women for years past having been in ever-increasing numbers entering trades and professions. A recent Law Reform Bill would make a modern Portia possible. Women form a large proportion of our most

competent clerks and teachers, and have proved excellent administrators on our public boards. The anomaly, therefore, would appear to lie in maintaining the bar of their disfranchisement, not in removing it. In carrying the measure which conferred on women the rights of citizenship the Government received the solid support of the Labour members in both Houses.

In each House the direct representation of labour forms about one-fifth of the total membership. The individual members of the Labour party rank high among the best informed, most eloquent members of the Legislature, and they are unsurpassed in their industry and diligent application to the business of Parliament. Although their advent into the Legislature was bitterly opposed by some of the Conservative elements, their presence has come to be recognised as beneficial by many of those who are not completely in line with the planks of their policy. Here, again, the educative influence of responsibility asserts itself. Admitted to an intimate knowledge of the nice adjustments which maintain the balance among the working parts of modern civilisation, men become convinced of the futility of attempting to carry into immediate effect the sweeping changes which mere theoretical contemplation of the claims of abstract justice would seem to approve. They learn that evolution is necessarily a gradual process, and fall into rank as highly efficient members of the army of solid progression. It is considerations such as these that have converted previous opponents into supporters of the presence in Parliament of direct representatives of labour. Additional stability has been imparted to every department of activity in South Australia from the fact that not only through the ballot-box, but also in the legislative halls, the great army of workers directly participates in the business of legislation and administration.

South Australia has always made a liberal provision for the education of her citizens. Owing to the personal influence and remarkable powers of organisation of the late Inspector-General (Mr. Hartley) our schools have attained a very high degree of efficiency, and will compare favourably with those of any other country. In all classes drawing is a compulsory subject, and a foundation of technical education in the shape of hand and eye training is effected in the primary schools. The system is free, secular, and compulsory. Bible-reading is permitted before the commencement of the regular school-hours. Many districts in South Australia are destitute of timber, and as trees afford a desirable protection against hot winds, and tend to increase the

rainfall, their growth has always been a subject of solicitude on the part of the State. One day in each year is set apart as a school holiday, under the title of "Arbor Day." On this day the children of the schools, with some ceremony, plant trees, and are encouraged and taught to carefully tend their after-growth. Secondary schools for agriculture have been established in Adelaide and other centres—the time being equally divided between the classroom and the experimental plots and workshops. Schools of domestic economy for girls are also about to be organised. Schools of mines and industries exist in Adelaide and several other centres. That in Adelaide is managed by a council of twelve, under the presidency of Sir Langdon Bonython. The feature of this school is the practical nature of the instruction. Its operations have been attended with great success, and graduates of the school are much sought after for employment in mines and manufactories. There is also a high technical school of agriculture, where a complete course of practical and scientific agriculture is imparted by a staff of distinguished professors. Practical and scientific information on agricultural subjects is disseminated among the farmers by an Agricultural Bureau with numerous branches throughout the country. Adelaide possesses a university, which, in addition to the usual departments of arts, science, and medicine, includes a professorship and a well-equipped conservatorium of music. There is also an excellent school of design, and of industrial and of fine art. The foundation-stone of a new art gallery was laid a few days before I left Adelaide, enlarged accommodation being rendered necessary in consequence of a munificent bequest by Sir Thomas Elder of £25,000 for the purchase of pictures.

The general average of culture, artistic and literary, touches a high level in South Australia. The Australians in general resemble the Greeks in their appreciation of the beautiful. Our capital, Adelaide, has charms to satisfy the æsthetic taste in every direction. There cannot be witnessed a more beautiful vision than Adelaide presents to the traveller approaching the city by the railway, which winds from the heights of Mount Lofty to the plains below. At his feet lies the city, four-square, twin-towered, surrounded by a spacious belt of park-land; far as the eye can see extends the fertile plain, which with the rich and varied colours of cultivation has the appearance of a costly mosaic; for the farmer is an artist on a colossal scale, and lays his colours on the earth's surface with a lavish hand. Here is a broad flat tint of chocolate fallow, there the surface is fledged with the tender green of the springing wheat, later

on to be followed by the rich gold of the harvest. Well may the City Fathers drink in reverent silence to the memory of Colonel Light, who planned the beautiful capital! Well may the citizens throng in thousands on Foundation Day to do honour to the Pioneers! Well may we be proud of our homeland! Endowed with a perfect climate, with an unsurpassed beauty of landscape, with a Constitution whose liberty of franchise has realised the aspirations of the most enlightened thinkers of all ages, South Australians enjoy as their birthright

“Such a land as men in dungeons dreamed,
And, with the vision brightening in their eyes,
Went smiling to the faggot and the sword.”

On account of her geographical position, the subject of Federation has always attracted much attention in South Australia. Federation is largely a border question. It is at the borders that the inconvenience of differing Customs duties and harassing restrictions are most keenly felt, and South Australia is more than any other Colony brought into relation at its borders with the other Colonies of the group.

South Australia, as you are all aware, is the middle strip of the Australian Continent, extending from the Southern Sea to the Indian Ocean. The name was correct, in the geographical sense when the Colony was established, but since the addition in 1868 of the Northern Territory it is no longer so. On the continent of Europe, with a greater regard to scientific precision in terminology, South Australia is often called *Australie Meridionale*, and indeed almost all her inland boundaries are meridians of longitude.

All the vertical lines of division on the map are boundaries of South Australia. Queensland has as its inland boundaries New South Wales and South Australia. New South Wales has Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia. Victoria has New South Wales and South Australia. Western Australia has South Australia alone. South Australia is, therefore, the only Australian Colony that is next-door neighbour to all the others. This relation of propinquity has laid many obligations and conferred some advantages on our people. It has placed them in an especially favourable position for undertaking exploring expeditions into the unknown interior. Sturt, Stuart, Eyre, Warburton, Giles, Lindsay are among the names of men identified with South Australia, who, by their dauntless courage and thirst for knowledge have added equally to

the chronicles of heroism and the realms of geography. Another Federal service which her monopoly of longitude gave to South Australia the opportunity of rendering to her neighbours was the establishment of communication between the world's system of telegraphy lying to the north of Australia and the centres of population on the southern and eastern coasts. The transcontinental telegraph line was, as you are all aware, carried out at enormous capital cost; and until late years the traffic has been conducted at a loss to our revenue. The other Colonies have never failed to acknowledge the services and expenditure of South Australia in the interests of international telegraphy, and in 1896 agreed to guarantee her jointly with Great Britain against loss should the proposed alternative line, known as the Pacific Cable, be constructed. Telegraphs are included under the Federal powers, so that the line will be taken over by the Federal authority. The transcontinental railway, which should follow the telegraph line, still remains incomplete. The rails have been laid as far as Oodnadatta, 688 miles northwards of Adelaide and 146 miles south from Port Darwin. There still remains a gap of over 1,000 miles to be spanned before the northern and southern portions of South Australia are riveted by railway communication into a solid community. The present northern terminus of the southern portion of the railway is situated in one of the most arid and unproductive portions of our territory; but between two and three hundred miles further on lie the highly mineralised MacDonnell ranges, with good country and higher rainfall; this once reached, the line will reap the revenue of a bridge completed, instead of, as at present, resembling one which falls short of the opposite bank. When once the Northern Territory can be reached from Adelaide in a few days, instead of several weeks, as at present, a new era of activity will dawn on Australia. The Northern Territory is abundantly supplied with all the elements that go to make a country of rare opulence. Teeming with mineral wealth, gold, tin, and copper, with a boundless expanse of good pastoral country and intersected with navigable rivers, whose alluvial banks are capable of every tropical and sub-tropical growth, the Northern Territory only awaits accessibility to be the scene of the next great boom of the Empire. Though situated to a large extent within the tropics, the climate is to a remarkable degree free from malaria. From 1885 to 1887 the administration of the territory was included in my portfolio. I was daily brought into contact with men who had spent many years of their lives engaged in hard manual labour in all parts of the territory, and the robust health which the

great majority of them enjoyed convinced me that this region is not unsuitable for European labour.

In addition, however, to duties imposed upon South Australia by her geographical position, certain benefits have been reaped on that account by her enterprising citizens. I need hardly say that the responsibility of the proximity of the Broken Hill mines to our border has by no means been regarded by us as an arduous obligation. And, on the other hand, the trade with Western Australia has not been held by us in light esteem. In neither case, however, are we open to the accusation of reaping where we have not sowed; for the Broken Hill area was prospected from South Australia, the mine was worked by South Australians, and the bulk of the shares were fortunately held by South Australians in the first instance. South Australian enterprise also contributed largely to the arduous pioneering and supply of capital necessary to the development of the magnificent goldfields of Western Australia. Between Western Australia and South Australia there have always existed the strongest ties of community of interest and neighbourly attachment. When the fate of the Imperial measure conferring autonomy upon Western Australia was trembling in the balance, the South Australian Parliament was the first to pass a dutiful address praying her Majesty to add Western Australia to the group of loyal, contented, and autonomous Colonies. Sir John Forrest used always to speak of Western Australia as the Cinderella of the Colonies, and none have rejoiced more than South Australians at the realisation of her golden dream.

But I need not further dwell on this theme. I have said enough to indicate that from her central position South Australia is in neighbourly touch with all four of her sisters of the mainland. Her waterway up Spencer's Gulf indicates Port Augusta as the centre towards which the trade of the interior of Australia must eventually gravitate. Her welfare is in an especial manner bound up with the welfare of the whole continent. Her enlightened self-interest as well as her neighbourly inclination leads her unhesitatingly to enter the Federation as a Federal unit well prepared by previous associations for the more intimate relationship of the future.

Perhaps it will not be out of place to briefly glance at the history of the Federal movement, although doubtless you are all fairly familiar with the details. The question has been discussed ever since the Colonies were founded, but the present movement originated just ten years ago. General Sir Bevan Edwards, you remember, was commissioned in 1889 to report upon Australian

defence. He seized Time by the forelock, and emphasised the desirableness of Federal action for this purpose. Sir Henry Parkes took advantage of the occasion to communicate with the other Premiers of Australia with the view of convening a conference to consider the question. A meeting of delegates, over which Mr. Duncan Gillies presided, was held in Melbourne in January 1890, when it was determined to hold a larger Convention to prepare a Federal Bill. In 1891 forty-five delegates assembled in Sydney in the historic chamber in Macquarie Street, where, under the presidency of Sir Henry Parkes, there was drafted after many weeks of critical deliberation a complete Federal Bill, which has formed the basis of all subsequent constructive work on the Federal edifice.

Our Chairman has no doubt a vivid recollection of the circumstances attending that gathering. The inaugural banquet was held in great splendour in the newly erected Centennial Hall. The Earl of Jersey, as the Governor of New South Wales, sat in the place of honour. It was, I think, almost his lordship's first appearance before an Australian audience; all eyes were directed towards him, and a critical audience hung on every syllable he uttered. The foundation of the esteem in which the memory of Lord Jersey is treasured throughout Australia was laid on that occasion.

Sir Henry Parkes was a great phrase-maker; he always had some short, pithy sentence in his important speeches which could be seized upon by the popular imagination. In 1890 it was, if I remember rightly, the "Crimson Thread of Kinship"; on the occasion to which I now refer it was, "One People, one Destiny." From the commencement of the present movement up to the time of his death, Sir Henry Parkes directed the whole force of his great powers towards the consummation of Australian union. He even subordinated his strong views on general free trade to the consummation of Federation. The fiscal issue, if pressed to the front, would at any time have been destructive of Federation, and the only course open was to leave the matter, as Sir Henry Parkes thought it should be left, to the Federal Parliament in its wisdom to decide.

Although the bill prepared by the Convention of 1891 was advocated by many of the prominent public men of Australia, it failed to awaken the enthusiasm among the people which is necessary to the success of a great cause. The electors had no direct voice in the selection of the members of the Convention, and remained comparatively indifferent as to its deliberations. This apathy was

reflected in the respective Parliaments, where the draft Federal Bill was discussed in a perfunctory manner, and gradually dropped out of notice. In 1895, at the instance of the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, a conference of Premiers took place in Hobart, when it was decided to hold another Convention, which should consist of delegates elected as far as possible by the direct popular vote. The necessary Enabling Bills were passed by the respective Legislatures, and in 1897 ten delegates were chosen from each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, Queensland, unfortunately, being on that occasion unrepresented.

The delegates from South Australia were Messrs. Kingston, Holder, Cockburn, Sir Richard Baker, Messrs. Gordon, Symon, Sir John Downer, Messrs. Glynn, Howe, and Solomon.

The Convention held its first session in Adelaide in March 1897; the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston was elected president. A bill was framed, which was subjected to the criticism of the respective Parliaments. Later in the same year the Convention met again, in Sydney, to consider the amendments suggested by these bodies, and the bill was finally adopted in March 1898 at an adjourned meeting held in Melbourne.

This bill was in last June referred to the electors for ratification in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and was in each case approved by the majority of those voting. In New South Wales, however, the number fell short by some thousands of the statutory requirement of affirmative votes. This result was due to dissatisfaction on the part of a large number of public men in New South Wales with the provisions of the bill, notably with the mode of settlement of deadlocks between the two Houses of the Federal Parliament, and the absence of a guarantee that the Federal capital would be within the boundary of the Mother Colony. The measure was discussed in the New South Wales Parliament, and amendments suggested. With the view of meeting as far as possible the requirements of New South Wales, a meeting of the Premiers of all the Colonies of the group was held in Melbourne last January, and a mutually satisfactory agreement was arrived at. It was decided that an absolute majority at a joint meeting of the two Federal Houses of Parliament should decide any question on which a deadlock had arisen, and that the Federal capital should be in New South Wales, at a distance of not less than a hundred miles from Sydney.

Bills accepting this arrangement have already been passed by the Parliament of South Australia and by the Assembly of New

South Wales, and there is little doubt that on a second referendum the measure will be accepted by the electors as readily as on the previous occasion, and this time with a practical result, for the statutory majority in New South Wales which formerly barred the way will not now be required; a simple majority will carry the day. Judging from the rapidity with which events are moving, it is just possible that the requisite steps will have been taken in time to enable the bill to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament before the close of this session.

It is instructive to note the ever-widening basis on which in South Australia the sanction to the Federal Movement has been sought. To the first Convention in 1890 the South Australian delegates, Mr. Playford and myself, were nominated by the Government. To the second Convention of 1891 we, with five others, were elected by the Houses of Parliament, and to the final Convention the ten delegates were elected by the votes of the whole adult population, men and women alike. The result of furnishing this broad basis for the Federal sentiment has been the awakening of a public interest on the subject sufficient to carry the movement through all its stages to a successful issue.

I presume the principles underlying a Federation are fairly familiar to all. It should be borne in mind that Federation is not unification; it implies union, but not unity. The Federal form of government occupies a middle plane between separation and complete consolidation. This plane can be reached either by ascending from a completely separate existence, as in the case of the United States of America, or by descending from unity, as in the case of Upper and Lower Canada, which previous to the formation of the Dominion had but one Parliament between them.

The identity of the various Colonies will not be merged in the Federation. One House of the Federal Parliament will be based on population, but in the other House every Colony, whether large or small, will be equally represented, and both houses will be based on manhood, and in our case on adult, suffrage. The Federal authority will deal only with matters of common interest in which individual effort is insufficient and joint action becomes necessary, but there will be no destruction of the individuality of the component States. The contrary will be the case. As in a community the highest development of the individual is possible only under the most highly socialised conditions, so does the Federal relation between States afford an opportunity for the elaboration of the life of each individual State to the highest degree. Federa-

tion will come not to destroy, but to fulfil autonomy. Were it otherwise, Federation would be but a doubtful boon to a British people. The supremacy of the British race springs from the capacity of its citizens to manage their own affairs. It is that very genius for self-government which has built up the stupendous fabric of the British Empire, has incarnadined the map of the world with those choice flowers of civilisation, the British Colonies, and has converted the ocean itself into nothing but the main thoroughfare of Greater Britain.

Analogous to the famous social contract intended to preserve the rights of man, Federation is a solemn compact between States mutually to respect the rights of each other—the individual existence of each element is guaranteed. The smaller and weaker are protected by the Constitution against any usurpation of their privileges by the more powerful members of the organisation.

Federation is an ingenious device for combining the vigour and homogeneity of a small State with the powers of defence and facilities for commerce that result from the development of a large territory. It is a brotherhood that admits of manifold diversity, and gives to each of its members the opportunity of accomplishing its destiny.

Flexible, yet firm, Federation is undoubtedly the form of government of the future; and who shall place a limit to the vast possibilities which are presented not only to the British Empire, but to the whole English-speaking race, by the contemplation of a sufficiently elastic bond to admit of the autonomy of the several parts while providing for the co-ordination of all the members for the purposes of mutual defence and advancement?

Into such a form of partnership South Australia is preparing to enter as a federal unit, a part of a whole, and yet a complete entity in itself, wanting in none of the attributes of national life.

The Articles of Union have been drawn up with consummate skill by succeeding Conventions. No more statesmanlike Instrument of Government has ever been formulated. The whole measure is instinct with trust in the people and faith in the future. And from their hearts may all Australians exclaim, when the Federal barque is launched:

“Thou too, sail on, O ship of state!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

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" Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea !
 Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee ;
 Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
 Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
 Are all with thee—are all with thee ! "

(The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views.)

DISCUSSION.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, BART., G.C.M.G. : I am sure we are all very grateful to Dr. Cockburn for his excellent account of South Australia. Having heard his Paper, I do not think any of us need to be reminded that he has been Minister of Agriculture and also Minister of Education, which explains the fact that he has dealt with topics coming under those heads with so much personal experience and skill. I had a special reason for thanking him for his Paper, because I am given the opportunity of acknowledging the great kindness and hospitality which were extended to myself and my family during the three years we had the pleasure and happiness of living in South Australia. We cannot forget the kindness we received. I had already assured those who had asked us (and we had been asked the question often) that we liked our residence there very much, and that we look back upon it as a time of great pleasure and interest. Our time in South Australia was made interesting by one or two—indeed, more than one or two—new experiences. Unfortunately for everybody, we came in for a period of extreme heat and prolonged drought, and no doubt that grievously affected the well-being of the Colony. The revenue from various sources, railway returns and the like, fell off. It should be noticed that the falling off took place slowly. It did not immediately show itself as much as was anticipated by some, and possibly that is a circumstance of some hope, because the recovery, which we believe is now begun, may not show itself all at once ; but nevertheless we must not be discouraged and suppose that the recovery is not coming some day. We may confidently hope that a cycle of more prosperous years will arrive, and that there will be more satisfactory returns. I can state most confidently that the time of distress and loss to the farmers and pastoralists brought out a great deal of striking courage and patience and readiness to meet difficulty. The imports fell off considerably. From 1892 to 1897 they fell from something like £3,000,000 to £2,000,000. At the same time there were signs of prosperity throughout the country. The number of depositors in the Savings Bank rose from 78,000 to 96,000, and the money deposited rose from £2,200,000 to

£8,000,000, showing there is a solid basis of prosperity in the Colony which may be relied upon even in time of its exceptional trouble and difficulty. During our stay in the Colony certain new departures came into force, for instance, the first election which gave women voters an opportunity of exercising the franchise took place some months after I had arrived. Many were the statements and surmises as to what would happen, but I remember going carefully through the returns of the different polling places and comparing them with previous elections, and I came to the conclusion that the proportions between one party and the other suffered very little change at all. There was a general belief that the extension of the franchise did stimulate among young ladies a greater readiness to discuss and care about political matters. This I may safely say while reserving to myself full liberty of opinion as to the introduction of such a change into our electoral arrangements here. Another matter of great interest was the Federation Convention. It was exceedingly interesting to be in Adelaide at the time the Convention first met. It was the duty of the occupant of Government House to receive the delegates or representatives on various occasions, to give them opportunities of meeting each other, and to see that they were introduced to Adelaide society. I made many friends among the delegates, friendships I shall value in the future, and I feel deeply interested in the work which has now begun. I most sincerely trust that the Federation of the Colonies is to be brought about, firmly believing that such a scheme will tend to the great strengthening, to the good, and to the elevation of the thought of all the Australian Colonies. There was employed, in connection with this question, a remarkable experiment. I refer to the Referendum, which is so well known in Switzerland and in some forms in Scandinavia. It is rather discouraging that the result should have been treated as of no account, but in spite of that discouragement I hope that the Referendum will not be considered as of no use. It would be a great mistake, I admit, if the responsibility of Parliament and of Ministers were lessened, nevertheless I hope and believe there are occasions when an appeal may well be made to the people as a whole to ascertain their feelings on any one question. On this question there has been an enormous majority of more than two to one in favour of Federation, and I hope that when certain changes are referred to the people again, the answer will be as distinct and pronounced as in the first instance. Another new departure which came into force while we were there was in connection with village settlements. There were

two systems—the one described by Dr. Cockburn, and the other the system of setting aside blocks of ten to twenty acres of land to be taken up by individuals. I think that became law in 1894, and had been very much pressed upon Parliament by the efforts of my friend Dr. Campbell. It was with him I first visited one of these areas. The idea was that a man should make his home on one of these blocks, and there spend his leisure time, while making his living by earning wages elsewhere. I think the tendency was that men to a great extent left their families there and themselves dwelt in the town, at all events during the greater part of the week. On the whole the people seemed exceedingly happy and prosperous. The other system was more communistic. These settlements have been criticised because as commercial ventures they were not successful, but a fair way of looking at them is to regard them as experiments in methods of poor relief, and in that respect they compare very well with any others with which we are acquainted in the congested districts of Ireland and elsewhere. I believe the tendency is for the communistic character to disappear, and that in time they will be occupied in individual tenure, while the pumping apparatus, water distribution, and the like, remain matter of common interest. I hope the success and prosperity of the people under one system or the other is going to be assured, and that they will show the way to greater success than can be shown by Renmark or Mildura. I do not think Doctor Cockburn's description of the charm of the scenery of South Australia has been at all exaggerated. The hills round Adelaide are a source of constant pleasure, whether you see them from the plains or see the plains from the hills. I think Adelaide society has yet something to learn as to how to make the best use of their hills. It seemed to me they did not enjoy the delight of walking on the rough ground from one point to another quite as much as they might, and I am afraid in the case of young and active men the bicycle rather tends to keep them on the main road, and discourages the idea of walking on the hills. I sincerely trust the prosperity of South Australia is going to advance, and advance, if it may be, by leaps and bounds.

Colonel J. A. FERGUSSON: I am glad to have this opportunity of saying a few words on Dr. Cockburn's most able, interesting, and eloquent lecture, to say nothing of the beautiful views on the screen, interpreted as they were in his own luminous and humorous way. I spent six happy years in South Australia at two different times, and I may add that I owe to South Australia my wife and children. Dr. Cockburn is an old personal friend of mine. He

has not told you that he was not only in the very first rank in his own profession as a medical man, but that he was also a most excellent soldier. Indeed, one of my pleasantest recollections in connection with the South Australian Defence Force is a certain visit to a country company which he commanded with remarkable ability. The subject of defence is hardly mentioned in the Paper, but I cannot, as a soldier, help thinking of the enormous consequences in regard to the defence of Australia which this Federal movement promises to bring in its train. Of course the distances are too great for the scattered forces to be collected at any threatened point on the spur of the moment. I suppose what Australia has to apprehend is a sudden dash upon one of her great ports. The enemy won't tell us when he is coming, and there would not be time, even with the aid of the railway system, especially considering its varying gauges, to concentrate great forces at one point. It is, however, enormously important to have one system of defence throughout Australia. You want some experienced soldier at the head—an engineer officer of the stamp of the late Sir William Jervois, or an artillery officer; and you also want a great military college as in Canada, where young Australians would be trained to make efficient officers. Dr. Cockburn touched somewhat too lightly on the great possibilities of the Northern Territory. There are great navigable rivers, with millions of acres of rich alluvial soil in that region only waiting to be developed. I had the honour, seventeen years ago, of being sent, on behalf of the Government of South Australia, to negotiate with the Government of India for a bill to enable Indian coolies to be taken on indenture for the development of that vast territory. The bill, which I had the privilege of helping to draw, was passed without amendment by the Supreme Council in India. It was brought back and again passed without amendment through both Houses of the South Australian Parliament. The terms were not onerous. It has ever since been a marvel to me that South Australia has refused to avail herself of that measure, and has consequently wasted the wealth lying at her feet. We have been told that the white man may live and be healthy in that territory, but I say that for the white man to labour there is impossible. He may superintend labour, he cannot himself labour; and the folly of the working men of Adelaide in interfering in the development of that great territory, under the idea that the importation of Indian coolies into Port Darwin—2,000 miles away—will affect the price of labour in Adelaide almost passes belief. It is for the statesmen of the future to dis-

perse these absurd]fancies, and develop the heritage on which they have entered. Sugar, cocoa, coffee, cotton, all the tropical products will flourish there, and there is no doubt there is a vast mineral wealth besides. I believe in the greatness of Australia, but its greatness depends upon two things. As a Scotchman, I believe in the Bible. I believe that education without the Bible is an insult to God, and that no country in which such education prevails can possibly prosper. I hope that the Federated Council will sweep away the "pure secular system" (so-called, I suppose, because such a system results in so much impurity), and that the Bible will be read and taught by the schoolmasters during school hours to every young child throughout Australasia. One other thing is necessary to the greatness of Australia, and that is that she should choose for her statesmen men of integrity and high personal character, men of principle, men who, to use an expression familiar to my Scotch compatriots, "Fear God and know no other fear."

Hon. Sir PHILIP FYSH, K.C.M.G.: On my return to the old country, after long absence, I am not at all surprised to find that a subject which has been for many years before us in Australia is also occupying attention here. Dr. Cockburn has spoken to us about South Australia as a unit. I should have liked to say something with respect to those other units which must go to make up a Federated Australia. Some other opportunity may, however, occur. I am pleased, as I have said, to find you are taking such a deep interest in this subject. It is a subject we have been thinking and speaking about and hoping for ever so long. In 1861 Sir James Youl, Mr. Wentworth, and others memorialised for a Federal Enabling Bill. Never from that time to this have we lost sight of that great idea, and now we think the time has come when, forgetting our provincialism, we should take our stand on the broader and firmer platform of Federation. I believe we are on the eve of accomplishing the great object to which we have aspired. There can be little doubt that the step which is now being taken by New South Wales will be followed by the other Colonies. We may have to leave out Queensland and Western Australia for a time, but, so surely as the four other Colonies join, Queensland and Western Australia must follow. It may not be done in a moment, but we shall, I believe, show we possess a Federal spirit, and we shall ultimately get rid of those provincialisms which unfortunately have marked us in times past. While we shall have the world for our markets we shall have free trade amongst ourselves, and we shall no longer submit to those bickerings which have too long marked

our local Parliaments. I say we cannot for long remain as we have been ; at present we are a kind of heptarchy. We number some 4,500,000 people, we have amassed enormous wealth, some £1,800,000,000, we have a great system of railways, some 18,000 miles, compared with 20,000 in Great Britain ; we have adorned the country with magnificent cities ; we have lighted up the ocean highway with 125 lighthouses, and we have a happy and thriving, a peaceful and law-abiding and loyal people—a people who have adopted Australia as their home, but who nevertheless think of this country as the dear Old Land.

“ Dear are the lands where we were born,
Where rest our honoured dead ;
And rich and wide on every side,
The fruitful pastures spread.
But dearer to their faithful hearts
Than home, or gold, or land,
Are Britain's laws and Britain's crown,
And Britain's flag of old renown,
And grip of British hands.”

Now that is the spirit which I believe has animated those men who now for so many years have been determined to bring together the various threads of Australia, to weave them into one cord, which shall not be broken. On those lines was passed the resolution of 1890 in Melbourne, when Sir Henry Parkes moved that the period at all times contemplated had arrived for Australia to be welded into one Federation. We have a hope we shall build up a people as mighty even as that of America itself, especially when we remember that America, with her thirteen States, started 110 years ago with a population of less than 4,000,000 people, that her revenue was less than £2,000,000, and that her trade was inconsiderable. Although we have the poor always with us, yet throughout the whole of Australia, notwithstanding the terrible crisis of 1898, we can say that we have surmounted our difficulties, that we can look the whole world in the face, and that if we owe £220,000,000 we have more than enough in accumulated wealth to pay our debts. In the history of our race we have never lacked men capable of giving the lead. That has been the case in Australia, and I may add in Tasmania, and although I am pleased to return to the Old Country, yet I am proud to know that we have had these men, men capable of guiding the destinies of those Colonies, and the great things they have done are but earnest of the great things that shall be done.

Mr. J. L. LYELL: As I take great interest in the Australian Colonies, having twice visited them solely for the purpose of seeing them, I may be allowed to tell Dr. Cockburn that his Paper will entirely satisfy the most exacting Australian, and they are very exacting. Wherever you go, whether to Sydney, Melbourne, or Adelaide, the question is sure to be put: "How do you like this place?" and I warn you not to say you like any other better. If I refuse to accept the Paper in its entirety, the reason is that there is perhaps rather too strong a touch of the rose colour in some of Dr. Cockburn's remarks. Whether that colouring be due to the resemblance of the South Australian to the Greeks, to which Dr. Cockburn alluded, I cannot say. But for myself I may say that I saw no resemblance to the Greeks in the Australians, and I hope that in no other respect is there any. I consider the Australian race far superior to any of the modern Greeks, whatever the ancients may have been. On the subject of the pastoral industry, which Dr. Cockburn asserts to be the principal one of the country, I would like to ask him frankly to say whether he thinks this industry has been fairly treated in the past. Is it an encouragement for a man to pay the progressive land tax, the 20 per cent. absentee tax when away from Australia, and income tax rising to one shilling in the pound? Moreover, is it not the fact that through Australia for some reason the legislation has always been too harassing, making the position of the squatter a most difficult one? Is it not true that there are many squatters who would be glad to relinquish their pastoral interests, at a discount if they could, because they are disgusted with the manner in which they are treated by the present rulers? I am glad, however, to find at least some promise of amendment. They now offer continuous leases, but what was the position before? Anything more unjust than that a man should take up a run, and that people called "cockatoos" should be allowed to come and select the fat pieces of the land and destroy his run, I cannot conceive. Will Dr. Cockburn tell me of any half dozen of these farmers who ever obtained a competence, far less of any who retired in riches? Do we not after a bad season know that "the hat" has to be sent round for distressed farmers? Is it not the fact that you can drive through large tracts of the country, which once were prosperous runs, but which now, in consequence of this system, have become worthless and dangerous, mere breeding grounds for rabbits and vermin? There is another matter, and that is the lecturer's confident recommendation to young men to go to Australia and settle in the pastoral districts.

was not my good fortune to be connected directly with that Colony, but like other persons who have had the privilege of serving in the office of Governor in Australia, I found that whenever I went to Adelaide or to any part of the Colony I was sure to meet with a warm welcome. We have had a very interesting discussion, and the advantage also of an expression of different views. I am not going to put myself between the two combatants, but this I should like to say, that I think Dr. Cockburn has shown there is a real possibility of people getting on in South Australia, and I can hardly believe, myself, though I may not perhaps hold all the views which Dr. Cockburn has expressed, that the legislation of that country has been entirely disastrous to its fortunes. It is true I am in these days a somewhat timid fox-hunter, and I am never averse to seeing a bolder spirit try his luck over an awkward fence, reserving entirely to myself the right of following him or leaving it alone. It is quite possible, I fancy, that there are people in various parts of Australia who share these views, and who look on with astonishment, if not always with admiration, at some of the legislation in South Australia, reserving also to themselves the right of following suit or not. With regard to Federation, it is too late an hour to say much. At the same time, I can well understand how the Federation idea on principle has been spreading when supported by men like my friend Sir Philip Fysh, who gave us such eloquent reasons for it. I hope and believe that under Federation the spirit of the different Colonies will in no way be tied down or put into a box, and that Australia itself will be far stronger and greater—that under this system there will be finer opportunities given to people to serve the Colonies to the best of their ability and with advantage to the public. Dr. Cockburn has stated that Federation does not mean entire unity of action or thought. It certainly means unity of action, supposing danger arose. It does not follow, however, that everything in Australia will be cut and dried according to one sample. I believe in diversity of opinion, and agree with Dr. Cockburn that one great source of the strength of our Empire has been that so many opportunities are given to its different parts to govern themselves according to their lights. As long as we are united by general laws in defence and in loyalty to the Crown, we need not fear if in places there should be some differences in domestic affairs. I will ask you to accord to Dr. Cockburn your heartiest thanks for his Paper, and I may add an expression of opinion that the representatives of Australia in this country have been strengthened by his presence as Agent-General.

Hon. Dr. JOHN A. COCKBURN : I thank you very heartily indeed for your kind vote of thanks, and although, naturally, my Paper has been adversely criticised in some respects, I am more than flattered by the favourable reception you have given it. I thank his Excellency Sir T. Fowell Buxton for the generous manner in which he has spoken of the satisfaction he derived from his term of office among us. Of course one who has been so long identified with South Australia as myself expects to be accused of speaking with some degree of enthusiasm, and I should be sorry for the man who is not in some degree enthusiastic in regard to the affairs of his own country. But in this case the conditions justify enthusiasm, and when you find a veteran like Mr. Hawkes, full of years and honour, launching into such a splendid eulogy of the country which has brought him so much good, you will surely pardon a younger man like myself for speaking in a similar strain. It has been said that if Australia were within a day's sail of Great Britain this country would be empty in a year. A more desirable place than South Australia in which to make one's home I do not know. A misapprehension has arisen in regard to the parallel I drew between the Australians and the Greeks in their appreciation of the beautiful. Of course I alluded, not to the modern traders of the Mediterranean, but to the ancient Greeks, that race which will be for all time a lamp indicating the highest human possibilities, physical and intellectual. With regard to the remarks of my old friend, Colonel Fergusson, as to the Northern Territory, I would only say that what leads to the continued exclusion of coolies is not so much the fear of the competition of their labour, as the dread lest the Northern Territory should become a coloured colony. This is based upon a deep national sentiment. Are you not yourselves proud that the men and women of England are of European blood, and would you not regard it as a terrible national calamity to stain it with colour? Look at America, and the trouble to which the racial conflict has there given rise. Surely the statesmen of Australia are wise in their day and generation when, looking to the past and the future, they refuse to bring upon the country the curse which would be entailed by the introduction of coloured races, and I think they have wisely determined to do their utmost to keep the good old British blood pure in the Southern Hemisphere. It is a national sentiment, which is growing day by day and year by year, and I believe the opinion of United Australia will be as emphatic on the subject as that of any individual Colony. My Paper would have fallen rather flat, perhaps, but for the spice introduced by Mr. Lyell's

criticism, and I can only regret that there is not sufficient time at my disposal to make a full reply. I may, however, point out that in regard to one or two matters he is under a misapprehension. First with regard to the squatting industry. Although there are some freeholders who have sheep runs, the bulk of that industry is conducted on leasehold lands. Neither land tax nor absentee tax is levied on those lands. With regard to the statesmen of South Australia, I will only say that they are men who know pretty well what they are about, and they do their utmost to develop the country, not neglecting the interests of any industry. During the last few years the squatters have had some difficulty in formulating the concessions they desired from the Legislature, and many found it impossible to definitely lay their finger on any spot in the legislation and say: "This is illiberal." The Government, who are anxious to assist in every possible way, said: "Only let us know what you really require to advance what we deem to be a great industry, and we will do our best to meet you." A Royal Commission was appointed, and sat for some months in Adelaide, and has made suggestions which have been accepted in a liberal spirit by the Government and the Legislature. I may mention that one of the chief exponents of the pastoral industry is one of our labour members. Leases have been granted for some years past for 21 years, with the right of renewal; now they are to be given for 42 years. It has been difficult to see how it is possible to further liberalise the pastoral legislation. It has been liberal in the past, and has now been made even more so. There are, however, such things as dry seasons and low prices. These, and not legislation, have been responsible for the cloud by which the industry has lately been oppressed. There is only one wish in South Australia, and that is to do the utmost to encourage the industry. The sinking of artesian wells, which are now being bored throughout Australia, will do very much to relieve the occasional droughts. Mr. Lyell was somewhat too sweeping in his condemnation of our agriculturists. Our farmers are among the best and most enlightened men in the Colony. Many of them have made a competence, and have had the sense to retain it. The agriculturists, in fact, we regard as the backbone and mainstay of our community. With regard to the village settlements, advances were made, but the statement is not correct that these communities have proved failures. For further information on that head I refer you to my Paper. With regard to Renmark, of course there have been difficulties. Those lay at the door, not of the Government, but of Messrs. Chaffey Bros. No

doubt hardship has resulted, but for all that the Renmark people are fairly prosperous. I admit the settlers paid, in some cases, too much for their land, but they are doing very well with their produce, and have no difficulty in selling in the world's markets all the apricots they can produce. If they had had any difficulty, they would, I believe, at once approach the Produce Department, but I have never heard complaints with regard to the matter. They produce a first-rate article which realises a good price. I will now ask you to thank Lord Jersey for his presence, and for his warm sympathy in the affairs of Australasia. His name will always and everywhere be treasured by Australians, and there is no one who has left among us a higher record for painstaking and wise administration.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL General Meeting was held at the Whitehall Rooms Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 28, 1899, when a Paper on "British New Guinea" was read by Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.

General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 11 Fellows had been elected, viz., 4 Resident and 7 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

P. B. Burgoyne, Captain Henry M. Jones, V.C., Samuel Lowe, John Thoburn McGaw.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Henry E. Barker (Gold Coast Colony), Richard Knight Garlick (New Zealand), Hon. A. F. Goodridge (Newfoundland), F. H. Kelly (Gold Coast Colony), Edward George Cecil Langton (Gold Coast Colony), Archibald John Little (China), Frederick George Crabb Lucas (Natal).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : No doubt several who are now here were present when Sir William MacGregor gave an account of the first six years of his government of British New Guinea, and I am sure those then present are equally anxious with those who were not to hear his account of the last four years of his government of that important and very interesting Dependency.

Sir WILLIAM MACGREGOR then read his Paper on

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

SOME four years ago I had the honour of reading a Paper in this place on the Colony of British New Guinea, and it now affords me much pleasure to comply with the request, that I should supplement that Paper by a brief account of what has been done there since.

The system of administration then in force was continued down

to last September, when the period for which it had been entered into expired. It will probably be continued on nearly the same lines till the Possession becomes a dependency of federated Australia.

EXAMINATION OF THE COUNTRY.

No specially organised expeditions were equipped outside the ordinary Government service for visiting the unknown parts of the country. Our more enterprising neighbours, the Germans, have several times sent parties of highly qualified specialists to conduct expeditions towards the interior of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. These have been very successful, and have given many valuable results. Funds were not available for this mode of research in British New Guinea, where the examination of the country since annexation has been left almost entirely to the ordinary Government staff, which was, of course, not specially trained for such work, and had otherwise much more to do than it could possibly accomplish. This, in fairness to the service, should be borne in mind in looking at the results. A few of the more important tours of inspection will be noticed here.

Partly by Government officers, and partly by a little band of brave and enterprising working miners, under the leadership of the late W. Simpson and of A. Clunas, a track was laid out and cut from the Government Station on the Mambare River to the foot of Mount Scratchley. It was, and is still, rough, difficult, and fatiguing, but doubtless it will be improved as gold-mining is developed in that part of the country.

The path was continued by the Government to the top of Mount Scratchley, eleven days being required to ascend as many thousand feet. A way was then found along the top of the Owen Stanley Range to the crest of Mount Victoria, across and down Mount Knutsford, and on to the sea at the mouth of the Brown-Laloki River. This opened a path from sea to sea right across the Colony. The distance is so insignificant that the difficulties of the first journey cannot be understood unless it is remembered that the country is a tropical one, and that the track leads over a range 13,000 feet high, which forms the backbone of a comparatively very narrow country. Many people have crossed on this track since it was opened, but the altitude of the Owen Stanley Range at this point is too great for the carriers, who suffer severely from cold and breathlessness when they rise to over 10,000 feet.

A party of prospectors, following a Government track to the west

end of the Owen Stanley Range, got surrounded and besieged by the warlike Goromani tribe, and it was necessary that they should be speedily relieved by the administration. This led to crossing the island by the west end of the Owen Stanley Range, along the Waitapu branch of the Vanapa River, and across the Wharton Range and Mount Scratchley.

From the Government Station on the Tamata affluent of the Mambare, paths were cut by the Government Agent with a gang of selected prisoners towards the upper waters of the Gira River. This stream had been traversed from the sea as high as it was navigable by boat, and its sand and shingle were found to contain more gold than had been met with in any other river in the Possession. The tracks thus cut led right into a promising gold-bearing district. Mr. Clunas and his party, with an escort of armed constabulary, cut a path from the Mambare station to the watershed of the Yodda Valley, passing to the east of Mount Parkes.

Mr. English, Government Agent of the Rigo district, opened a path to the top of Mount Obree, where it would not be difficult to descend into the middle of the great Yodda Valley. Mr. Cuthbertson many years ago reached some part of the range in that neighbourhood, but the exact spot is not established, as that gentleman met with extremely bad weather there, which shut in his view. Horses can follow Mr. English's track. Mr. Buchanan, a pioneer prospector, has been examining certain inland portions of the same district, but does not seem to have "struck" anything very valuable.

A very good bridle path has been made from Port Moresby across the top of the Astrolabe Range, and this could easily be extended much further inland.

A road fit for pack animals has been carried from Port Moresby to the left bank of the Brown River with the hope and intention that it may be continued along that stream and its Wovea branch to the lowest part of the Owen Stanley Range, where it may be crossed without ascending higher than about 7,000 feet. There is already a good track along the Wovea and up to the Gap in the main range. In the Mikeo district journeys were made to the slopes of Mount Yule and to the north side of the Mekeo Range by the Government Agent and Magistrate. In the western district many inland tribes were visited by the Resident Magistrate and others, and the Waiwoa was traversed for eighty miles. On these inspections large tracts of country were met with that may be made useful for many purposes. Several hostile tribes were subdued, and large additions and corrections were made to the maps.

The amount of the more purely geographical work done has been considerable. The Government is under much obligation to the Royal Geographical Society for the loan of some geographical instruments of the best quality, which were supplied in excellent condition. More careful examination was made as to the geographical position of the Gira and Mambare Rivers where they enter the sea, as they lead into a great range of gold-bearing country. As the Gira River is British till near its mouth, but debouches in German territory, it was suggested by the administration that, by arrangement between the two Imperial Governments, the river should either be neutralised to the boats of both flags, or should be made the boundary till it leaves for the last time, in tracing it inland, the eighth degree of S. Latitude.

From fixed stations on the top of the main range or near it, and at many other places, base lines were measured as accurately as the time and means at disposal would allow. Considerable portions of leading features in the interior were, in this way, filled in. A glance at the map will show that some very interesting new mountains were put on the map, such as Mount Dickson 11,526 feet, and Mount Nelson 11,980 feet, two great mountains not visible from the sea, and close to the British-German boundary. Mount Chamberlain, 11,229 feet, is visible from the south coast. These names commemorate the official connection with the Colony of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of a former and the present Prime Minister of Queensland. For these mountains no native name is known. Names have been given to Mount Lamington in honour of the Governor of Queensland, who last year visited that part of British New Guinea; and to Mt. de Vis, which bears the name of the gentleman in charge of the official ethnological collections of the Possession now kept at Brisbane. These two latter mountains are landmarks for finding the new anchorages in Gona Bay and Kete-kerua Bay respectively, on the north-east coast. It will be noticed that many great mountains, the position and altitude of which have been ascertained, have received no names. The conferring of names for geographical purposes in British New Guinea has been the subject of some criticism, and may be conveniently noticed here. Such European names as have been given by Government authority are connected with the Colony historically. Old historic names bestowed by the Admiralty are retained. For new and complimentary European names native names are often substituted, which is also a convenient way of setting aside disputed European appella-

tions. A great many places now on the map have been left unnamed in the expectation that a native name may be found later.

The two highest peaks of the magnificent mountain of Goropu, facing Collingwood Bay, were found to measure 11,945 and 11,511 feet respectively. It may be mentioned that by using a five-inch or a six-inch theodolite a line of true bearings was carried across the island from Port Moresby to the mouths of the Gira and Mambare Rivers, down the north-east coast to Cape Vogel, and from that to the far end of the Lusancay group. The Brown and Laloki were traversed and plotted into observed positions, and the head of the Brown was examined up to the main range.

In the west the position of the fishing reefs of the coast tribes was ascertained, and a line of division to secure these to the hereditary and rightful owners was agreed upon with the Government of Queensland. Several points of the west coast have had their geographical positions fixed, longitudes being repeated in different years and with different instruments, and the relation of the coast to Deliverance Island was established. All the data for geographical determinations have been recalculated in the department of the Surveyor-General of Queensland before being put on the map, and remain for purposes of reference in possession of the administration. When the map of British New Guinea has been completed up to the present state of our knowledge, and the map of German New Guinea has been fully brought up to the work of Finsch, von Schleinitz, Zoeller, and Lauterbach, one will be able at last to form some outline idea of the geography of the eastern half of the great island. In the Paper read by me four years ago before the Royal Geographical Society mention was either not made at all, or was not sufficiently appreciative, of the travels on the British side by Dr. Otto Finsch on the north-east coast in 1885; of the London Missionary Society, including even Mrs. Lawes, in 1882, in the Sogeri district, afterwards explored and mapped by Dr. H. O. Forbes; and of the sketch maps of Mr. William Armit of the same district, published in 1882. In geographical work under the British New Guinea Administration excellent service was rendered by the late Mr. J. B. Cameron, and valuable and zealous assistance has been given by Mr. William MacKay, and by Commanders Jones and Curtis. All the maps of recent years have been prepared under the supervision of Mr. A. McDowall, Surveyor-General of Queensland, an officer of great experience and of wide knowledge in his profession, to whom the Colony is under much obligation.

Before leaving this part of the subject there is one point with respect to which a word of warning should be issued. In some recent maps there still appears a range of mountains in the western part of British New Guinea marked some 14,000 feet high. No mountain range or peak nearly approaching this altitude has been seen in the west of British New Guinea by any Government officer, although these have had better opportunities of looking for them than any other person.

ADMINISTRATION.

The staff of officers and employés of the Government has been as large as could be employed on the means provided for paying them. It is, however, far too small for a province that exceeds Great Britain in area. In Mr. Green, Mr. Kowald, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Meredith the administration lost by death in recent years trained and thoroughly efficient servants. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the high sense of duty and general tone of the service, and the attitude of the several officers towards both Europeans and natives. They have earned the respect and confidence of all, and they may be trusted to do what they believe to be right and just. Although the service lost such valuable members as have been mentioned above, there remains a well-trained staff of officers whose interest is wholly in their work, men who are now well acquainted with the country and the people among which they serve. Great credit is due to the native servants of the Government. It is certainly noteworthy that already all the divisional vessels of the administration—one for each of the four stipendiary magistrates—are manned and even commanded by natives. As a matter of fact they could not be maintained otherwise on the slender means available.

The principal body of natives in regular employment is the armed constabulary, the rank and file of which is altogether native. The prestige of this force of about 110 men is now well established. It possesses a nucleus of experienced constables that have practically made this service their profession, and who lend to it solidity and confidence. It is kept up by voluntary enlistment, and there is now no difficulty in obtaining selected men as recruits. Members of this force and other native employés have often shown touching fidelity and confidence towards their officers; and they begin to display a proper loyalty towards their Queen, whose servants they say with pride they are. Recently some of them showed considerable enthusiasm over "the Queen's Mountain"—

Mount Victoria—which they hold to be the special personal property of Her Majesty. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the institution of a good service medal in connection with the force. It has already been well earned by a few men. The constabulary is quite trustworthy in every respect, and is amply sufficient to meet any calls likely to be made upon it in establishing order among new tribes, and in enforcing respect for law among those already under control. A much larger force could now be speedily raised by the Government should any emergency make this necessary.

Since the annexation of the Possession no bluejacket or marine has been landed to perform police duty, and in fact no ship of war has since then visited its western waters of the Possession; and during the ten years elapsed there has not been a soldier in the service of the Colony. In the same period the constabulary have had to fight their own countrymen on many occasions, sometimes when to each of them there were opposed twenty or thirty of the best bowmen in the world. They never met with a reverse. As a matter of simple fact the administration has practically had to subdue by force almost every district now under control. This has chidly been done through the constabulary. These facts sufficiently attest the value of the force.

Nothing was such a severe strain on the Papuan as to become a just and impartial gaoler. All men can be trained to fight; but all men could not be made trustworthy gaol-warders. It was very difficult for the native to refrain from abusing his position in this post; to understand that duty alone must be considered in dealing with relations or members of his own clan undergoing the long and slow punishment of incarceration. But even in this trying condition some of them have turned out very well. It is a position, however, for which natives have to be carefully chosen.

Clearly it never was contemplated by the Secretary of State and by the contributing Colonies that the Government of British New Guinea should make an early attempt to bring the whole Possession under control. The disproportion between an expenditure for administrative purposes of £15,000 a year and an area exceeding 90,000 square miles, peopled by savages in the stone age, sufficiently attests this. It has only been possible to establish certain centres, and to work outwards from these. In this way the whole of the coast line has been made safe to travellers, but there are places on some of the gulf rivers where care and watchfulness are necessary, as from the unpromising nature of the country there no inducement to visit them often has existed up to the present time. There still remain large areas in the far interior that have not yet been

visited by any European. But even into these remote districts the influence of the Government is steadily advancing. Great areas of country are perfectly pacified and are quite safe to European and native alike. The general work of administration has been greatly facilitated by the complete unanimity of views that existed between the Government of Queensland and that of British New Guinea. Sir Anthony Musgrave, Sir Henry Norman, and Lord Lamington, all took a deep interest in the Possession. The last-named gentleman visited the new Colony in 1898, and saw a good deal of the country and of its inhabitants, and left in full sympathy with what is being done for the improvement of both. Mr. Morehead, Sir Samuel Griffith, and Sir Hugh Nelson, the three Prime Ministers of Queensland for nearly the whole of the ten years in question, were actuated by one and the same desire, to see established in the new Colony an administration that should justly and fairly consider and respect the rights and interests of Europeans and natives alike. The two last have visited the Possession and have seen a good deal of the country. Under the arrangements entered into for its government the Prime Minister of Queensland could at any moment, were he unjust, narrow, or inexperienced, have made the government of British New Guinea difficult or impossible. A high sense of justice and a keen and far-seeing intelligence were necessary to enable these men to advise that laws should be passed to fully and effectively recognise and protect the rights of natives, and to lead them from a state of savagery towards civilisation. Under the land laws in force, no one can acquire waste land or native land save from the Crown. Even the Crown itself cannot acquire from natives lands that they use now or are likely to require afterwards. Such laws are of course totally different from anything of the kind in Australia. In the Possession there is in force a law affecting natives under which adultery is a punishable offence. Such legislation is alien to English law ; but in the new Colony it has been one of the most effective means of reducing the number of murders committed in the settled districts. Stringent laws have been passed to prevent arms, ammunition, and opium from falling into the hands of natives. Laws have been passed to prohibit intoxicating liquors being supplied to them. Such laws have probably been passed by most governments of countries possessing a coloured population. But there is this to be said for those in force in British New Guinea, that they are completely effective. No liquor question has been allowed to germinate in that Colony. There is no possibility of natives turning firearms against the Government. These examples

are sufficient to show that in dealing with New Guinea affairs the Prime Ministers of Queensland have had to consider questions that presented a complexion totally different from what the same subjects mean in Australia. From first to last the dominant note has been to do justice to the aboriginal population, to make the natives useful to themselves and others. In this desire the Prime Ministers have been supported by the general consensus of opinion in the three great contributing Colonies.

Will this state of matters continue? Mr. Dickson, the present Prime Minister of Queensland, a man of proved political wisdom and ripe experience, will be doubtless as clearly on the side of right and justice as his three predecessors mentioned above have proved themselves to be. I have the assurance of Mr. Reid, Prime Minister of New South Wales, that he also is in entire harmony with the same policy. So long as those two men are in office, a just administration will be supported in British New Guinea; and when they retire the probability is that their successors, or a federated Australia, will pursue the same lines of treatment towards the natives of the Possession.

The natural position of the Possession in the future would be as a dependency of the Federation. It would be one of the outworks of the Australian continent. Its trade is now, and must always be, with the two great Australian Colonies that face the Pacific. Of late the question has often been asked whether British New Guinea should be continued as a British Colony or be abandoned. The latter can hardly have been raised seriously. Its own intrinsic value would make its abandonment impracticable. Its geographical position makes it impossible. If its annexation appeared necessary to the statesmen responsible for that act ten years ago, surely it cannot but be apparent to the most superficial observer that the events that have transpired during the last few years to the north of British New Guinea make the Possession of infinitely greater value to the Empire now, or to the Australian portion of it, than it was before. Can there be any doubt but that it would be greedily sought for by other Powers were it open to the general scramble for new territory? Those that wish well to the young Colony will desire to see it retained and developed, and held in trust for Federal Australia by at least the two Pacific Colonies. It is certainly not desirable that it should be controlled by any one of them.

It is much to be regretted that the idea of laying the proposed Pacific cable from Australia by way of New Guinea to Canada does not seem to commend itself to the Australian promoters of that great

undertaking. The cable carried from the north of Queensland, along the British New Guinea coast, through its islands, through the Solomon and Gilbert groups, would not only greatly assist in the development of British New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, but would add very much to the defensive value of these outposts of the Australian continent in the not far distant future. Should the Federation of the Australian Colonies take place before the cable question is finally settled, it is to be hoped that the New Guinea route may at least be considered. It is a matter that should possess special interest for the two Pacific Colonies of Australia.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary that it should be stated here that the contributing Colonies have faithfully carried out their engagements entered into with the Imperial Government for the ten years' administration. They have done more; for when appeals have been made by the administration for some additional assistance or contribution, the appeal has not been made in vain. This has been especially creditable to the Colony of Victoria, which is in a manner cut off by its position from New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. It is the case that disappointed individuals have sometimes moved in the contributing Colonies, especially in Victoria, where naturally less was known about the Possession, to stop the annual contribution. This threat has often, sometimes in the most amusing way, been made to the administrator. But, so far as ever became known to that individual, no such proposal was ever even listened to by the Government of any of the Colonies. The Governments concerned knew that time was necessary to obtain a footing in the country, to acquire knowledge of its features, and of its inhabitants; and they did not force the local administration to proceed with fatal speed. They have, with the assistance of the Imperial Government, which has contributed at least an equal quota, established and they maintain a Government in British New Guinea which is so just and considerate towards its natives that, if there exists elsewhere a Government that under nearly similar circumstances is more just and more considerate, I for one should like to give some study to its working. It has been a great experiment to entrust the administration of such a country to Colonies possessing representative institutions. There is reason to believe that the Secretary of State is satisfied with the general result.

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

Mission work is of such value and importance in the Colony that it must be noticed in any general account of it. Considerable

development has taken place lately in each one of the four missions. Formerly none of them were enthusiastic in teaching English to the natives, but this attitude has been considerably modified, a matter of much moment seeing that the education of the young, so far as this is attended to at all, is entirely in the hands of the missions, and is carried on at the expense of mission funds. The London Missionary Society clearly leads the way, at the present time, in teaching English, in which language exclusively several of their schools are now conducted. The others are beginning to teach English also, but the very superficial acquaintance of many of the teachers with this language, and the total ignorance of others, makes this branch a difficult one for all the missions. Additions have been made to each staff, and a number of new stations have been opened. In regard to these, the policy of the Government has been all through to find, where possible, sufficient land for each station to grow its own food. Excellent training institutions for preparing native teachers are now in full operation in the districts of the London Missionary Society and of the Wesleyan Mission. Material for this is also being prepared by the Anglican mission. It seems to be recognised by these missions that the Colony can only by the employment of the natives themselves ever be completely evangelised, just in the way that the Government can govern the country only through native policemen and native employés. The most notable event in connection with the Anglican mission has been the appointment of Bishop Stone-Wigg as its head, who, for the sake of this work, left another sphere of labour in which he was very highly appreciated.

Three of the four missions have strictly confined themselves to their own districts ; but the fourth has shown a decided tendency to establish itself where there are already teachers of a different denomination. There are, of course, in the districts of each of the four numerous tribes totally unprovided with teachers. It is a well-known fact that the revival movement now felt through the whole of the Mohammedan world has made its presence felt in the Malayan Archipelago. The advanced guard of Mohammedanism is marching along the coasts of New Guinea, but has not yet invaded the British Possession. When it does so, it is to be hoped it will find no mission, wasting its own strength and paralysing that of others, by proselytising Christian natives. Each one of the four missions is employing a considerable number of ladies. Those that work for the London Missionary Society are all the wives of the

missionaries. The other three have, as in the case of the Sacred Heart Mission, an organised and regular service of sisters: or lay sisters and the wives of missionaries, as in the case of the Wesleyan and Anglican missions. These ladies have done, and are doing, a great deal of good work. On the whole each mission has met with a large amount of success, in some cases producing surprisingly good results, the value of which to the natives and to the country it would be difficult to over-estimate. Ten years ago it was to some extent fashionable in Australia to depreciate mission work among the aboriginal heathen. At the present time a more just appreciation of the labour of missionaries is generally entertained, and this is no doubt largely due to their successful work in British New Guinea. All the Protestant missions have worked in full accord and sympathy with the Government, and so have the missionaries of the Sacred Heart Mission.

There are in the Possession about thirty thousand natives under the direct influence of the missions. But missionary influence permeates sometimes to a considerable distance beyond the actual working sphere of a teacher. It is not uncommon to meet with a new tribe that never saw a teacher, but in which the chief spokesmen will announce that "they belong to the missionary," whose name even they do not know. In this untaught zone missionary influence is always on the right side, though it is not strong, and in spite of the *bizarre* ideas of those that profess it when they deem it advantageous to do so. It is not improbable that the total number of natives that have felt the presence of the missions amounts to some 50,000. During the ten years' existence of the Government of the Possession, no member of any mission lost his life by violence. Before that time the London Society, the pioneer mission, suffered heavy and deplorable loss in that way.

It is the intention of the London Society and of the Wesleyans to establish industrial schools at an early date. In this they will doubtless receive encouragement and sympathy from the Government. From the Government side the constabulary and the prisons are the two best educational institutions. The former has already been discussed. It remains now to speak of the

PRISON ESTABLISHMENTS.

Each magistrate and Government agent has a prison for his own district, but the majority of prisoners are kept at Port Moresby. The general management of the prisons is suitable to the condition

of the country, and therefore gives very satisfactory results. Unfortunately the ethical conditions of Europe render such a system impossible here. Clearly the feeling of respectability in Europe is that the criminal should be eliminated and removed as a foreign body. The line of cleavage between the respectable and the criminal classes is complete. The prisoner is an outcast, a being that suffers from a dangerous infectious moral disease whom it is not only necessary to restrain but even to remove as far as possible from the society of self-respecting mankind. In Europe the tendency to reject the criminal and to reform him are in direct antagonism, and how penologists and statesmen are to reconcile the two tendencies is a problem not yet solved. One has to travel to Siberia to find a prison system that is half-way between that of England and of British New Guinea. In August last *Harper's Magazine* contained an article by Mr. Stephen Bonsal which showed that in Eastern Siberia the boundary-line between society and criminality is so little insisted upon that the majority of the outcasts are reabsorbed, after undergoing a process of purification by prison discipline. But this state of matters has already roused the purists of Siberian society, so that in the near future the prisoner will have no better chance of rehabilitating himself in Siberia than he has now in Europe. But if the separating line between people and prisoners in Siberia is thin, in British New Guinea it does not exist at all. Not only does the prisoner return home there without a stain on his character, but he even goes back to his tribe as a man of experience and wide knowledge of the world in general, and of the ways and wishes of the Government in particular. Outside of the constabulary force there are more than 200 rural constables who receive pay and uniform from the Government. A large number of these men have been prisoners at one time. Many have been taken straight from the prison gang and installed as tribal policemen, and they generally do well, in many cases performing very meritorious service. Not a few have been drafted into the constabulary, or have been employed in some other capacity by the Government.

These men whilst they are in prison or when they leave are never made to feel that the mark of Cain is recognised on them. If their conduct has been good, which is almost invariably the case, they return home with a little property given to them by the Government. Instead of losing they gain in self-respect. Instead of being shunned and avoided they are accepted on their return from prison as leaders and teachers of society under the new

order of things. The special peculiarity of the prison system is simply that it is adapted to the condition and needs of the country instead of being conducted on the more costly and unnatural European system. In reply to a recent circular dispatch issued by Mr. Chamberlain, the administration was able to state that no prisoner had been flogged in the Colony during the then nearly ten years of its existence. Enough has been said to show that the results have been eminently satisfactory, for which acknowledgment is due to the excellent officers that have filled the important post of chief gaoler, and also to the several magistrates and Government agents of the Colony.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The prospects of the Colony in regard to industrial development may now be briefly touched upon. It has been shown that peace and tranquillity have been established over large areas. Some of these contain extensive stretches of land that could be utilised for industrial purposes. As regards cultivation, perhaps the most promising undertaking at the present time would be the cultivation of rubber-producing trees and vines. There are several trees and plants indigenous to the country that produce a high-class article in this line. The area of land that could be utilised for this purpose is extensive. The land suitable for growing sugar cane is not likely to be turned to account in the present condition of the sugar market, though the sugar cane in a great many varieties is indigenous to the country. There are numerous hills and mountain slopes suitable for the production of tea, coffee, and articles of that kind. With a rainfall of about 87 inches in the central district to 120 inches in some others, and with altitudes from sea level to 18,000 feet, and with almost all sorts of soil, it is manifest that in a Colony lying between five and eleven degrees south of the equator a very great variety of articles could be grown. In the settled districts examples of industries conducted under skilled European superintendence, and the opportunity of finding employment, is now a desideratum for natives that are naturally of a vivacious disposition and are now cut off from the diversions and anxieties of the Guerilla. Land has been offered at cheap rates, but with small results. Pioneer cultivation in such a place as British New Guinea is not without some risk. It will require a considerable amount of capital. It is for these and other obvious reasons more suitable as an enterprise for limited liability companies than for private individuals. It is not probable that the latter will ever to any considerable extent develop the

Colony. An effort was made lately by the Government of Queensland and that of British New Guinea to establish there a company prepared to carry on agricultural operations on a large scale. The scheme did not meet with the approval of the other contributing Colonies, and it has been disallowed by the Secretary of State, who of course in dealing with such matters has to take into consideration factors outside the scope of, or even totally unknown to, the Government of the Possession.

It is not likely that much will be done without the co-operation of companies of this kind; and it is very improbable that any company will adventure there without receiving considerable inducement to do so. The time has come in the history of the Colony when such operations should be facilitated and encouraged whenever favourable and reasonable opportunities present themselves for doing so. In this way the Colony could be made self-supporting in a very short time.

Strong hopes have been entertained that the mineral resources of the country would prove to be of much importance. So far the only metal worked has been gold, confined almost entirely to alluvial workings. The number of men employed at this has varied from 200 or 300 to 700 or 800. It has hitherto been conducted principally on the islands; but its future site will be chiefly on the mainland. Gold is found in quantities sufficient to indicate its presence very clearly in all the rivers of any considerable size from Goodenough Bay to the Dutch Boundary at the centre of the island. It will, therefore, be a very long time before the whole of the mighty main range between those two points is fully prospected. The difficulties in the way of accomplishing this are at present insuperable. Agricultural development and "prospecting" will mutually assist each other. In some places the prospector will have to wait for the cultivator to give him a point of departure. The prospector and working miner have shown much energy and courage in searching for gold. Many good men have lost their lives in this way. In some quarters it was thought that the Government early in its history should have encouraged prospecting more. When advanced settlement of the country made this possible, then the Australian press rather discouraged prospectors, as they naturally wished to keep them at home. Hence a good deal was said of the dangers and privations to which the prospectors are exposed in New Guinea. These are undoubtedly real, and are to be regretted; but they are inseparable from this industry. Fortunately they are not insurmountable to the Australian digger. Any reports or informa-

tion obtained from prospectors have always been published in the Government reports. The names of Simpson and Clunas and others have been perpetuated in the geography of the country.

Finally a word should be said in this Paper as to the relations between the white and coloured races in the Possession. The old settlers in the Colony have almost uniformly treated the natives they have come into contact with in a kind, humane, and considerate manner. The miners that have become domesticated in the country have also, as a rule, dealt justly by their native employés. Generally they have entirely gained the confidence of the natives, and have paid them justly. The foreign trader, on the other hand, has often fallen short of one's ideal of what the white man should be in the face of a barbaric or savage race. It has been a matter equally surprising and gratifying that no serious quarrels have arisen between whites and natives as a class. The individual and personal disagreements have been, under the circumstances, few, and these as a rule not important. Europeans when wronged have followed the practice of leaving the Government to exact redress and inflict punishment. Happily no white man was sentenced during the ten years to undergo capital punishment. During the same period, eleven natives were executed, nine of them for murdering Europeans. No convict has been executed since August 1898. Nothing in the whole course of the ten years' administration has been more gratifying than the very small amount of racial friction that has occurred; and nothing is more satisfactory than the knowledge that no racial hostility or ill-feeling exists, and that no cause that could occasion it is as yet in force in the Possession. This result is owing much to the character of the native race. They are frugal and good-natured. Like all tropical aborigines they work capriciously, and can best be depended on as labourers in some district not their own. They are covetous, and greatly desire to possess property and money, which last they do not waste inconsiderately, but rather incline to hoard. They feel the superiority of the white man, and are ready to adopt his methods and manners. Even seven or eight years ago it might have been a serious matter to refuse to salute the hereditary boiler of human heads of the Aroma tribe by rubbing noses with him. To-day an offer to rub noses instead of shaking hands would be interpreted in a contrary sense. They have strong trading instincts, and some of them are hoarding their savings to buy boats for that purpose. They are extremely affectionate in their family and tribal relations. They have a keen sense of justice, and the instincts of the policeman. They do not readily become religious enthusiasts,

but they are by no means insensible to the moral teaching of the missionaries. Like most other people they entertain great respect for force, either moral or physical. Avarice is, however, their dominant trait. It caused great surprise when the other day many hundreds of them most unexpectedly arrived at Government House, every one bearing some little present for their retiring first Administrator. The last deputation received arrived in the harbour about five minutes before the steamer sailed. This demonstration showed the existence of feelings in the natives that were not previously known and were not suspected. It is partly owing to the deep light and shade of the native character and to the great variety of scenery, climate, and of life generally in the Possession, that all who live there for some time wish to return thither, to what is, in many respects, certainly one of the most interesting possessions of this vast Empire. That I have had the great privilege of assisting in the early settlement of that country during the best ten years of my life is a matter for which I shall ever remain thankful and grateful to the Imperial Government and to the three great Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, more especially to the latter, with which alone I was officially in constant contact during a harmonious and sympathetic co-operation extending over a decade.

The Paper was illustrated by lime-light views, which were described by Mr. T. H. Hatton-Richards.

DISCUSSION.

The Right Hon. LORD STANMORE, G.C.M.G.: I have been asked by the Council to open the discussion this evening, and though I think there are several persons present who might much better do so, I obey with the docility with which I always follow the commands of constituted authorities. When one looks back upon a long course of public life one sees of course many things in it to regret, while the things that satisfy one are but few; but among them it has always been a pleasure and satisfaction to me to think that, at least so far as the public service is concerned, I have every reason to congratulate myself on having had the honour of first bringing Sir William MacGregor into the service of the State. I say as far as the public service is concerned, because so far as concerns himself I believe that, had he remained merely practising the profession to which he belonged, he would have risen to far more general fame than he has attained, and

would have rendered even greater services to humanity and to the world in general than those which he has in fact rendered ; while he certainly would have been in possession of greater wealth. In the ten minutes at my disposal, I can only, of course, touch upon some of the more salient points in the paper. A point which I will mention first, because it is of the widest scope, and deals most with the general administration of the country, is the testimony which Sir William, after ten years' experience, bears to the manner in which the Governments of the contributing Colonies and the Government of the Possession have worked in uninterrupted harmony. Now there is a great deal in that. If it had only been the experience of the working of the Government of the Possession with one Prime Minister of one Colony it would have taught you little, because you might have said that it was because that man and the administrator were in harmony, but that is not merely the case. There are several Colonies concerned, and there have been, of course, many changes of Government during that time, and during the whole of that time, as Sir William MacGregor tells us, harmony has been maintained. From that one may augur good things, for Sir William, as you know, is not a man who suits his phraseology to please his audience. What he tells you is what he thinks and what he believes, and when he comes before you and tells you emphatically that from first to last the dominant note has been to do justice to the aboriginal population and to make the natives useful to themselves and others, you may take his statement as being the fact. If that has been the case under the rule of several Colonies, is it not much more likely to be the case with the ministers of a great federated and united Australia, where there would be less sectional and local feeling to sway and influence their actions ? Another thing which he has pointed out, and which deserved to be emphasised, is this. He tells you that for the development of the country it is absolutely essential that private enterprise should be accompanied by the co-operation of large public companies. That is very important, and I think anybody who has studied the subject will see the truth of it. It is, I believe, the case that the contributing Colonies have lately determined that certain areas shall be advertised, which companies or people may apply for, and those applications will then be considered and dealt with without reference to priority of application. That is as it should be, but there is one word of warning which, in view of what I have seen some indications of in some Australian publications, I would in all honesty like to

offer—namely, that I trust no narrow, sectional jealousy will lead them to look upon New Guinea as a sort of exclusive reserve to be only exploited by Australian capital and Australian companies. It is most desirable that the co-operation of European capital, industry, and intelligence should go along with that of Australia in the work. The third point to which I wish to call attention is of a different character, and one which I was delighted to hear put before you by such a man, because the subject is one to which I have myself paid some attention, and have arrived at exactly the same ideas. I refer to what Sir William said about prison establishments, and about the effect of imprisonment upon natives in these countries, and how they are looked upon after undergoing it. I have been for years trying to convince authorities at home of what Sir William has told you to-night,—that among people in a certain stage of civilisation, and among Asiatics generally, they do not look upon the prison and punishment in the same light as in Europe. If you are to govern these people and manage them well, you must realise facts. You may not like the facts,—you may think your own way far better, but at least you must recognise the fact that the feelings and views of those whom you are governing are quite different from yours. Broadly, the feeling is that when a man has done his punishment he has purged his offence, and is as good as anybody else, and this you must take into account, as Sir William has done, and, as I believe, with happy results. There is a most interesting paragraph in the Paper about the native police force. There, too, I have strong sympathies with him, for I had similar difficulties myself to contend with when forming a somewhat similar force. Many objections were made against it, but it answered its purpose, and I therefore am delighted to see the principle I applied in Fiji has been applied in New Guinea, with equal or greater success. We are all sorry for the sake of New Guinea that Sir William MacGregor's administration has come to an end. We know it has placed the Colony in an anxious position. At the same time I can say, and I think he will say, that we have every reason to have confidence in the gentleman who has gone to take his place, and who, I am proud to say, is also one of those whom I had the honour of first introducing to public life. I believe he will follow in Sir William MacGregor's steps, and I trust he will obtain the same measure of success.

Sir JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G.: I am sure we have all been interested and instructed by the Paper which has been read to us by Sir William MacGregor. The administration of New Guinea by

himself and by a small staff has not, during the past ten years, been at all a light matter. Sir William, according to his wont, has not said a single word about his personal part in that administration. But I am quite sure that those in Australia as well as those in this country who know his work, will not readily forget the ardent, tactful, and enlightened manner in which he has discharged the extremely onerous and responsible duties that have fallen upon him. I have no doubt that Sir William has administered the affairs of New Guinea with a firm, and yet with a just hand. We have heard from him that not one single European has been sentenced for a capital offence during the whole time of his administration. We have also heard that the death penalty has not been carried out in respect of a single native since 1893, and also that no member of the religious missions that have been doing such good work in New Guinea has suffered by personal violence. We are also told there has been no racial friction in the island. I do not know that there could be any stronger testimony to the character of the work done by Sir William MacGregor than these facts. He has told us that among the natives the predominating passion is avarice, and yet at the end of his career, and at the moment when, possibly, they would remember anything against him, they in their hundreds met at the ship's side to say "Good-bye," and brought him many presents as tokens of their goodwill. There have been difficulties in the administration of New Guinea, principally financial, but when one considers the small sum at the disposal of Sir William MacGregor, and the immense amount of work he has had to do, one is not surprised to learn the Possession at this day is not self-supporting. The consequence has been that here and there there have been voices asking whether it would not be better to relinquish the possession of New Guinea. I was very glad indeed to hear Sir William MacGregor say that this is not only impracticable but impossible. We know this country assumed sovereignty of New Guinea at the request of our Australian fellow-colonists, and to the reasons which Sir William has given why it is impossible that this country should resign its sovereignty, namely, that New Guinea itself is intrinsically worth possessing, and that the island is of immense strategic importance, I would add one more reason, which is this: that we have taught the native races to recognise the power, influence, and justice of this country. We have encouraged the missionaries there to carry on their religious work, to undertake the education of the children, and to establish, where practicable, industrial schools. Having then, as it were,

reclaimed these savages and brought them to some knowledge of civilisation and of the power of this country, would it be a proper course on our part to abandon them? It would, I think, be an act of degradation on the part of the Imperial Government and of the great Australian Colonies to contemplate such a step. It is in almost all these matters that questions of finance crop up. It is because New Guinea has not, up to now, been self-sustaining that we have this question talked about at all. Well, it is the fact, I admit, that we cannot look upon this country as simply a civilising power alone, as undertaking the good government of the uncivilised or unoccupied parts of the world without expecting some return in the way of commerce or in the way of finding occupation for the surplus inhabitants of this country. It is this, still recognising in the fullest force the rights of the native races, which will have to be taken up—namely, whether there is not opportunity there, by means of waste and unoccupied lands, lands more than are required for tribal purposes, to introduce capital and enterprise from this country. Sir William MacGregor, I am glad to say, has devoted his attention to this latter question. We know that lately it has arisen with reference to a certain company. I can only say I sincerely hope that this company will receive, as I am sure it will, fair and liberal treatment at the hands of the Australian Colonies. There is no doubt, I think, that it entered upon that enterprise in a regular manner. I am delighted to find, as Sir William MacGregor tells us, there has been absolute harmony between himself and the Premiers of the Colonies. This is an augury, I think, that when we have the States of Australia, which I hope will be at no distant time, they will recognise that New Guinea is a Dependency worth keeping; and I further hope that when next we see Sir William MacGregor he will have a story to tell as acceptable to us, and as honourable to himself, of his career on the West Coast of Africa as the story he has been able to tell us of his career in New Guinea.

Vice-Admiral CYPRIAN BRIDGE: My only qualification for acceding to the request to address you this evening is that I have paid several visits to British New Guinea, whence I have comparatively recently returned. My first two visits were in 1884 and 1885, some years before Sir William MacGregor went there, and my last occurred little more than three years ago, during the latter half of his administration. Therefore, you will perhaps think I have some little knowledge of the subject of this Paper. First of all I would remark, as Sir James Garrick has reminded you, that there is one

serious omission in the Paper ; for Sir William MacGregor has told us about everything except about himself. Sir William has given us some figures about this great Dependency ; but, I suppose, we do not want to have much special knowledge of public affairs to perceive that in administering that island with the very small resources placed at his disposal, and in reclaiming the people from a state of savagery to one of comparative civilisation, Sir William has, so to speak, gone one better than the children of Israel in Egypt. They could not make bricks without straw, but he seems to have been able to make bricks without either clay or straw. What his success has been is well shown in the modest summary he has given us this evening of the state of the Dependency. There is something more than mere compliment in saying that he is the most interesting object in connection with New Guinea. He has shown us, in these later days, how the British Empire was extended and is governed ; and no prouder boast could be made by any public man than to be able to say, as he can, that he has succeeded in keeping order in the Dependency, and even undertaking expeditions against belligerent tribes without the assistance of a single man of the fleet or army. This shows that something more than mere physical force was what he depended upon to bring New Guinea into the state in which he left it. It is becoming increasingly difficult, as residence abroad shows one, for the representatives of the Government in distant places to administer them in the way which, from knowledge gained on the spot, they think right. In one passage of his paper, Sir William regretted the fact that no telegraph had been brought to New Guinea during his time ; but I certainly should have thought he would have looked upon that circumstance as one of his greatest advantages. As regards the future of this great Dependency—which has been alluded to this evening—we ought not, perhaps, to lose sight of the fact that in the last few months a kindred nation has been adding to its dominions in distant regions, and has occupied a Dependency very much of the same kind as New Guinea. Is it likely we should be doing right at such a time to abandon our own Dependency ? If I were to read a Paper as long as that we have heard to-night, I could do nothing more than express astonishment and admiration at the great change Sir William has wrought during his administration. My first visits to the islands were when the natives were in what has been called the Stone Age. I never saw an iron tool in the hands of any native that he had not just got from some white man ; whereas, when I went there last I found houses built,

streets laid out, pestilential marshes filled in, areas planted with useful trees, wharfs and landing-places constructed, paths made over which you could ride on horseback for many miles, and all done during an administration lasting only a few years. As I have referred to the time of my first visit, I am pleased to be able to recall the immense assistance given to those who first established British dominion in New Guinea by Dr. Lawes and Mr. Chalmers, of the London Missionary Society. It is possible, if they had not been there, that British dominion might still have been established ; but I feel perfectly confident—and Sir James Erskine, who was in command at this time, would confirm me—that the work was immensely facilitated by the loyal and zealous assistance of those two members of that Mission, and by the great ascendancy they had gained over the natives wherever they had come into contact with them. I may, perhaps, add that I have the honour of knowing the gentleman who has been appointed successor to Sir William MacGregor, and I agree that Sir William has turned over his work to a very capable and sympathetic hand—in fact I feel sure that if he had had to select his successor himself there are few men whom he would have chosen in preference to Mr. Le Hunte.

The Hon. Sir HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G. : It fell to my lot to be for years associated with the Government of Queensland in connection with the administration of New Guinea by Sir William MacGregor, and I am, therefore, in the position of being able to speak on the subject from, so to say, the inner circle. This I have already done in this room this year, and I will content myself now with regard to Sir William MacGregor by referring you to what I said concerning him when I read my paper on Queensland and its progress. For eight years I had special opportunities of studying the work done by the administrator of New Guinea. The Department of Chief Secretary in Queensland consisted of practically two ministers—the Chief Secretary and the Home Secretary. I was Home Secretary, and as that department had charge of New Guinea work a portion of it fell to my lot. I have known the illustrious men who have gone to that island, and when I tell you that the death roll has been heavy, I am sure we are all grateful to Providence that Sir William, after spending ten years there, has returned to this country in such health and strength. In my opinion, and in the opinion of many of you doubtless, as in the opinion of Queensland and Australia, he is as much entitled to the grateful recognition of the Empire for his share in the work of nation building as those who come from the plains of the Soudan or the

hills of Dargai. Sir William has alluded to Queensland's position in connection with New Guinea. I need only remind you that by an arrangement concluded at the Colonial Conference in 1887 Sir Samuel Griffith, one of our most patriotic statesmen, undertook, on behalf of Queensland, to be responsible for the entire cost of the administration of New Guinea, relying on the whole of Australia to bear their share, and he then practically charged Queensland with the duty of supervising the government of that island. Three Colonies, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, alone responded, and contributed the sum of £15,000 annually towards the expenses of the administration, not in proportion to population, but in equal parts, while Great Britain provided *the Merrie England*, and contributed £8,000 a year for three years, a contribution which was afterwards continued till now. That arrangement entailed upon Queensland a very considerable amount of work, and when you consider the population of Queensland relatively to the rest I think you will agree that not only the Governor but the Government and people of Queensland deserve great credit for the public spirit which induced them to give their services and pay this money. What has been the secret of administrative success in New Guinea during the past ten years? It lay first of all in the selection of the right man as administrator, then secondly in the selection of the most experienced capable officers as supervising Governors, these latter being first Sir Henry Norman, and now Lord Lamington, who has so ably followed in his footsteps. One other factor in the success of the administration has been that the work has been left almost entirely in the hands of one Colony, that of Queensland, in whose statutes alone are to be found any authority for the government of the Possession, and which Colony, moreover, during all these years has had the advantage of practically one consecutive administration. Now comes the question as to the future. That is of equal interest. The agreement has expired, and unfortunately nothing, so far, has been arranged save that the cost is being defrayed out of the balance to the credit of the Possession. I hope sincerely something will shortly be done. No reasonable person would contend that England or the Empire should now abandon their work and expenditure and allow the island to be occupied by any foreign Power; moreover, in any proposal of that kind United Australia would now have to be reckoned with. There is, however, no fear of any cession of this territory from the Empire, but I hope that something definite will be arranged shortly, and that Great Britain will, by reason of recent events in the East and the trade she will here acquire, see

her way to now take a larger share in the pecuniary responsibility of the Possession. Lord Stanmore hopes that no narrow-minded view will prevail in regard to its development for industrial purposes. I can safely say no narrow-minded views have ever been taken by the contributing Colonies, but they have claimed that having borne nearly the whole cost of managing this Possession for the last ten years, and having done their best to civilise the native population, the affairs of the island should be conducted according to Australian ideas and institutions. At the same time, those ideas and institutions ought not and never are likely to exclude any person belonging to the British Empire from equal privileges.

Rear-Admiral D. H. BOSANQUET: I have small claim to address you, but the claim is a good one, for I am asked to address you by Sir William MacGregor himself. The very interesting Paper which we have just heard read awakens many memories in my mind. It takes me back to the day, a good many years ago, when I last saw Sir William MacGregor, a day when I had the honour of swearing him in as first Lieut.-Governor of British New Guinea, and the pleasure of hearing him then declare the British sovereignty over that Dependency. Now, what is the importance of that Dependency to the British Empire? Sir William MacGregor tells us that "it would be one of the outworks of the Australian continent. . . . Its own intrinsic value would make its abandonment impracticable. Its geographical position makes it impossible." I would like, after the words "geographical position," to add "and its harbours," and to say that its geographical position and its harbours make its abandonment impossible. The coast abounds in harbours, which command important trade routes from China and the East to the Western Pacific. In the hands of an enemy these harbours would command the whole of the East coast of Australia, and make it difficult for the Colonies to get along at all. In considering the present state of New Guinea, as disclosed in the Paper we have heard, it is impossible to avoid some comparison of the work which had been accomplished by Sir William MacGregor with that which had been done during the whole period previous to his arrival on the scene. In the days which I remember, murder, rapine, and cruel superstition were the ordinary daily habit everywhere, the country was unmapped, no roads existed, the rivers were mostly unexplored, many harbours were unsurveyed, and rocks uncharted. The punishment of crime was fitful and irregular. I hold that Sir William MacGregor's greatest achievement, and the firm basis of his successful government, was the organisation of the present

admirable police force out of very unpromising material, together with the strict enforcement of the laws against the importation of spirits and of firearms. I should like, also, to say something in praise of the splendid maps and marine surveys which are attached to the Lieut.-Governor's last annual report, which I think we may say are chiefly due to Sir William MacGregor's energy. Having, then, compared this state of the Possession now as set forth in the Paper with the conditions which prevailed when Sir William MacGregor declared British sovereignty, we must feel convinced that the great improvement is chiefly owing to his personal influence and energetic administration, that by personally visiting the districts and establishing confidence between the Government and the natives, by the careful administration of justice, together with the admirable organisation of the native police force, Sir William MacGregor established law and order where previously they did not exist, to the destruction of horrible, debasing and superstitious practices, and to the advancement of the happiness, security, and well-being of the native population. When we consider how he has done these things, with how small an expenditure of money, and with the assistance of how minute a handful of men, we should not only feel astonished that he has accomplished so much, but we should feel ourselves fortunate in that we see him safe here before us to-night to receive the expressions of the gratitude of his countrymen which he has so nobly earned.

Mr. JOHN LOWLES, M.P.: No one who has had the privilege of listening to the Paper which has been read to-night, or who knows intimately the work which Sir William MacGregor has accomplished, can fail to be impressed, not merely with his brilliant services to the Empire, but his conspicuous work also in the cause of humanity. He is again going forth to fill one of the most difficult and dangerous positions in the Colonial service as Governor of Lagos. I will only say that there will be no fear for the future of this Empire so long as such self-sacrificing services as his are at its disposal. Reference has been made to the bitter criticism with which Sir William's last administrative act was received—I mean the agreement with the British New Guinea syndicate. I have no right whatever to obtrude any private grievance, but as this matter has been publicly discussed, I venture to come here and protest once for all against the innuendos which have been widely made as to the *bona fides* not merely of those who promoted that scheme, but of others who were concerned in the agreement. One paper, the "Daily Chronicle," has again and again thrown out innuendos

and insinuations that not merely Sir William MacGregor, but Sir Hugh Nelson and Lord Lamington, were in some way pecuniarily or personally interested in the matter. I remember a well-known Parliamentarian of our day, then Sir Stafford Northcote, who being compelled to take note of some reckless criticism, characterised it as "a good big thumping lie." I venture to say, with an inner knowledge of the whole circumstances regarding that agreement, that any innuendo as to there having been anything but the strictest rectitude and uprightness from first to last on the part of everyone concerned is "a good big thumping lie." The official history of the matter is on record in the Blue Books, but I may perhaps be permitted to briefly narrate the circumstances which led to the proposals being formulated. In 1896 I had the honour and privilege of going to Australia as a missionary on behalf of the United Empire Trade League, and of addressing large audiences on subjects closely affecting the commercial relations of the Mother Country and the Colonies. Everybody said, "Why not put your gospel into practical form and induce capital from the old country to be invested in Colonial development instead of foreign enterprises?" Accordingly when some men of position and means approached me with regard to the development of New Guinea, I gladly hailed it as a move in the right direction, and as a practical issue to the ideas I have advocated all my life. I would not move in the matter until the Colonial Office approved. Plans were submitted to the Secretary of State and to the Premiers of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and I believe Sir Henry Norman himself, as a former Governor of Queensland, and as one warmly interested in the welfare of the Colony, was consulted, and favourable consideration was given to them. At the request of the Colonial Office I, accompanied by a colleague, went to Brisbane and met Sir William MacGregor, and this agreement about which so much stir has been made was effected on the spot. Now what was this syndicate which has been so unfairly attacked? In the first place it was a British organisation composed of several well-known M.P.'s and other public men acquainted with the Colonies, and some distinguished men and financial corporations in City circles. Their names were submitted to the Colonial Office, and they were prepared to give any guarantee as to their *bona fides* in the matter. They actually subscribed several thousands of pounds for preliminary expenditure, and undertook to provide ample capital for the carrying out of the enterprise. The principal reason given for the opposition to the ordinance, I understand, was that we were a

British company—surely a most unreasonable objection; but I suppose there were some other reasons which have not been fully disclosed. I want to say once for all that I think it is my duty, now Sir William MacGregor is here, to defend him, at all events, from the attacks made by the Australian press and others, notably the London “Daily Chronicle.” I will undertake so far as I am concerned, and on behalf of those who have acted with me, to fight the matter out, provided the authors of these innuendos will put their charges in such a shape that they can be tested in a Court of Law. British New Guinea has been lying fallow for ten years without a hand being raised for its development, and it is at least strange that so *bonâ fide* a proposal should have excited the enmity of Sir George Turner and others. I can only hope someone will be found with sufficient capital and enterprise to open up its resources if my friends and myself are prevented from doing so. That at least will be some atonement for the disappointment and obloquy which my friends and myself have suffered. I do protest in the strongest manner against these innuendos, and I can only say that I hope note will be taken that from first to last the whole scheme was submitted on its merits, and that favour or support was neither begged nor bought. I hope when the matter comes to be finally dealt with by those who know the whole circumstances, care will be taken that reputations which have been unjustly attacked shall not be allowed to suffer.

The CHAIRMAN: I now call upon Mr. Hancock, who, I believe, has only just arrived in this country from New Guinea.

Mr. G. F. B. HANCOCK: As the Chairman has told you, I am, perhaps, the latest arrival from New Guinea, having landed from the steamer only yesterday morning. I have spent some four years in that country. We were encouraged to go there to see some auriferous deposits, having had some large interests of the same kind in Australia. In 1896 we decided, after full inspection during 1895, to charter a steamer, and despatched battery and complete plant for erection on Sudest Island. We entered into an arrangement with the Government to provide labour for road-making. It may surprise you to learn that at the present moment a mill battery of ten head stamps is actually at work on the island mentioned, the most extreme south-eastern position of New Guinea. I think there can now be no doubt but that New Guinea will be of very considerable commercial value to the Empire. Its produce is only comparable to what is grown in the East. Of course my own immediate interests are in the gold-mining industry. As a mineral

country I think New Guinea is enormously wealthy. I may mention that as the result of three months' crushings, gold to the value of over £2,000 has been obtained, and the reefing will, in my opinion, in a few years be of very considerable importance. The underground work is done entirely by Papuan labourers, who take as much interest in the matter as any Europeans on the ground, and who, as workers, have more than answered our expectations. I may mention that under the labour ordinance of the Government, which has worked very satisfactorily, they cannot be engaged or paid off in the absence of a qualified officer, so that they are well looked after. As regards Sir William MacGregor's administration I can absolutely endorse all that has been said. We greatly regret his departure. I met his successor in Adelaide upon his arrival, and was surprised to find him so well up in what is going on in the Possession. The trade of New Guinea under Sir William MacGregor's administration has advanced from £15,000 or £16,000 annually to £100,000. We have had no trouble with the natives, and I have never had to draw a revolver on them. They are decidedly more intelligent than those in the Solomon Islands and in other parts. The great point now is to teach the English tongue throughout the Possession, without which, in face of the numerous existing dialects, I fail to see how any great progress can be made. The natives look upon the Government as their protectors. It was not an uncommon thing a few years ago for the people of the neighbouring islands to come down to Sudest Island and take the heads of the natives, but now, instead of indulging in fighting and cannibalism, they are on friendly terms, and are in the habit of visiting each other from island to island for friendly and trading purposes.

Dr. HENRY O. FORBES: At this late hour, it would be taxing your patience to enter upon many topics upon which, with more leisure, I might have wished to make some observations. I cannot, however, forbear expressing how great a pleasure I feel in having returned from the East in time to be present to-night to listen to Sir William MacGregor, my old class-fellow at the University of Aberdeen, whom I have not seen since those days till to-night; and to have the opportunity of offering to him my humble meed of congratulation on the marvellous work he has accomplished in New Guinea. I spent several years there both as a traveller and in the Service, in the earlier days of its history under that distinguished and lamented officer, Sir Peter Scratchley, and under the Hon. John Douglas, and there are few in this room better able to appreciate what ten years of such labours

as Sir William has performed really mean ; what patient endurance of every kind of physical discomfort, constant perils, and risk of life he has borne. His great recompense will be that his name will for ever be associated with the development and advancement of that interesting country, and with the elevation of a race of savages—noble savages—into a civilised and law-respecting people of engaging character.

Mr. H. A. WICKHAM : I am very anxious to offer my tribute to our old Governor. He was essentially a pioneer Governor. People in the old country would hardly believe how much of the true bushman there is in him unless they could get a sight of him at work in his own country and in his own way. It appears to me that the main sources of Sir William's success were those two of his ordinances interdicting firearms and liquor among the natives ; and, indeed, except under such a system I do not see how he could possibly have administered with so much success a great territory peopled with tribes predatory in their instincts and cannibal in their appetites, and who not so very long ago were in the habit of indulging their tastes pretty freely. With regard to the resources of the Possession, I may mention that for thirty years I have had experience in tropical work, and I must state, even with so little time at my disposal, that, in my opinion, the most promising product likely to be of commercial value from New Guinea is india-rubber, particularly of the Pará variety. In this I speak advisedly, because so far back as the '70's, under the initiative of Sir Joseph Hooker, I introduced this variety for the Government of India with satisfactory results. In fact nearly all tropical products are capable of being grown in the Possession of British New Guinea. In no tropical country with which I am acquainted have I seen so many varieties of sugar-cane, and so many indigenous varieties of banana. Tobacco of very fine quality is grown, and there is a native ginger superior to any grown even in the Western tropics. The cotton, also, is very fine, and there are some fibre plants of excellent quality. These things indicate the nature of the country and the climate, and its more promising prospective sources of revenue. Especially would I most strongly urge those in administration to offer every possible facility and inducement for the introduction of the *Hevia* (or Pará) india-rubber, which could now be readily brought down by short passage through uniformly warm latitudes. A short time since, passing through the Straits Settlements, I saw trees in the second and third generations from my originals from the valley of the Amazon, looking thoroughly well and at home, and loaded with ripe seed.

The *Castilloa* of Mexico and Honduras, and the *Ceara* and the *Ficus* rubbers would find suitable localities, but why use other than the best, as now to be obtained ?

The CHAIRMAN (General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.): Sir William MacGregor's able and comprehensive Paper, and the interesting observations which have fallen from succeeding speakers, give us great encouragement and hope as to the future of New Guinea. I am sure we all desire that those arrangements which are pending for the future administration of New Guinea will be successful. The advance made in the last ten years seems to be perfectly marvellous, and we always must admit that this is due in a large measure to the great zeal and energy, the extensive knowledge and the great courage of Sir William MacGregor, to his wonderful power of influencing the natives, and also to his power of infusing zeal combined with discretion into his various subordinates. We trust that this progress may continue. Testimony has been borne by others, and I, too, can bear testimony from personal acquaintance with him, to the fitness of Mr. Le Hunte for the post of Governor, and we have every reason to believe that he will prove a worthy successor to Sir William MacGregor. I do not think we can expect, for some time to come, that New Guinea will be able to go on without some aid in the shape of money from other quarters, and I trust that the Australian Colonies and this country will see fit to continue some pecuniary contribution as long as may be necessary. Nor can New Guinea be expected to be self-supporting without a very considerable infusion of capital and enterprise from the Mother Country and from Australia. I trust means will be found to induce that capital and enterprise to go there. The exercise of Sir William MacGregor's eminent qualities and continuous exertions has been rewarded by a gratifying success, and he has before him in his new government of Lagos a considerable opportunity of developing another important possession. I ask you to join in heartily thanking Sir William MacGregor for his valuable Paper, in congratulating him on his successful administration of British New Guinea, and in wishing him a full measure of success in his administration of the Colony of Lagos.

Sir WILLIAM MACGREGOR, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.: I look upon it as one of the great merits of this Institute that after the reading of a Paper opportunity is afforded for free discussion, and I am glad to see distinct advantage taken of it. I cannot at this hour enter into any matters of business relating to the Paper or the discussion which has taken place. I merely wish to make one or

two remarks of a personal nature. First, I wish to thank you all on behalf of British New Guinea for your attendance to-night, and for the patient way in which you have listened to the Paper and the discussion. It is a great pleasure to me to see here Lord Stanmore, my first chief in the Colonial Service, and my principal teacher in all that I know with regard to administration. He has had a good deal to do one way or another with British New Guinea. I suppose he has forgotten, and probably no other person present except Sir Robert Herbert and myself will remember, that his lordship, then Sir Arthur Gordon, wrote the best State Paper that has ever yet been written, or perhaps ever will be written, about New Guinea. I have no doubt that Paper to a large extent prepared the Imperial Government for the annexation which ultimately took place. Lord Stanmore has other links with New Guinea, for but for the training I received from his lordship, I should in all probability never have been there. He was also the teacher of my successor, and here I may say that I have no doubt at all that my successor is the fittest and most competent man that could have been found in Her Majesty's Colonial Service for the post. I have had much pleasure in meeting the two admirals who have addressed us. Admiral Bosanquet took me over to New Guinea and gave me a good start. It was through his co-operation we were able to declare the sovereignty of Her Majesty over that possession with some of the *éclat* befitting such an event. You will understand my friendly regard towards him when I tell you of a single remark he made to me then, but which, no doubt, he has now forgotten. He told me the Admiralty orders were that on no account were bluejackets or marines to be landed in the Possession to perform any police duty or anything of that kind; "but," he said, "if I see any of you fellows on shore getting the worst of it, the Admiralty orders won't stand long between you and me." I am also glad to see here Admiral Bridge, who from first to last has manifested a very strong, clear, and decided sympathy with the work going on in New Guinea. Dr. Forbes has done a good deal of work there, and, but for the lateness of the hour, he could have given you some useful information. Sir Horace Tozer is the only Minister in Queensland present to-night who has been connected with myself. He sympathises with the work in New Guinea because he has been engaged in a somewhat similar undertaking in Queensland. Shortly before he left he prepared a law of a kind that is quite novel in Queensland, under which I might say that great efforts are being made to do something for the Aboriginal

population of Queensland. It will be satisfactory to him to know that the work he initiated is taken in hand and is likely to be carried on in the way he will wish by Lord Lamington and the present Prime Minister of Queensland. Now I will ask you to accord a hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman. He was associated with myself for several years in connection with New Guinea ; he took a deep interest in all my work there, and I am sure you all agree with me that it has been a great honour and pleasure to have had as Chairman here to-night one of the most distinguished officers in Her Majesty's Service.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting then terminated.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 11, 1899, when a paper on "Trinidad: its Capabilities and Prominent Products" was read by Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided

The minutes of the Special General Meeting of March 28 were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that meeting 5 Fellows had been elected—viz., 2 resident and 3 non-resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Arthur Appleby, Thomas Durant Beighton.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Leama Davies (Western Australia), Reginald F. de Courcy Herbert, J.P. (British Guiana), George Smith (Cyprus).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN: I notice that one of the leading French newspapers to-day considers that England has always been very fortunate in being represented by good servants in her Empire beyond the seas, and the Fellows of this Institute, I might add, are also very fortunate in having the opportunity, from time to time, of hearing addresses from many of these distinguished men on subjects relating to our various Colonies. I have the pleasure this evening of calling upon Sir William Robinson, who, for so many years, has had a distinguished career in connection with the West Indies, first as Governor of the Bahamas, next as Governor of the Windward Islands, and afterwards as Governor of the beautiful island of Trinidad. It might have been anticipated that as he has so recently returned from Hong Kong, a quarter of the world to which the eyes of our countrymen are at the present time so much directed, he would say something on the subject of his latest governorship, but that is a pleasure which I hope is only deferred, and to-night he is

going to give us a description, I promise you a very interesting description, of the charming island of Trinidad.

Sir William Robinson then read his paper on

TRINIDAD: ITS CAPABILITIES AND PROMINENT PRODUCTS.

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, who is so kindly acting as Chairman, has mentioned to you that, in addition to having been a Governor in the West Indies for eighteen years, I have recently returned from Hong Kong, where I administered the Government for six years and a half (a record reign) without ever returning to England. You might consequently and naturally have expected that I should this evening confine my remarks to that important and progressive Colony, or else speak to you of the commercial development and "awakening of China," or of the "sphere of influence" and the "open door." Well, I am not going to do so, but I am going to ask you to come back with me, as it were, from the Far East, to one of the most beautiful of Her Majesty's West Indian possessions—lovely Trinidad, where I spent six happy years between 1885 and 1891, and where, I believe, I am still kindly remembered.

I will try therefore to give you a light, and I trust interesting, sketch of Trinidad, its people, its capabilities, and two of its prominent products.

Starting from Barbados and passing by St. Vincent and Grenada, we arrive at Trinidad. Last in the chain of jewels by which the sea has joined North and South America lies this beautiful island, the largest and most brilliant of those shining gems.

As the traveller approaches the entrance to the Gulf of Paria, he sees in the far distance—drawn clear against a cloudless sky—three lofty peaks, rising side by side from lower beauties, to tell the story of the island's name. The Island of the Trinity—named by Christopher Columbus, who is reported to have said when he sighted it, "*Qué Isla gloriosa!*"—what a glorious island! a land of ravishing beauty.

Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus on Trinity Sunday, July 31, 1498.

In his letters to Ferdinand and Isabella the great navigator wrote of the "stately groves of palm trees, and luxuriant forests that swept down to the seaside, with fountains and running streams beneath the shade," and he dwelt upon the softness and purity

of the climate, and the "verdure, sweetness, and freshness of the country."

Those remarks, written 400 years ago, are equally applicable to-day, although the features of the country have necessarily been somewhat changed in parts, owing to the advance of civilisation and the strides of cultivation; but nothing that I have ever seen can compare with the "high woods" or "luxuriant forests" in the interior, where the vegetation is magnificent, where many if not most of the trees are flowering trees, where humming-birds, parrots, and monkeys are numerous, and where our distinguished Secretary of State for the Colonies could obtain or gather for himself a new orchid for a "button-hole" every day in the week.

The entrance to the harbour is dramatic. On either side are lofty hills that narrow the smallest of the three straits to about a hundred yards. These openings cleave the ring of land that holds confined the great lake known as the Gulf of Paria. They were called by the Spaniards Bocas del Drágo, or Mouths of the Dragon. They are respectively named Monos, from the monkeys that Darwin would say *peopled* the hills; Navios, where big ships can and do pass through; and Grande, the largest of them all. The "Bocas" are about ten miles from Port of Spain. Trinidad is situated to the eastward and within sight of Venezuela in about 10° N. lat. and 61° W. long. The superficial area of the island is 1,754 square miles or 1,122,880 acres—that is between eleven and twelve times the size of the Isle of Wight. Its general physical aspect when compared with Dominica, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia is somewhat level.

There are three ranges of hills, however, running parallel with each other which divide the northern portion into two principal valleys or basins. There are two peaks of considerable elevation: Tucutche (3,012 feet) in the west, and Cerro de Aripo (2,740 feet) in the east. The central and southern ranges of hills are less elevated. The valleys and plains are watered and drained by several large rivers supplied by innumerable small tributary streams, and the mountain ranges are everywhere deeply indented with ravines and gorges. The island owes much of its richness and fertility to these numerous streams, which, flowing through the valleys, cover them with never-fading verdure and beauty.

In the opinion of many, the geographical position of Trinidad promises to the Colony a commercial development in the future as great if not even greater than its agricultural development. To use the words of Mr. Fraser, the able living historian of Trinidad: "The day must come when the anarchy and confusion which for

nearly seventy years have desolated the republics of South America will be replaced by a stable form of government, and then the vast plains of Venezuela, now lying idle, will teem with a prosperity, the natural outlet for which will be the Orinoco and Guarapiche, and, as both these rivers discharge their waters into the ever-placid Gulf of Paria, wherein might ride at anchor in perfect safety the mercantile fleet of the whole world, Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, will then become the most important commercial city in the West Indies, 'the West Indian Liverpool.'"

It is not necessary to refer to the early history of Trinidad more than to say that it belonged to the Spaniards from the date of its discovery in 1498 until it was captured by Abercromby in 1797, after which it was finally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens. The total population of Trinidad at that date was 28,000, of whom 663 were English, 505 Spanish, and 1,093 French. There were 5,200 coloured people and 20,400 negroes. In point of healthiness, Trinidad compares favourably not only with the other large West Indian Colonies, but with older settled Colonies elsewhere. The average death-rate during the last five years has been about 25·3 per 1000. The climate is peculiarly favourable to persons suffering from the milder forms of pulmonary affections. The thermometer unfortunately ranges between 70° and 88°, and the average rainfall is some 70 or 80 inches a year. I say "unfortunately," because, were the temperature only 10 degrees less, Trinidad would be what it is not now—a veritable Paradise on earth. It lies outside the hurricane region.

CAPABILITIES.

The soil possesses wonderful fertility, and is diversified in its nature. Sugar, which *was* undoubtedly the leading cultivation, grows luxuriantly. The sugar estates have an area of about 66,480 acres. Cocoa, which is pressing very hard upon the heels of the sugar-cane, thrives admirably in nearly every quarter of the island, and Trinidad cocoa is famous all the world over.

Then limes, cocoanuts, mangoes, and every other conceivable tropical fruit and tropical vegetable, flourish in extraordinary abundance wherever cultivated. These fruits and vegetables, however, as yet are insufficient to supply local demands. As a matter of fact, Trinidad is still dependent to some extent on imported vegetables and other food supplies. It is thus compelled to pay away annually to strangers large sums of money for what could profitably be grown in its own fields. It relies upon Venezuela for its plan-

tains, and the value of fruits and vegetables imported into this prolific island so lately as 1896 amounted to £30,000. So indolent or ignorant are some of the landowners that thousands of pounds' worth of fruit are annually allowed to ripen, fall and rot under the trees. I hope that under the ægis of Dr. Morris, C.M.G., and of Mr. Hart, these productions and their producers will be turned to better account in the future.

As a great smoker, and as one who knows something as to its cultivation, I am thoroughly convinced that tobacco, with proper care and that attention which it is so difficult to secure in the West Indies, might be successfully and therefore profitably grown and exported.

The many and singularly picturesque beauties of Trinidad are not altogether unknown. They have been described with enthusiasm by several writers of more or less note, and are not likely to be forgotten whilst Kingsley's "At Last" retains its freshness and its beauty as a glowing word-picture of its wild luxuriance of vegetation and of its grand tropical scenery. The Prince Henri de Bourbon addressed the following letter to me in 1886, which I may be pardoned for quoting in this connection :

I cannot leave Trinidad without thanking you for the cordial reception given to us both by Your Excellency and the entire society of Trinidad. I have, thanks to your gracious kindness, been able to visit a large portion of one of the prettiest flowerets of the English Crown. Indeed, in the course of my travels I have nowhere seen any country more beautiful in scenery or more fertile in soil than this admirable Colony, which under a wise administration, like that of Your Excellency, promises riches to the Colonist. For myself, I have been greatly captivated by it, and I intend, if circumstances will allow me, to become a proprietor of land in Trinidad, which I already like so much. I am certain that I shall have therein not only the *beau idéal* of a winter residence, but also an excellent investment for capital such as one cannot hope for now in Europe. Once more I thank you, and Your Excellency may feel convinced that I never shall forget the charming weeks, too quickly passed away, of our sojourn in lovely Trinidad.

In the same year the Dowager-Countess of Dundonald wrote to one of the newspapers as follows :

The Dowager-Countess of Dundonald, on leaving Trinidad, wishes to express her appreciation of the kind friendliness and hospitality she has universally met with in this beautiful island, so distinguished for its historical associations with Columbus in the past, and for its beauty and fertility and its manifold productions in the present.

Sugar-cane, cocoa, coffee, cocoanuts, pineapples, tropical fruits of every

kind, lovely flowers and delicious vegetables, all grow in profusion and require little cultivation.

Here also is the famous pitch lake, to see which travellers come from all parts of the world.

The great wave of depression that passed over the world in 1884 was severely felt in Trinidad. It was then that the crisis in sugar reached its height. The price fell disastrously, and wages on the estates were necessarily forced down to the lowest practicable point, so that they were less able than ever to attract free labour. The cultivation of these estates has been carried on for many years by indentured immigrants imported from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The hope of the first promoters of that scheme was that a permanent body of cheap labour would be gathered into the island. This has been so far justified that at the present moment the Indian population of Trinidad amounts to 80,000 souls, or one-third of the entire population. The wages, however, of the indentured immigrants are below the average standard of wages, and it is impossible to retain their services on the sugar estates when they can find more remunerative and less exhausting work elsewhere. The result has been a dispersion throughout the island of a mass of free labour of a valuable quality, of men and women inured to toil, and fairly well acquainted with tropical agriculture.

After the expiration of their indentures the Indian immigrants do not work readily on sugar estates. Even at the low wages they receive they amass money, and if they do not ultimately become landowners on a small scale, they take a considerable part in the shopkeeping interests of their respective districts, and are not averse to money-lending at a ruinous rate of interest.

In the meantime, to keep sugar alive, some 2,000 or 2,500 Indian immigrants are still introduced every year into Trinidad, and the question how to deal with this large population will become a serious problem, because, putting aside the question of return passages, these immigrants, after they become free, are not as a rule industrious and are not producers of exportable articles. The number to be introduced annually will certainly have to be reduced in the future, unless better times are in store for sugar cultivators.

Returning to a consideration of the capabilities of the island, there is no doubt that minor and subsidiary industries if generously assisted, and *above all steadily* undertaken, will lead to an extension of small holdings, and that the increase of such holdings will be of great benefit in some respects to the community. I entirely concur with the late Royal Commission in the opinion that it is only fair

that small holders should have a chance of earning a decent livelihood, but it must never be forgotten that as a rule this class is not industrious. The dignity of labour is a lesson it still has to learn, and there is little or no co-operation amongst its members.

According to the valuable returns prepared some time ago by Mr. Clark, the active and singularly correct statistician of Trinidad, a most remarkable increase has taken place within the last 35 or 40 years in some of Trinidad's so called minor exports. This increase, however, has not made up for the loss in sugar.

Amongst these exports may be noticed 13,000,000 cocoanuts valued at £87,000 in one year. The asphalt lake, commonly but improperly called the pitch lake, instead of yielding £2,000 or £3,000 a year, is now paying the Colony between £30,000 and £40,000 a year. The export of rum and bitters has largely increased. Limes and bananas were exported to a small extent in 1888; whether this cultivation has increased or not I am unable to say. But the most remarkable increase of all is in cocoa, and this is one of my "prominent products." This cultivation has been established from the earliest days of the Colony. Forty years ago there were only 7,000 acres planted with cocoa. I think I am within the mark when I say that at the present moment there are over 97,000 acres devoted to that crop, and that the industry is the means of distributing *in the Colony* upwards of £270,000 a year.

A few words as to its cultivation may be interesting to you. The largest estates now existing have been formed by uniting small areas established under what is known as the contract system. The contractor is generally Spanish, sometimes French. The proprietor pays the cost of cutting down the forest, and when so cut the land is turned over to the contractor. He cultivates on it, free of rent, corn, plantains, tanniers, bananas and pigeon peas for a period of three, five, or seven years. In return for this privilege the contractor undertakes to plant the land properly with cocoa and shade trees, and when he gives the land up the proprietor gives him a shilling for every tree planted. The cost of establishing a cocoa estate in this manner is about £12 or £14 an acre. An acre will yield 1½ bags to three or four on exceptionally good land. A bag weighs 165 lbs. It is a fact that land planted in cocoa for sixty years is as good as when it was first cleared. And one of the proprietors in Trinidad has an estate upwards of one hundred years old, which is still yielding large crops.

As the exports of a Colony increase there is necessarily a corresponding increase in imports, and, notwithstanding depression and

other adverse causes, there has been a very extraordinary increase in this item during the last two decades.

The average annual imports from 1848 to 1857 were valued at £550,000. From 1868 to 1877 they were £1,078,405, and from 1878 to 1887 no less than £1,641,950. According to Mr. Clark, upon whose calculations the strictest reliance can be placed, the chief factor in this large increase during the last twelve or fifteen years has been the rapid extension of cocoa cultivation in every district of the Colony. Cocoa is fairly remunerative under the most primitive modes of cultivation and preparation, and highly remunerative when *properly* cultivated and prepared. In addition to large estate owners it is grown by a number of small proprietors; its cultivation requires a comparatively small outlay, and the crop is always saleable for "ready money." Under such circumstances cocoa has become one of the main supports of the retail trade in Trinidad, and has been the means of raising the average value of its yearly imports from a little over a million sterling to a million and a half in the decade ending in 1895. In 1896 the export of cocoa was 23,481,000 lbs., valued at £452,000. Low prices and a short crop prevailed in that year.

The export up to December 22, 1898, was 20,171,000 lbs.

As regards cocoa, I am convinced that there is a wonderful future in store for it. A great firm in Mincing Lane writes—"Cocoa has become an article of food to many who had previously made little use of it. Hitherto production has not advanced at the same rate as consumption." A more wholesome and sustaining drink for the price it is impossible to obtain. In many countries its qualities and virtues are still unknown. In Russia, Siberia, the North of China, Norway, Sweden, and in all cold countries, it would be far more suitable and supporting than coffee or black tea, which I believe are the common beverages there. Then look at the uses to which it is put—chocolate creams, chocolate cakes, and other delicious manufactures, which are commending themselves more and more to the public taste every day. Whenever I drink a cup of cocoa or eat a chocolate cream—and I confess to a weakness for them—I feel I am indirectly "employing British labour," and "supporting a home industry," and like the Pharisee I take that flattering unction to my soul.

Notwithstanding the large area of land which has recently been taken up in Trinidad for cocoa cultivation, there still remain over 700,000 acres of land in possession of the Crown, nearly 800,000 of which consist of some of the finest virgin soil of the island. What

is wanted therefore in Trinidad is a well-organised immigration, and the classes of immigrants required are three.

First.—Immigrants from the neighbouring islands, and especially from Barbados, who have been accustomed to agricultural pursuits; thousands of such can find ready employment on the sugar estates and in the general agricultural work of the Colony. As was well remarked in a Trinidad paper: "The Barbadian as a rule is stout and muscular. His physical development shows no indication of insufficiency of food in his early years. These are facts which clearly establish the possession of valuable qualities on his part. The indentured coolie is a valuable but costly commodity. If by the assistance of immigration from Barbados we could reduce within moderate bounds the yearly importation of coolies, our finances would be highly benefited. We have at our door a handy industrious agricultural population asking for work, and it will be our own fault if we do not profit by the late hurricane to bring at least a portion of that population to our shores." Unfortunately the Barbadian will not sign any contract or engage to work for a term, say, of even two or three years.

Secondly.—Persons from the smaller islands, which have also suffered severely and several of which are languishing or decaying, who may have saved something from the wreck of their former fortunes, and are looking about for a new sphere of labour, and a profitable investment for their remaining capital.

Thirdly.—Young and energetic Europeans, who, possessed of a few hundred pounds, find no way of getting direct personal benefit from their capital. To such men Trinidad with its thousands of acres of virgin soil offers not only a good investment for their capital, but a profitable field for their energy and ability, at a distance of about thirteen days' steaming from England.

To young men with capital, steadiness, and above all, perseverance, who may be looking about eagerly for some profitable means of investing such capital, I unhesitatingly say—Try Trinidad. Agriculture in some form or other must always be the principal industry of this beautiful island, which up to now has lost none of its wonderful powers of development and progress.

There are some seventy miles or more of railway open, and the recent extension of some of these lines into the interior, especially that of Sangre Grande, will be of immense benefit to the surrounding population.

ASPHALT LAKE.

No sketch of Trinidad would be complete without considerable prominence being given to its wonderful pitch lake, to which I have incidentally referred, and which is not only its chief natural curiosity, but one of the greatest of its many natural resources. This is my second "prominent product," and it is only fair to say I am personally interested in it.

This celebrated "pitch lake," or rather lake of asphalt, has been the theme of every traveller to Trinidad, from Sir Walter Raleigh to the late Canon Kingsley. It has been granted for thirty years or more by the Imperial Government to the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company. Its area is about 114 acres, and it has been found, where it has been possible to measure it, to have varying depths from 10 to 150 feet. One can walk or ride over the whole surface without danger of sinking except in the centre, where the asphalt is soft and its depth is unascertainable. It is a veritable lake of asphalt, semi-viscous in all parts, resuming its natural level after a short interval where excavations are going on, and it is situated 138 feet above sea level. The asphalt is dug from the surface and thrown into trucks which run upon a tramway laid on the inside edge of the lake. After about 48 hours the traces of a day's digging are scarcely to be noticed, the holes having filled up again with fresh asphalt. The loaded buckets of asphalt are carried by an overhead cable railway to the end of a pier, which stretches 1,700 feet out to sea, and the asphalt is dumped into the steamers and sailing vessels which lie on both sides of the pier. Some idea of the capacity of this loading plant may be gathered from the fact that, in the month of May 1897, more than 20,000 tons of asphalt were loaded by it. The total quantity of asphalt exported during the last ten years has been very nearly 900,000 tons.

The bulk of this asphalt is laid in pavements, and it can even be laid on an ordinary McAdam road. It is also used in a variety of ways wherever cementing, waterproofing, and insulating of the best description is needed. Architects specify it for damp coursing, cellar or basement flooring and flat roofing; engineers use it in bridge building both for waterproofing and traffic, culverts, tunnels and subways; electricians find it the cheapest and most effective insulator known; and sanitary engineers avail themselves of its antiseptic properties in a number of ways. It is elastic, and can therefore be used in many circumstances where rigid cements are

useless, and wherever allowance has to be made for contraction and expansion it is indispensable. It is employed in hundreds of tons for marine glue, and in its most highly refined state it is made into wafers for fastening tips on billiard cues.

Universal as the application of Trinidad asphalt may be, it would not account for the vast quantities used if it were not for the fact that, as a paving material, it has been found to excel all other asphalts. Twenty years ago there was not a street in the world laid with Trinidad asphalt, and now there are more than 2,500 miles of it in America alone. The *Daily Chronicle* investigated this startling fact some time ago, and its verdict was—

The only possible explanation is, the rock is very slippery and the Trinidad asphalt is not. The difference between the two asphalts is the difference between a York stone flag and a limestone flag. One gives a good foothold, and the other does not.

And the *Times* newspaper added—

Of the numerous industrial applications of Trinidad asphalt, probably the most important is in the construction of roadways.

And again the *Times* on October 30, 1894, stated :

It must be admitted by anyone who has watched the struggling horses in Oxford Street and Cheapside, after a slight shower, that asphalt paving, as practised in England, is not a complete success. Nor does wood provide an ideal pavement. It is malodorous and insanitary, besides affording a very indifferent foothold in certain states of weather. Granite, again, is noisy and dirty. Should, then, Trinidad asphalt paving find as much favour here as it has in Washington, the satisfaction of having clean and safe roadways will be *enhanced by the consciousness of contributing to the prosperity of a British Colony.*

The foothold which horses have on the Trinidad asphalt is obtained by the use of sharp sand and other "aggregate." It is the limestone which makes the rock asphalt slippery, and it is the sand in the Trinidad which gives foothold.

Foreign asphalt imported to England pays no duty, whilst that of Trinidad pays 6s. 8d. a ton. I would ask, is this free or fair trade? Trinidad asphalt pavements have been introduced into London to a very small extent as yet, but everybody has the opportunity of judging for himself what they are like. The pavement can be seen in Pelham Street, Kensington, and in the King's Road, Chelsea.

The *Times*, writing on the Trinidad asphalt industry, said that—

The development of this trade is of considerable importance to the Colony of Trinidad, seeing that the Government receives a royalty of 6s. 8d. on every ton exported. The income thus obtained is more than sufficient to pay the interest on the Public Debt, and has the additional advantage of costing very little to collect. Where it has hitherto been possible to obtain Trinidad asphalt pavements, rock asphalt has been rejected after experiment, as being "too slippery for practical use."

It will thus be seen that the interests of the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company and of the Trinidad Government are identical, and that the company has a right to expect the fullest support and assistance of both the local and home Governments.

I can state as a *positive fact*—and a most important fact it is—that no Trinidad asphalt pavement laid in the United States has ever been replaced by another form of pavement, whereas 260 miles of other recently laid pavements have been replaced by Trinidad asphalt.

I have seen reports from all the principal fire departments in the United States, to the effect that far more rapid and safer runs are made by the brigades over Trinidad asphalt pavements than over any other form of pavement, and that the wear and tear to horses and apparatus is far less. This is worthy of the consideration of owners of horses and carriages in London, and also of our fire brigade authorities.

You will be surprised to hear that some of the London Vestries actually stipulate that the tenders sent into them for consideration shall apply only to rock asphalt, which is laid by French and Italian workmen principally. Can ignorance or prejudice go much further than this? And yet one of the mottoes on which we pride ourselves as Englishmen is a "Fair field and no favour."

In the *Globe* of November 3, 1898, there was an excellent article entitled "The Dream of Paving Perfection," based on a letter to a Lancashire paper by an expert in paving. The writer knew what he was writing about. He said: "Asphalt is not slippery when clean. It is the dirt brought from wood and McAdam pavements that gives it that character. If, therefore, all roads throughout greater London were made of that material, it would only be necessary to keep the outer extremities of extra-mural thoroughfares well swept to secure the desired cleanliness throughout the whole area." The editor of the *Globe*, commenting upon this, asserts that asphalt is dangerously greasy in drizzling weather. His remarks can of course only apply to the rock asphalt laid with foreign labour by the Vestries. It certainly does not apply to Trinidad asphalt, which

has never had a fair chance as yet in Europe, but which undoubtedly is the pavement of the future.

I was very glad to see in the *Chelsea Mail* of January 27 last an excellent article on Trinidad asphalt paving, written by a gentleman who has visited the lake, and is evidently thoroughly well up in the subject.

In the last Blue Book from Trinidad I find the following statement by a Government official: "Asphalt is steadily growing in favour for paving purposes, and though rivals to Trinidad are constantly entering the field, the lessees of the pitch lake are finding new markets in Europe and South America. There is therefore every reason to regard asphalt as a safe source of revenue for many years to come." This of course depends in some measure upon the support given by the Government of Trinidad to the concessionnaires. *What* are we doing in England to support this important Colonial industry, from which I and some of us receive our share of interest on the public debt of Trinidad? Echo answers "What?" Still, New York, Washington, Buffalo, and all the principal cities in the United States, use hardly anything else, and the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. hopes that its subsidiary companies will lay down over 4,000,000 square yards of Trinidad and other asphalt this year in America and elsewhere.

As Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton and the Hon. Dr. Cockburn advocated the sale and consumption of South Australian wines in England a short time ago at one of our meetings in Northumberland Avenue and in this hall, I have no hesitation in recommending a British product worked by British labour to the serious and favourable consideration of English Vestries and municipal bodies, in the place of a foreign product and of alien labour. If the Marylebone Vestry, for example, would allow the Trinidad Company to pave Harley and Wimpole Streets with lake asphalt, it would not only be blessed by hundreds of medical practitioners, but it would soon find, in addition to saving annual heavy charges, a gratifying increase in the rateable value of the houses in that locality. And if they would go further and allow the Trinidad Paving Company to lay their asphalt in some of the courts and slums in Lisson Grove, the Vestry would be able to keep them clean at half the existing cost, and would improve the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood. The Paving Company will keep their work in repair for seven or ten years. I know New York, Washington, Buffalo, and other American cities well, and I regret to say that the streets in these cities are, so far as safety and cleanliness are concerned, much in advance

of the best streets in London. The Fifth Avenue in New York has within the last two or three years been paved with Trinidad asphalt, and it can now justly claim to be what the Americans have always said it was—one of the finest streets in the world. Why should not the Thames Embankment be treated in the same way?

POPULATION.

We now come to the population. The residents of Trinidad, numbering over 252,000 souls, are of mixed nationalities—English and Scotch amongst the sugar planters, French and Spanish amongst the cocoa growers, negroes and Venezuelans amongst the labouring classes. There are also many English merchants and a small number of Chinese shopkeepers. For hospitality and kindness the upper ten belonging to old French and Spanish families are most distinguished, and nothing can be more delightful than an occasional riding tour of a week or so under their auspices through some of the beautiful and fertile districts of Trinidad, tapping the different estates and residences throughout the excursion. A most cordial and hearty welcome awaits one at every turn. It was on one of these excursions, when I was accompanied by my valued friend the late Mr. G. Fitt, that a ludicrous incident occurred in which I participated. My hospitable host, knowing that I liked Heidsieck's Monopole, ordered his servant to put two bottles of champagne on the ice at 5 o'clock, so as to be ready for 7 o'clock dinner. The stupid negro took the order literally, opened the two bottles at the hour named, and emptied them into the ice chest. I can assure you there was wailing and gnashing of teeth when the time arrived two hours later for handing round that excellent brand "*bien frappé*."

The negroes in Trinidad, as throughout the West Indies, are thoroughly loyal and good-tempered. Many of them, of course, speak French or Spanish patois, and a very curious "*lingo*" it is; but English is generally spoken by them, and some of them speak it in a manner peculiar to themselves. When they say they "*meet a thing lying on the ground*," they mean they "*found it*."

The letters "*p*" and "*th*" are very troublesome to them. "*Wasps*" they call "*wasts*." They never go *through* a gate, but "*trew a gate*." When a negro buys say tobacco, it is *treepence* an ounce. When he thanks you, it is "*tank you*," and a "*thief*" is a "*tief*."

They have a particular objection to the possessive "*s*." They

never say Mr. Brown's house, but "Mr. Brown house," the "Gubnor house," and so on. All ladies, whether married or single, are called Miss or Missey.

They always seem thankful for small mercies. If you ask a black woman her name, she is sure to say "Tank God," or "Praise God, my name is Victòria Jackman." There are hundreds, aye thousands, of Victorias amongst the black race, so loyal are they to Her Most Gracious Majesty.

They are very fond of reading the Bible, and it is curious how these good-natured and simple-minded people occasionally interpret the Scripture text according to their own notions.

I know an old negress who insists that "in the beginning the people was born blind just like de kittens," and moreover she supports her contention by quoting from Genesis, "and the eyes of them both were opened." "How," says she, "dere eyes is opened if deh isn't shut before?"

Then there was a soldier in the West India Regiment who said to the Military Chaplain in confidence: "Dat woman Eve is made de great mistake." "Why, how's that?" said the Chaplain. "Why," said the soldier, "dat she isn't eat the oder apple first and lib for ever."

The negro is very fond of hymn singing, and many of the servants, like the Chinese who squeeze, and the European who receives a commission from the butcher and baker and candlestick maker, are given to petty pilfering. A cleric who is now holding an important position in England once told me he had an old servant who did all her roguery to a hymn tune. She took loose money off his dressing-table to the tune of "Hold the Fort," and marched away with his eatables to that of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." He got to hate hymn tunes and dismissed the old lady. When she was leaving, she turned round to him and said with a smile: "The Holy Book say de Lord is not desert His own, and He is sure to open anoder door to me." With this pious sentiment she happily passed out of his life. In fairness I must say it has been my good fortune to meet and employ many excellent servants in Trinidad, and I have often wished I had some of them in England.

Sometimes when you question a negro, his reply without being absolutely witty is very droll. Earthquakes are common in Trinidad, and we had rather a severe one at about 4 o'clock in the morning of one September day in 1889.

On my way into town I said to my groom, "Edward, did you feel the earthquake at 4 o'clock this morning?" "No, massa," he

replied; "I went to bed at half-past eight last night." He was evidently a heavy sleeper.

The black butler of a friend of mine on one occasion let fall and smashed into a dozen pieces a favourite reading lamp. When scolded he only showed his white teeth and said, "Massa, I never had much opinion of that lamp."

Another quaint remark was that of a negro sitting in idleness by the side of the road, who was asked by the late Bishop Rawle how he managed to pass his time. The negro smilingly replied, "I sit in the sun, Massa, and let time pass me."

The negro is very superstitious. He stands in terror of ghosts, or jumbies or duppies as he calls them. No offer of money would induce him to pass a graveyard after dark. To keep off the evil eye children are made to wear black bead bracelets or necklets. They have many queer notions of this sort. Great numbers of them are firm believers in Obeah, a kind of fetishism introduced from Africa. These self-constituted Obeah priests, whose stock-in-trade consists of an image of wood with a clay head, glass eyes, and human hair and teeth, are much dreaded by the common people on account of their assumed mystic powers. When a peasant, stepping out of his hut one morning, finds a sealed bottle lying at the entrance, his heart sinks within him; some one—one of his enemies—is working "Obeah" on him. His children will get leprosy, his cows will dry up, his crop will fail, all will go wrong with him. So he goes to see some old impostor who professes to have mysterious power, and fees him heavily and constantly to prepare a charm which shall have the desired effect. There is no doubt that these impostors have a knowledge of poisonous herbs, and it is possible, if not probable, that they occasionally make use of them.

The law and the police come down mercilessly on these quacks, but such is the hold the superstition has on the minds of the ignorant that it will take years to shake their faith in it, and generations to eradicate it.

There are a number of negroes who have had some sort of education, who earn a precarious living by writing petitions for those people who wish to petition the Governor. Some of them are remarkable productions. The following is a good sample, and was received by me ten years ago:

Your Petitioner now approaches Your Excellency to solicit, crave and implore an inestimable boon, being aware that you have been delegated, nominated and constituted and appointed by the united voice of the distinguished Conclave or Cabinet of our most Gracious and Illustrious

Sovereign Lady the Queen, to preside over her liege subjects as Archon or Executive in this far dependency of Her vast Dominions. Greater is Her Majesty than the famed Semiramis, Queen of Babylon, or Her the Eastern Sheba, or the Egyptian glorious Cleopatra of celebrated memory, Anthony's loved Queen. You see the Queen, thou art representative of the revel of whose drum circles the world, and Sol or Phœbus never sets on. Pardon Your Excellency for the egotistical digression and resumes subject. Your Petitioner's son, unfortunately by name Joseph Barrow, was sentenced for unlawfully cutting canes to six months' imprisonment, but unlike Prometheus, who stole fire from Heaven, her poor son was driven or induced by thirst to take of a reed containing saccharine along with another aqueous fluid element. Your Petitioner now humbly appeals to that clemency, and trusts that Your Excellency may be pleased to take compassion on a poor destitute and bereaved widow, and restore your Petitioner's son as did the prophet of Jehovah, the good Elijah at Zarepath, the other widow's son, by remitting the time imposed. Had your Petitioner the wings of Pegasus fly she would to Parnassus to consult the Oracle of Delphi, to know of her son's liberation from Tartarus suffering the punishment of Sisyphus or a second Tantalus.

Your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

You all know that providentially a black man's skull is considerably thicker than a white man's skull, and that his hair is in reality wool. The black man is therefore able to work comfortably under a broiling sun which would kill a white man. You all know also that in the tropics during the wet season terrible thunderstorms frequently take place. Well, the following story is current in Trinidad. An old man was sitting on a stool outside his cottage door when a tropical storm arose; the second flash of lightning knocked him head over heels off his stool. In a moment he was on his feet again, and shouted out at the top of his voice, "Hullo, who fire dat gun?"

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I now return to the consideration of the material prosperity and value of this beautiful island. In 1887, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, I summed up the then position of Trinidad in the following words. They are as applicable in some respects *now* as they were *then* :

"Fifty years ago what was Trinidad? With the exception of the Naparimas and the immediate vicinity of St. Joseph, Trinidad was a magnificent wilderness of savannahs and of high woods—a Colony with a sparse population of less than 40,000 souls, with a compara-

tively insignificant trade and a revenue of less than £55,000 a year. What do we see to-day? An enterprising, pushing population of some 200,000 souls—a revenue which, even in a time of depression, is £450,000 a year, and a total trade in imports and exports of £4,500,000 a year. Within the last fifty years in this island there has been introduced a sound and righteous code of laws. The European and his descendants in the face of many vicissitudes have multiplied and permanently established themselves in the land. The African and his descendants have become free men, and have arisen and are rising in the social scale. The coolie has been added to the population—has been tended carefully in health and sickness in return for his valuable labour, and in many cases has risen to affluence and even wealth. Education has been widely disseminated. Hospitals have been and still are being built, and asylums erected where the sick, the poor, and the leper have been and are nursed and healed. In addition to this we have in more recent times benefited by the construction of railways, tramways, telegraph and telephone communication, and other adjuncts of modern civilisation.

“This is not a fanciful picture, but a true one founded on the stern basis of facts. When I think of the progress within Her Majesty’s reign of this splendid island—when I consider the constant and increasing alienation of Crown lands—when I see with my own eyes the industry of the peasant proprietors and the great resources of the Colony—when I watch the spread of education and of independence amongst the people, and when, as on numerous occasions, I have witnessed, and have been the object of their loyalty and devotion to the Queen, then I feel, as now, that the future prosperity of Trinidad is assured, and that under Her Majesty’s reign we, perhaps more than any other West Indian island, have had our full share in the interesting welfare of the Queen’s great Empire.”

The centenary of Trinidad was celebrated the other day, comparatively speaking. What address was sent to the Queen on that day, March 2, 1897? It was as follows: “400 years have passed since Columbus first beheld the three mountain peaks which gave our beautiful island its sacred name, and 300 years since the gallant Raleigh marched into San José. No great progress, however, was made in developing the ‘Land of the Humming Bird’ until the British fleet appeared in the Gulf of Paria, off what is the now flourishing capital of Trinidad, still called by its old name of ‘Port of Spain.’”

"We may look back with pardonable pride on the energy of our ancestors of various races who have handed down to us a goodly heritage. Your Majesty is aware of the difficulties which have threatened the existence of one of our chief industries, but on this day we only wish to express our gratification that we form part of the Grand Empire which has grown to its present proportions during your Majesty's wise and beneficent reign. Our island has kept step with the march of progress in your Majesty's vast dominions. Large public works are being undertaken. Immigration and education are satisfactorily carried on, and *our finances are in a sound condition*. That Almighty God may long preserve your Majesty to your people is the earnest prayer of your Majesty's subjects of all races in your faithful and loyal Colony of Trinidad."

In that prayer I am sure that all assembled here will most heartily join, and that you will concur with me in thinking that there is still a great future in store for the beautiful, productive, and most valuable island of Trinidad.

By the abolition of the Foreign Sugar Bounties its prosperity would be absolutely assured, but even *without that*, though the losses to the sugar-growing interest, in which it is said capital to the amount of £2,500,000 has been invested, would be terrible to contemplate, losses which might by reasonable and manly legislation be prevented, I believe that Trinidad, with its asphalt, cocoa, and its many other undeveloped industries, will *always* be able to hold its own amongst Her Majesty's West Indian Possessions.

In those other Possessions, however, there cannot be any permanent revival of their former prosperity so long as the great sugar industry is crushed by what has been very properly styled "An abominable Foreign Bounty System."

(This Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views.)

DISCUSSION.

Sir CUTHBERT QUILTER, Bart., M.P.: I can only assume I have been called upon in preference to the many distinguished gentlemen present because I have recently returned from the West Indies, and may be supposed to be still under the spell that falls upon everyone who visits these, I might almost say, enchanted, and certainly enchanting, islands. I dare say you look to me to say whether during that visit I was able to learn anything of real import, either to the Colony of Trinidad or to the old country, which is or ought to be so proud of such a magnificent dependency. With the lecture to which we have just listened

with so much interest and amusement, I shall venture to differ on only one important point, and that is with regard to the question of coolie labour. I believe the best-informed opinion in Trinidad and in this country now strongly inclines to the belief that but for the supply of such labour Trinidad would not be in the position she is in to-day, and that if that labour be unduly restricted the effects will be disastrous, not to the sugar industry alone, but to the cocoa industry also, and will lead probably to the total collapse of the former. It is just as well everyone should thoroughly understand this question. I must confess that before I went out my head was filled with ideas of the impolicy of importing labourers from another part of the Empire, and the iniquity of indenturing them to what was called a sort of modified slavery. I now honestly believe that the system has been for the benefit not only of the Indian coolie but of the Colony. Surely we are not going to throw away this great advantage. Let us understand the question before we allow our feelings (I won't use any stronger word) to interfere with an arrangement so beneficial to all concerned. There is an idea, as I have said, that the introduction of the coolie is a hardship to the black labourer, but I am glad to find that the facts will not support that idea, for the coolie will do work, especially in connection with sugar plantations, to which the black man will not condescend, thus reserving to the Creole many other occupations which are a benefit to him and his family. It thus becomes a blessing to both parties, while the Government restrictions and precautions are so well arranged and so diligently enforced that the health, welfare, and fair treatment of these coolies is most carefully and intelligently guarded. In a few years many of them manage to accumulate large sums of money, and, as mentioned by the lecturer, they go into different parts of the island, and thanks to the privileges they have of settling themselves on Government land, pretty well where they please, they are able, in a short time, to become landed proprietors. Others, again, go home, only perhaps to return, after having been robbed of all they had gained after years of hard work, in order to find refuge in the very place to which, as some people here would have you believe, they had been forcibly deported. I hope that all present will use their influence to see that the reasonable demands of the sugar and cocoa cultivators for a fair supply of coolie labour, which is to them a vital necessity, are not unduly thwarted. I should not like to sit down without saying how very much the pleasure, and I hope the usefulness, of our tour in the West Indies was

enhanced by the opportunity of reading the report of the late Royal Commission. Anyone who has devoted time to the perusal of this document must be surprised at the immense pains displayed in its compilation, and will agree that the result does honour to the distinguished men who composed that Commission, and to the Colonial Secretary who sent them out. The book we used to read and to associate most closely with the West Indies is Kingsley's 'At Last.' That is a very good motto to bear in mind. I believe that 'At Last' has arrived, that we have found in Mr. Chamberlain the man, and that the time is come for all friends of the West Indies to rally round him and the work he is attempting to do, and to get rid of those sugar bounties which were described by the lecturer in terms none too strong. I am sure you will forgive me when I say that I, with my distinguished friend, Sir Nevile Lubbock, have returned from the West Indies fully convinced, that with good legislation and a fair chance given to them, every one of those islands may yet be restored to the position they ought to hold as flourishing Colonies of this great Empire.

Sir CAVENDISH BOYLE, K.C.M.G. (Government Secretary, British Guiana): I am sure we are all much indebted to Sir William Robinson for his interesting and amusing paper on that beautiful island Trinidad, and I have but little to add to it; but in connection with this labour question, I would offer one or two remarks on what has fallen from him with regard to the importation of labour into Colonies which are starving for labour, from Colonies overflowing with population. After the late disastrous hurricane in the West Indies, our Colony of British Guiana, which is one of those greatly in need of labour, invited some 2,400 immigrants, not slaves, not indentured slaves, but immigrants, to come to us for three months on a guaranteed wage, with guaranteed houses, with guaranteed hospitals, with guaranteed transport for their wives and children, with guaranteed everything, in fact. We sent qualified agents to these distressed islands, and begged and prayed the people to come to us. What was the result? Instead of the 2,400 we wanted, we got only 400. No, we got 398; because one man cut another man's throat the moment he arrived in British Guiana. Thus, while our Colony, which is as big as these British Islands of ours, is positively starving for labour, we cannot look to the West Indian islands for assistance, and what must we do? We have to look to the teeming millions of India, and we get a certain number from that quarter. The word indentured has a very terrible sound to some ears, but I assure you I know no men more wrapt up in

cotton wool, so to speak, more carefully looked after than the indentured coolie from the East in the West Indies. He has to be fed on the exact sort and kind of food to which he has been used. If he does not earn a statutory wage, agents are despatched to the estate to ask the reason why. If he is sick, he is sent to the hospital, where he is looked after with the utmost care. He covers his womenkind with bangles and with silver, and he sends away the wealth of the Colony to his native home by means of Government orders, for which he pays no commission. There is no more slavery about the indentured coolie than there is in the concourse present to-night. We have heard many things from Sir William Robinson about this beautiful island of Trinidad and its inhabitants. In our Colony of British Guiana, which, I would remind you, being in South America is no more in the West Indies than Yorkshire is in Lancashire, we have not 300,000 people in an area of some 120,000 square miles. What we want is anything from three to thirty millions of people, and what Trinidad wants is ten times the number of people she has. How are we to get them? We cannot get them from Barbados. We try to get them from India, and we do get a certain number. What I want to ask you to-night, to ask the people of Great Britain, through you, is to go there yourselves and see the beauty of these Colonies. I am glad to think that the Royal Mail Steamship Company are doing all they can to induce people to travel and land at these places. But we want more than that. We want people to go there, not merely as trippers, but as visitors and investors. We do not ask you to run any large risks. We do not ask you to invest in sugar estates unless you are sure of your ground, though I myself firmly believe in the future of this industry. We want you to see our country and its attractions—a country which is not, as is so often represented, all mosquitoes and misery. It is possible, we maintain, for the white man, without taking up too heavy a burden, to live there and enjoy himself. We want more resident English blood amongst us. If there could only be some sensation created, some sort of rush towards the West Indies, as there has been to some less desirable places in the Empire, I believe we should prosper, and we should not think so much about countervailing duties, or about those difficulties, chiefly financial, with which we have now to contend. I believe the sturdy Norse blood that runs in the veins of Englishmen can and will always be able to countervail the difficulties of a tropical climate, will eventually countervail the difficulties of foreign bounties, and will make us prosper more than any other importations. Come,

therefore, and see our country. Come and look at us and settle amongst us, and we shall flourish again as we have flourished before.

Sir JOHN T. GOLDNEY (Chief Justice of Trinidad) : Living in Trinidad and knowing its wants and requirements, I am glad that Sir Cuthbert Quilter has alluded to this question of coolie labour. I have no hesitation in expressing my own opinion that for the cultivation of the land some sort of reliable labour is necessary. The black man is a very good labourer in his way, but he does not like to labour continuously. What the West Indian Creole labourer lacks is the power of continuous labour, and I therefore look upon 70,000 or 80,000 coolies in Trinidad as being among the most useful of all our population there ; not only in relation to the sugar, but also in relation to the cocoa estates. Of course we know that, except as regards the important item of asphalt, Trinidad is an agricultural Colony, so that in the present state of things the Colony has to look largely to what are called the minor industries. With reference to the Crown lands, we know they are being taken up very rapidly, the demand for land has very much increased by the extension of the railroads, and in connection with this subject I would strongly urge upon the authorities the necessity of devising some comprehensive scheme of road-making. Half the expense of the existing roads, which is large, is owing to the fact of people taking up land anywhere, the consequence being that the roads are not only expensive but are badly made and badly designed. Another point to which I would call attention is in connection with the cocoa cultivation. Up to the present no specific disease has manifested itself, but it ought to be a serious question whether, in disposing of these Crown lands, belts of forest should not be left between the different lots so as to cut off, as far as possible, all chance of disease spreading over a large area. I can assure you that Sir William Robinson is still remembered in Trinidad, and that the prosperity of the island is greatly owing to the steps he took to help forward these minor industries. Reference has been made to there being openings for young Englishmen in this Colony. I think that what is wanted, to take only one case, is that young men should go out there and act as middlemen. Take for instance the buying of oranges, and we know what a beautiful fruit the Trinidad orange is. Scattered up and down the island there are people with large numbers of orange trees and no means of disposing of their produce, and what I would suggest is that there is an opening for people with capital to go and collect them and put them on the market in quantities that could make the business

remunerative. Of course a man going to Trinidad with only £200 or £300 could not become rich at once. We know that fruit, commercially speaking, takes six or seven years to grow, and his £200 would not last him seven years. But I quite agree there is a great opening for young, educated Englishmen to go and settle in this Colony.

General Sir HENRY NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. : I have very little to say about the West Indies or about the Royal Commission, over which I had the honour to preside. I do not think our Report has had much effect as yet in getting rid of sugar bounties, with the exception, perhaps, of what, with great pleasure, I saw announced the other day, namely : that the Indian Government had passed a law imposing countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into that country. This step, we may believe, is approved by Her Majesty's Government, and the principle, therefore, has been admitted that countervailing duties are not such wicked things as some people would make them out to be. I, therefore, live in hopes of seeing these bounties abolished. If they are not abolished voluntarily by foreign nations, I trust countervailing duties will be introduced, and then I believe this bounty system will disappear without the necessity of bringing the countervailing duties into practical operation. I have twice visited Trinidad, of which we have now had such an interesting description. It is certainly one of the most beautiful islands in the world, but there are other beautiful islands in the West Indies. I can speak, particularly, of Jamaica, where I spent some five years, and which has not only most beautiful scenery, but almost every variety of climate. I myself built a cottage some 7,300 feet above the sea. The white troops enjoy, throughout the year, a healthy and invigorating climate. Of course there are epidemics of yellow fever now and then, but they are not now at all frequent or of a serious character. Speaking of the West India Colonies, I need not remind you that they differ very much from one another. British Guiana, as we have been told, is really in South America. It differs very much from any of the other Colonies in its extent, and in the sparseness of its population ; but I look forward to the day (I shall not be alive) when Demerara will have a large population, and be one of the most prosperous portions of our Empire. As to the question of coolie labour, Trinidad and British Guiana would, in my opinion, never have attained to any measure of prosperity but for the large importation of coolies from India, and from my Indian experience I know that they engage in the service readily enough, and that

many come back satisfied and pleased with their residence in the West Indies. Some of them, indeed, return to spend the rest of their days in the West Indies. Of course, coolies are not wanted in every portion of the West Indies, and there must be some limit to their importation ; otherwise, in the case of the collapse of the sugar industry in any particular island, the Government might have thrown on it a very serious difficulty. In Jamaica there have never been more than about 12,000 coolies in a population which now amounts to some 700,000. They have not been so much wanted there as in Trinidad and British Guiana, while in the Leeward Islands, Barbados, and other Colonies they are not wanted at all. I am sure we have all enjoyed the lecture very much, and I would join in the advice you have received, that the people of this country should in larger numbers go and see for themselves the attractions of the West Indies.

Sir NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.: Having recently returned from a visit to the West Indies, and being largely interested in Trinidad, I naturally came here anticipating great pleasure and interest from Sir William Robinson's Paper, and I am sure you will agree that that Paper has been not only exceedingly interesting but very amusing. I had noted two or three points in the Paper which appeared to me of importance to the welfare of Trinidad, but what I had wished to say has been very much anticipated by previous speakers. The question of coolie immigration has been so fully dealt with that I need say only one word in reply to Sir Henry Norman's remark as to what would have to be done with these coolies if the sugar industry were to fail. Now, the first thing that would bring about the failure of the sugar industry in Trinidad or British Guiana would be a restriction of coolie immigration. It would bring about the failure of the industry with greater certainty even than the bounties, so that I do not think there is any ground for arguing that we ought not to introduce them because the industry might fail. If we were to act wisely, if we abolished the bounty and continued that immigration, I am certain that the industry, both in Trinidad and in British Guiana, will be prosperous for at least another generation. As to cocoa, I quite agree that that industry is going ahead in Trinidad, and I believe is almost certain to prosper ; but there is one point to which I would call attention, and that is, that in travelling about Trinidad, I found that prædial larceny, that is the stealing of other people's cocoa and putting the proceeds into your own pocket, is very much on the increase. That is an occupation that a great many people indulge in, and which

they find very profitable. I am sorry to say that I think that all the steps are not being taken that ought to be taken to put an end to this practice, and I hope that the matter will engage the serious attention of the Government, otherwise a most effectual check will certainly be put to the minor industries which the Government are so anxious to encourage. Sir William Robinson has referred to the pitch lake, and perhaps I can say what he would not wish to say on that subject. A very large portion of the revenue of the Colony, as you have been told, has been derived from that source. The Government some years ago made a contract with Mr. Barbour, under which they gave him the right to work this lake for forty years on the payment of 6s. 8d. per ton for what he takes away. It was further stipulated that the Government were to prevent pitch being taken away from any other Crown lands, thus practically giving Mr. Barbour a monopoly. Mr. Barbour has been working that pitch to a large extent, so large that he is now paying upwards of £80,000 a year duty, but he considers, and I am afraid he considers justly, that the Government on their part have not been acting up to their portion of the bargain. They have been allowing other people to take pitch from Crown lands, and to such an extent has this been allowed to go on that Mr. Barbour is now threatening that he will not take more pitch from the lake than the mentioned quantity he is bound to take under his contract. In fact I know he has made arrangements to take a large quantity of pitch from other sources. I am certain there could be no more short-sighted policy on the part of the Government than to do anything that would have the effect of driving Mr. Barbour away from Trinidad. Whether the contract was a wise one is not now the question, but I fear that Trinidad is going to lose something like £20,000 revenue during at any rate next year owing to the inaction of the Government in this matter. In speaking of the Government of Trinidad, I allude of course to the legal advisers of the Government, and am not referring either to the Governor or to the Chief Justice. I would very seriously urge the Government in Trinidad to reconsider this matter. On the question of the sugar bounties, I am not going to say one word more than this. I think everybody who can read the signs of the times must be convinced that these bounties are doomed. Things have gone so far, and public opinion in this country has so obviously changed, while recent legislation in India has, at the same time, so brought the matter to a head, that I believe we shall very soon see these abominable sugar bounties abolished.

The CHAIRMAN : It is now my duty as Chairman to wind up the proceedings of the Meeting by proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Sir William Robinson for his interesting and valuable address. We must all have been gratified by the pleasant way in which he has put before us the resources and attractions of this very beautiful island. He has especially insisted upon the value of two of its prominent products, cocoa and asphalt, and I was particularly glad to notice that he emphasised the superior qualities of Trinidad asphalt as compared with that of foreign countries. I hope the information he has given us to-night will be circulated among those who have to deal with the municipal affairs of our large towns, and they will see that there is a very great difference between the foreign asphalt, which has been hitherto much used in this country, and which, for several reasons, has not been found successful and satisfactory as a pavement for roads, and the asphalt from Trinidad, which, with such satisfactory results, is so largely used in America and elsewhere. We have had a very interesting discussion ; and I was particularly glad to note that the gentleman who opened it, Sir Cuthbert Quilter, has seen fit, as the result of his recent visit to the West Indies, and observations on the spot, to change his views on the important subject of coolie labour. It is often the case that we form our opinions from a too partial knowledge of a question ; and we are therefore indebted to anyone who, after fuller acquaintance with all the facts of the case, will frankly admit, as Sir Cuthbert has done, the change which has taken place in his former impressions on the subject.

Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, G.C.M.G. : I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have received my address. I will only ask you, at this hour, to join with me in thanking Sir Frederick Young for presiding this evening. He is the father of this Institute, and there is not a single man connected with the Colonies that is not under a deep debt of gratitude to him.

The CHAIRMAN : I beg to thank you, and to say that as long as I have health and strength I hope to find myself always to the fore in promoting any matter connected with the welfare of this Institute and of the Colonies.

The proceedings then terminated.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, April 19, 1899. The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., presided.

The following is a complete list of those present :—

Sir J. W. Akerman, K.C.M.G., J. B. Akeroyd, J. F. Aldenhoven, T. J. Alldridge, J. T. Arundel, A. E. Aspinall, M. Attenborough, J. Ayliffe, Sir W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B., — Bannerman, H. H. Beauchamp, Mackenzie Bell, H. Bickford, W. Bickford, C. J. Blackburn, G. Blackwell, J. R. Boosé, Vice-Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., F. Boyle, The Hon. T. A. Brassey, Capt. W. B. Bridges, R.N., C. E. Bright, C.M.G., G. E. Buckle, T. A. Bullock, Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., C. F. Butt, E. Cameron, J. A. Campbell, Colonel Sir Frederic Cardew, K.C.M.G., F. Carter, Wm. Chamberlain, Major W. Clark, Lt.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., B. F. Conigrave, H. Coulson, W. F. Courthope, A. M. Currie, J. M. Currie, C. Czarnikow, G. Darsie, H. K. Davson, J. F. W. Deacon, O. de Satgé, Dr. J. J. Donovan, Frank M. Dutton, Fred Dutton, Harry Dutton, F. Dyer, H. S. Dyer, G. Eady, C. Edgerly, R. W. Egerton, L. Elliot, F. W. Emmett, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., J. Ewart, A. D. Fairbairn, C. B. Fairfax, D. Finlayson, J. Finlayson, A. J. Forward, E. N. Forwood, General Sir A. Lyon Fremantle, G.C.M.G., C.B., G. T. Fulford, F. U. Fuller, Hon. Sir Philip O. Fysh, K.C.M.G., A. C. Garrick, Sir J. F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., G. Gartzke, J. F. S. Gooday, J. Goodliffe, G. Goodsir, L. F. Gowans, C. Griffith, J. Halcrow, W. Hamilton, C. A. Harris, H. B. Hart, Colonel Sir J. Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G., Major R. Hayes-Sadler, E. C. Healey, G. C. M. Healey, G. T. Henderson, Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B., F. E. Hesse, H. F. Hesse, G. T. Hewitt, F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G., Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, G.C.B., Colonel Hoskins, R.A., G. Hughes, R. L. Hulse, J. K. Hutton, E. F. im Thurn, C.M.G., H. Irwell, G. C. Jack, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., J. Johnson, Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., W. Keswick, M.P., The Earl of Kimberley, K.G., The Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., R. Kummerer, W. Laing, A. Landale, A. Landale, Junior, N. Landale, R. Landale, W. T. Lawson, G. Collins Levey, C.M.G., Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., F. C. Loos, S. Lowe, Capt. E. L. Lowry, D.L., Lt.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., C. P. Lucas, Capt. A. Lund, R. K. MacBride, C.M.G., Sir Wm. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B., J. Mackay, Sir J. L. Mackay, K.C.I.E., G. S. Mackenzie, C.B., D. Mackie, L. Mackinnon, L. C. Mackinnon, A. J. McConnell, Dr. A. McKenzie, A. S. McLean, J. A. Malcolm, H. Mann, Colonel Sir Richard Martin, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., J. Herbert Mason, C. A. Duff Miller, F. Molyneux, H. B. Montefiore, E. R. P. Moon, M.P., E. Moore, H. F. Moore, E. Moorhead, G. Vaughan Morgan, S. Vaughan Morgan, S. Vaughan Morgan, J. Murdock, Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B., Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., J. Crane Nicholls, General Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G., Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Major Roper Parkington, D.L., J. Paterson, H. M. Paul, Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., E. Pearce, Rev. S. G. Ponsonby, G. Pott, Chief Justice T. C. Rayner, G. B. Rennie, J. A. Rennie, J. M. Richards, T. H. Hatton Richards, Rt. Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., W. E. Robinson, Sir Wm. Robinson, G.C.M.G. R. Rome, C. Rous-Marten, T. B

Russell, L. F. Sachs, E. Salmon, Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, A. Solanders, E. T. Scammell, Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G., F. Shelford, W. Shelford, Hon. Sir George Shenton, Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., C. Short, Capt. C. J. Sims, Hon. Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G., G. Slade, W. Smith, General Sir H. A. Smyth, K.C.M.G., Hon. S. A. Stephen, Admiral Stewart, McLeod Stewart, Sir Charles Stirling, Bart., A. Sutherland, Hon. J. W. Taverner, H. L. Taylor, D. R. Thomas, E. H. Thruston, T. S. Townend, W. E. Townsend, Hon. J. Tudhope, M. C. Turner, C. B. Valentine, Sir James Vaughan, E. Walker, W. J. Walker, E. A. Wallace, J. E. Waller, Sir Charles G. Walpole, F. J. Waring, C.M.G., P. G. Weddel, Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., M.P., F. Western, W. B. Wilkinson, E. E. Williams, A. Williamson, Sir C. Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B., H. F. Wilson, Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B., W. Wing, Hon. E. H. Wittenoom, R. Wodehouse, S. Yardley, C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Fred Dutton, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B., Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B., The Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., William Keawick, M.P., Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lt.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., G. S. Mackenzie, C.B., S. Vaughan Morgan, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles Stirling, Bart., and Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

The Hall was decorated with flags bearing the Union Jack and the arms or distinguishing badges of the various Colonies and the flag of the Institute, with the motto "The Queen and the United Empire."

The Rev. S. Gordon Ponsonby said grace.

In proposing the health of the Queen the CHAIRMAN said: For more than sixty years innumerable chairmen, at innumerable gatherings of this character, have been striving to find adequate words with which to propose this toast. I do not know whether many of them have succeeded in giving satisfaction, either to themselves or to their audiences, but, for my part, I confess I have not yet accomplished the task at all to my own satisfaction, and the difficulty increases every year because of the ever-increasing depth of affectionate devotion and loyalty. I give the health of the Queen, and, as this is a Colonial gathering, we will do as the Canadians always do on such occasions—join in singing the "National Anthem."

The toast was enthusiastically honoured, "God save the Queen" being sung with excellent effect.

The CHAIRMAN: The large and generous interest which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales displays in all movements for the welfare of the people, is so well known that I need not enlarge upon it. The Royal Colonial Institute may claim to have a truly

national character, and His Royal Highness has for many years filled the position of its president, and this in no merely titular sense, for not long ago His Royal Highness showed his practical desire to promote its usefulness by presiding at one of our annual dinners. Without further preface I will ask you to give the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

Sir C. RIVERS WILSON, G.C.M.G., C.B.: The toast next in dignity and interest to the loyal toasts is that which I have now the honour to submit, that of, "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire." The immense increase in the Imperial responsibilities of this country, with all its concomitant burdens and charges, has fortunately been accompanied by the rise and growth of what is known as the Imperial Idea; that is to say, the desire of bringing together, into one common union, all the portions of the Empire; an idea which, if it is fully carried out, will, I believe, lend strength to this country in the performance of its Imperial duties. That idea, which has been adopted almost as a doctrine, I believe, by the vast majority of the people of this country, and which has been echoed by the eloquent utterances of statesmen on both sides of politics, will, sooner or later—sooner, I trust, than later—take practical shape, and my belief is that the duty lies on the Government of this country of shaping it to its proper end. This idea has not only got hold of this country, but is shared, I believe, to the fullest possible extent, by our Colonies. I think the first expression of this great Imperial sentiment should be the establishment of some fixed policy for bringing it to a practical result, and then the creation of some definite system for carrying out a scheme of Imperial defence in which the Colonies should share as well as the Mother Country. This subject, I know, is not new to the Royal Colonial Institute. It was fully treated last year at a meeting of the Institute, when a very able paper was read by General Hutton, who now, I believe, commands the Dominion troops in Canada, and a most interesting discussion took place in which many leading military and naval experts took part. No practical recommendation seems, however, to have emanated from that discussion. It lies with our statesmen now to take up this great question in a practical spirit. The Colonies have testified in many ways their desire to take a share in this great duty and responsibility. We know what Australia did some years back as the result of the Imperial Defence Act, when the Australian Colonies created at considerable expense an auxiliary squadron, which I believe is ready to do excellent service. The Cape of Good Hope has engaged recently to vote the

annual sum of £30,000 in support of the naval defence of the Empire, while the Colony of Natal has undertaken to provide every year 12,000 tons of coal for the use of the Navy, representing a contribution from a not very rich Colony of about £20,000 a year. Your noble chairman could tell you what Canada would be prepared to do when some practical scheme is proposed. I have no doubt she would do her share, and more than her share, when called upon. It should be the duty, therefore, of all of us to press the Government to give practical effect to this great idea. Our gallant soldiers and sailors, who are showing every day in every quarter of the globe that they maintain the best traditions of the most heroic times of this Empire, would, I feel sure, welcome with cordiality the co-operation of our Colonial friends should necessity arise. I propose this toast, coupled with the names of two distinguished officers, Vice-Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith and General Sir Arthur Lyon Fremantle.

Vice-Admiral Sir N. BOWDEN-SMITH, K.C.B.: I feel it a great honour to be called upon to respond on this occasion to the toast of Her Majesty's Navy, and I think I may say, as far as a man in my position is able to express an opinion, that our Navy is thoroughly efficient, and ought to be able to cope successfully with any probable combination that may be brought against us. We have the great satisfaction of knowing also that not only Great Britain is thoroughly awake to the necessity of having a Navy, but that the whole British Empire is with us in sympathy, and in some instances helping us materially to keep that Navy going. Sir C. Rivers-Wilson, in proposing the toast, has told us what has recently been done by the Cape and Natal, following the lead of the Colonies of Australasia, which were the first, after all, voluntarily to commence contributing towards the maintenance of the Navy. I am given to understand also that Canada is now proposing to organise some scheme of Naval Reserve out of her seafaring population, and, if anything could be done in that direction, it is the way perhaps in which the Colonies could help us most; because if we had the misfortune ever to be engaged in a great naval war, we should doubtless be glad of any men we could get, even though only partially trained, to fill up the gaps in our crews. There is one class of vessel in which we are deficient, and one which is possessed by France, but when I say that the vessel I allude to is the submarine boat, I think you will agree with me that there is no cause to be seriously frightened. It is true, Monsieur Lockroy has spoken in very laudatory terms of these boats,

but I do not think his opinion is shared even by French naval officers, although it is said that Admiral Fournier, the present Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, favours them. Perhaps what should cause us more anxiety is a scheme suggested in a recent number of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*" by another Frenchman, who proposes to invade England with a force of 170,000 men, transporting them across the Channel by means of 1,500 shallow-draught screw steamers, these small steamers being employed in peace-time in trading on their rivers and estuaries. True, these vessels are not built yet, and one would naturally suppose that our Channel fleet or some of our cruisers or destroyers might have something to say to such a flotilla when crossing, but that is all provided for by this gentleman. These vessels are to be supplied with torpedoes which are to deal destruction to any vessel approaching them, and again, each little vessel is to have a quick-firing gun in the bows, all ready, as they approach our shores, to decimate the ranks of the Volunteers, who would, of course, be drawn up at attention in an exposed position. But even this scheme need not frighten us, and indeed, I think we can sleep easily on our pillows as far as invasion goes, until the Channel tunnel is built, and our possible enemies can come over comfortably without wetting their feet. No sensible Englishmen, except, perhaps, young naval officers, want to go to war with anyone, more especially with France, from whom we get so many of our daily supplies and luxuries, and on whose sunny Mediterranean shores so many of our countrymen and women, from Her Majesty the Queen downwards, love to spend their winter months; but we do want to be respected! We want to be, as it were, like "the strong man armed that keeps his house, so that his goods may be at peace," and I think what tends in that direction, and at the same time makes for peace, is the knowledge that all the British Empire is in unison, and that all the members of that Empire intend to stand by each other in foul weather, as well as in fair weather. I think, therefore, the Royal Colonial Institute is doing a splendid work in bringing together the various members of the Empire, and in organising such a meeting as this, where we recognise not only many leading men from most of our Colonies, but also many English noblemen and gentlemen who are filling, or who have filled, the office of Governor in those Colonies, and who have thought it an honour to do so.

General Sir ARTHUR LYON FREMANTLE, G.C.M.G., C.B.: It gives me particular pleasure to have to return thanks to this toast,

because many years ago I had under my command a number of Colonial officers and soldiers who came from Australia to Suakim in order to fight for our Sovereign under the British flag. No doubt there have been very great changes, sweeping changes, brought about lately in the Army. These changes and reforms have been severely criticised, sometimes adversely, and even those critics who have acknowledged the increased respectability and good conduct of our men have often felt doubts whether in the supreme moment of trial our soldiers would be able to fight as they did when they stormed Badajoz and St. Sebastian. But after what we have recently seen on the frontiers of India and also in the Soudan, nobody need be afraid but what they will emulate the best deeds of their forefathers. The rock ahead seems to be whether, as our responsibilities increase, we shall be able, by a system of voluntary enlistment, to keep up with those responsibilities. If we cannot, then we must fall back on our subject races, who, many of them, possess great military qualities. It becomes our business to develop those qualities more than we have hitherto done. For this purpose there can be nobody better suited than the young British officer of the present day. The English regimental officer has always done his duty and has gained the confidence and affection of his men, but I must say the improvement in the British officer has of late years been immense. When I first joined the Army, forty-seven years ago, there were many officers who not only did not intend to make the military profession their own, but who really discouraged others who did feel a great interest in it. They were sometimes called the Queen's "hard bargains." They cannot exist in these days, because nobody can now enter the Army without making great sacrifices, which those gentlemen would not have undergone. I say the British officers are better now than ever they were before. They are always ready to volunteer to go to the most pestilential climates in order to serve the Queen, and they often serve for pay which the British artisan would regard with contempt. I have taken this opportunity of mentioning the good services of the young regimental officers of the Army, because I do not think they are quite appreciated and understood in the country so much as they deserve to be. I thank you my Lord Aberdeen, my Lords and gentlemen, for the kind manner in which this toast has been received.

The Hon. Sir JAMES SIVEWRIGHT, K.C.M.G. : I have been asked to propose the toast of the "Houses of Parliament," and I rise with great pleasure to do so. I know that no words are required from

me, and that anything I might say could not cause this toast to be received more cordially by you than the mere mention of it will ensure. But having said this much, we are free to confess it would be idle to disguise the fact that it was not always so. There are some of us in this room who can remember the day when, at a meeting of Colonists, as loyal and as patriotic as those whom I am addressing to-night, this toast might not have commanded the enthusiasm with which I know it is going to be received now. But thank God, that day is gone, never, we hope and believe, to return. For if there is one thing that is particularly pleasing to men situated like myself, who have spent considerably more than a quarter of a century in the public service of the Empire, it is upon coming home to find that the heart of the people of England has at last awoke to the value of the Colonies. Surely never was truer sentiment uttered than that "They know not England, who only England know." The England of which I am speaking to-night is not this collection of small islands amid the northern seas, but a mighty Empire with its flag flying over every sea. If, then, in the past we in the Colonies may not have felt inclined to receive this toast with what might be considered fitting enthusiasm, it was due to the fact that we were either misunderstood, or imperfectly understood, and that there was at all events a lack of knowledge on the part of those who constituted the Houses of Parliament. At the same time we have always maintained, at least we have done so, in that part of the Empire from which I come, that the fairest tribunal to which we could bring our case was the common-sense of the people of England, when once they thoroughly grasped the true inwardness of the situation presented to them, and now that the English people are awake to the value of their Colonies, we look to the Houses of Parliament as the true representatives of the people of England—our final Court of Appeal—with implicit confidence to see that justice—all we ask for—is given to us. But if I might throw out a suggestion it is this: There are some of us in the Colonies who cherish our aspirations and nourish our ideas. These aspirations we shall continue to cherish and these ideas we shall nourish. One of them, which we trust the Royal Colonial Institute will help us in realising, is that this Imperial Parliament shall be an Imperial Parliament in something more than the mere name; that it shall be an Imperial Parliament in fact, and that we shall, in due time, see under the shadow of Westminster men from all the outlying parts of the Empire taking part in the work of administering that Empire. We know very well that we have no

right to cherish that idea unless we are prepared to come forward and bear our part of the burden. We recognise that the "mighty Titan," and that really means the taxpayers of this "little" England, who have so long, I will not say "staggered," but bravely marched under the burden of Empire, have a right to say that only those who pay the piper shall call the tune. Well, in that part of the Empire where I have made my home, we have—it is true, in a small way, but still—recognised our obligation. We have voluntarily offered to contribute to the maintenance of the British Navy the sum of £30,000 per annum. I have been told that the amount is small; men who are fond of figures have told me it is only a farthing in the pound. It is not the amount which I ask you to look at: it is not the humble farthing: it is the sentiment which underlies that farthing. As we get richer, as we hope we shall, and as you get poorer, as you possibly may, although I hope not, the burden would then have to be transferred to the shoulders which are best able to bear it. I have the honour and pleasure of coupling with this toast, on behalf of the House of Lords, the name of the Earl of Jersey, whose name is honoured and respected in our Colonies. With men like Lord Jersey, Lord Loch, and Lord Aberdeen in the councils of the nation, we have the best guarantee that Colonial affairs will be treated with fairness and with knowledge. I have also the pleasure to couple with the toast the name of Mr. William Keswick, M.P. Mr. Keswick is a new member of the House of Commons. He has recently made his maiden speech, and I think it requires no spirit of prophecy to say that he will make his mark in that assembly. When Colonial questions are discussed I feel sure that in Mr. Keswick, who is a Councillor of this Institute, the interests of the Empire generally will always find a worthy champion.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.: It is fortunate for me that I am called upon to return thanks for one of the Houses of Parliament in these modern days, and not in those dark and unfortunate times to which the last speaker has alluded. The fact is the people of England—and we may claim that Parliament reflects their views—have learnt to understand not merely the value of the Colonies in themselves, but the close fraternal connection there is between the members of every portion of the Empire. We do not stand apart: we know we are all subjects of the same Queen: we have equally the same rights and liberties. The Parliament of England, we may feel sure, will never try to stifle the best aspirations of the people of any portion of the Empire. Fortunately, in the House of Lords there is a strong and ever-

increasing band of members who have an intimate acquaintance with the different parts of our Empire, and you may be quite assured that those members of our House who have had close relations with different Colonies will be ever ready to do what in them lies to promote the interests of those outlying parts of the Empire.

Mr. WILLIAM KESWICK, M.P.: I feel it a great honour to have my name connected with this toast, so far as the House of Commons is concerned. I wish very much indeed that my task had been in the hands of one more accustomed to speak on behalf of that House, for though not young in years, I am a very junior member of that illustrious assembly. I feel it, however, a great honour to be one of its members, for I am persuaded that in the House of Commons our Colonies receive the most sympathetic consideration that any people could desire. It is true that last night a note of discord was struck, when one member, a countryman of mine, said that our Navy and our Army were unnecessary; that our Colonists could stand, and should be left to stand, by themselves; that our Empire was a delusion and a snare to the nation; that our Island, owing possibly, as Mr. Balfour supposed the speaker to mean, to some peculiar geographical configuration, is able to defend itself from any enemy; and that our commerce was so universal that the whole world would desire to be at peace with us in order to cultivate it. I am pleased to be able to say that another countryman of mine, a sturdy engineer from the north, a man who has made his own way in the world, rose, and though on the same side of the House, repudiated with emphasis such an idea being expressed by a Scotsman. He said, and I felt a thrill of joy at the fact, that our Colonies are proud of having so many Scotsmen in their territories, and all filled with the utmost loyalty to the Mother Country. I feel that in the House of Commons, as regards our Colonial Empire, there is in the heart of every member, though outward expressions seem to be different sometimes, the most sincere desire for their progress, advancement, and prosperity. The House of Commons, as it exists at present, is I believe a vigorous House with a vigorous Government, a Government, so far as I can see, that is determined to do its duty to the Empire at large. It is a House which, almost without reference to party, goes straight for what it believes to be best for all parts of the world in which we are interested. Those great foreign questions which are debated there are debated sometimes, no doubt, with a great deal of feeling, but always, I think, with that consideration

which distinguishes the House of Commons: a consideration for the views of members who differ from each other, and which makes all discussion contribute to the better information, and therefore to the better guidance, of the governing power in this country. Nothing has struck me so much in the House of Commons as to see with what patience speeches the most unlikely to create interest are listened to, and how people who in other assemblies would be called bores are allowed to consume the time of the House. Notwithstanding, I believe the House of Commons is as able now to do justice to the requirements of the Empire, to consider what its Navy, its Army, its Civil Service, and its Foreign Policy should be, as any House of Commons that has ever preceded it. In that House the Colonies are represented at the present time by Mr. Chamberlain, who is one of the most earnest well-wishers for the extension of our Colonial system, and for the development of the resources of our Colonies. And I believe that we may feel confident that whatever difficulties may arise, they will be considered and solved according to the best ability of, as I think, the best assembly in the world for doing justice all round.

In proposing "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute,"

The CHAIRMAN said: Having now reached the central and fundamental toast of the evening, it is my duty to refer once more to a few of the main features and functions of what we may now begin to describe as "this good old Institute." Certainly the founders of the Colonial Institute and their successors have good reason to rejoice in the large measure of success which has attended their operations. We are often reminded that the Institute was founded with the special purpose of promoting the practical recognition of what may be summed up in the expression "the Unity of the Empire." That principle, or rather the recognition of it, occupied a very different position in those days from what it does now, and it was the want of recognition thereof—in fact, something quite the reverse of recognition—that called into existence this Institute as a protest and as a propaganda. We, naturally in these days, are disposed to look with a sort of contempt upon the people who, thirty years ago, seemed to contemplate with composure or approval the idea of a severance in the direct connection between the Mother Country and the Colonies. I think it is only fair, however, to bear in mind that some of those who were more or less affected by this view were men who were then, and still are, regarded as men of influence and enlightenment, and men who have taken their place in the political history of the country. I have in mind, not

so much those who may have been in a special sense the apostles or exponents of the so-called "cut-the-painter" policy, but of some who, for instance, during the time that Lord Palmerston was Minister, occupied a considerable position, and who, if they did not actually endorse that policy, certainly seemed to view it with no active disfavour. Nor is this so very surprising as it may seem to us in these days. It was a period when the Colonies were making rapid strides of advance, and were becoming increasingly conscious of their own importance and stability. The suggestion, therefore, that they would soon be strong enough to stand alone, was in itself a sort of tribute and testimony which, from that point of view, can hardly have been unacceptable to the Colonies. Of course, if the idea had been suggested that the Colonies were not worth keeping, the effect would have been very different. I shall not here enlarge on this point; it is sufficient to indicate it. We shall all agree that whatever may have been the motives or the beneficial features of the attitude or policy to which I refer, it had gone quite far enough, and it is to the lasting credit of the founders of this Institute that they perceived what ought to be done and how to do it, for the purpose of guiding the national sentiments, both at home and in the Colonies, in a more excellent way. But the Colonial Institute, as experience has shown, is not one of those undertakings which, having been started for the purpose of propagating a certain principle and method, may be regarded as having finished its work after the principle has become well recognised. It has been for this Institute, not only to kindle a torch, but to keep it brightly burning. New occasions have taught new duties, and the present condition of its affairs furnishes abundant proof of its vitality and usefulness. One of its foremost functions is, of course, the providing of a central place of meeting for all who are connected with the Colonies and India, and also to secure the provision of the best and fullest information regarding Colonial matters. These functions are constantly kept in operation, and while we can easily record the number of meetings, when papers have been read and discussed, held on various questions, we must leave to the imagination the indirect advantages accruing from the existence of a nucleus such as is furnished by the Institute for keeping alive and promoting the fullest inter-communication and intelligent sympathy between the different parts of the Empire as a whole. Such a remark suggests the comprehensiveness which must belong to the ministrations of the Institute. And I think, my Lords and Gentlemen, that the constitution of the present gathering is typical, in a very pleasant

and appropriate manner, of the wide scope of the operations of the Institute. It is a thoroughly comprehensive gathering. It is gratifying to all present to observe, in the first place, that we have a representative of the Mother Country and of the Colonies combined, so to speak, in the person of Lord Kimberley, he being a past Secretary of State for the Colonies, and having since then filled so many of the most important posts in the Government of the country. The town of Kimberley, which has figured so largely in South African modern history, forms by its name one of the memorials of the noble Earl's term of office in that Department of Affairs. But it is interesting to bear in mind that the nomenclature of the town has more significance than that of an official compliment to the Colonial Secretary of the day. For it was under Lord Kimberley that the large and rich territory of which that city is the centre was incorporated in the Empire. That was in Mr. Gladstone's first administration. The result, as Lord Kimberley had occasion to remark not very long ago, was, as it turned out, not only to annex a very desirable region, but to secure a connecting-link between the Cape Territory and the interior of the continent, the importance of which is of course more and more apparent as we get fresh visions of a practical line of continuous route from the Cape to Cairo. I should not be surprised to learn that among the rising generation at Kimberley there may already be some who are under the impression that the noble Earl, instead of conferring his title on the city, actually derives his title from it (Lord Kimberley: "That is so"). I am told that such is actually the fact. Then, again, as to the direct representation of the Colonies. The Agents-General are here in force, and that is a good sign; but not only so, there are with us these who have had the distinction of representing Her Majesty in some of her greatest Australian Colonies. There is, for example, my friend Lord Loch, whose name is a household word in Victoria and at the Cape. My personal reminiscences of him are more particularly connected with Victoria, where I had the opportunity not only of participating in his splendid hospitality, but also of joining him in camp life under the shade of the virgin forests. There at night, around a gigantic camp fire, a circle would be formed, listening to stories and songs, and well do I remember how a worthy Scot, a member of the Government of Victoria, made the crags echo to his sonorous voice reciting "Tam O'Shanter." Again, we have with us Lord Jersey, a former Governor of New South Wales, where we know his qualities were quickly recognised and appreciated, nor can we forget the excellent services rendered by him when he filled the

important rôle of the British representative at the Ottawa Conference in 1894. He has always shown himself a firm friend of the Royal Colonial Institute. And we are delighted also to see Lord Kintore, formerly Governor of South Australia. I do not know what other Governors of South Australia have done, or will do, in the matter of travel, but I do know that Lord Kintore, with characteristic energy, traversed the entire distance, from the north to the south, of that immensely long region (I mean longitudinally) in connection with the 1800-mile telegraph, which will always remain as a great tribute to the enterprise of that Colony. I need hardly remind this audience that the journey to which I have alluded must have been very much the reverse of a luxurious progress in car or coach. I need only allude, in addition, to that noble veteran in the Colonial service, Sir Henry Norman, whom we are all so delighted to have with us to-night. I have alluded to the presence of these distinguished friends for this reason particularly—namely, that I think their being here has a significance, apart from the immediate satisfaction of their addition to this good company. I regard it as a spontaneous token of sustained interest and appreciation on their part, with reference to the great communities with which for a time they were connected, by occupying the highest official position therein; and it is an indication of a sort that is regarded with appreciation by the people of the Colonies with which they have been thus associated. As to Canada, we are all very sorry that that distinguished and faithful representative of the Dominion, our esteemed friend, Lord Strathcona, has been unable to be present, owing to the fact that he had engaged himself prematurely, as I presume he now feels, for this evening to the London Chamber of Commerce. However, I suppose that as an ex-Governor I may claim to be, in a sense, a contributor to the Canadian element. When we look round for illustrations and proofs of the growth and practical carrying out of those principles which the Royal Colonial Institute exemplifies, there is much that is strikingly encouraging at the present time. I am sure the Royal Colonial Institute will have welcomed with great satisfaction the step in the progress of practical Imperial unity to be found in the appointment of three distinguished lawyers from the Colonies as members of Her Majesty's Privy Council. I refer to Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada, also Chief Justice Way, and Chief Justice Sir Henry de Villiers of the Cape of Good Hope. Some of us think that this desirable process might well go further in the direction—for instance, of Life Peerages, such as already exist in the case of certain members

of the Judiciary. But in alluding briefly to some of these symptoms of advance, I am conscious that I may have occasion to exercise some caution. I mean that owing to the fact that I have only recently returned from a certain large division of the Empire, and the subject of its affairs is so congenial and attractive, that if I do not take care I may lead some friends to think that I imagine that this is a meeting of the Canadian Institute, rather than the Colonial. Well, I shall endeavour to keep myself in order by referring mainly to those features of Imperial connection and unity which concern, or are typical, of the inter-relations of all the different portions of the Empire; for, after all, the territory of Canada is computed to form about 35 per cent. of the British Empire. The past year has been fruitful notably in the attainment, in a very large degree, of an Imperial Penny Postage. Already the ascertained results are most satisfactory. The increase, for instance, of letters between the Mother Country and Canada had increased, according to the latest return, by about one-third, and it is important to bear in mind that this increase appears to have occurred not merely by what may be regarded as commercial correspondence, but also in that which is, from our point of view, not less important, the personal and domestic class of correspondence. The significance of this in relation to the drawing together of the outer and home portions of the Empire is obvious, and I am sure I could not express this better than by quoting a few words of the eloquent statesman who is at present the Prime Minister of Canada. Speaking of the Penny Postage, he said a few weeks ago: "I need not tell you how great a reform this is; it has made the Empire more compact than it was. The seas are there all the same, the valleys and the mountains are there, but everybody realises that hearts are nearer than they were before. This reform brings every part of the British Empire nearer to every home within that Empire." And then he went on to give a just tribute to those of whom the Royal Colonial Institute in the last report speaks in a similar manner in connection with this subject, including, in an especial manner, the Hon. Mr. Mulock, the Canadian Postmaster-General, and Mr. Henniker Heaton, one of the Fellows of this Institute, who, as we all know, has for so many years assiduously urged this measure. The reason why Mr. Mulock's name should be mentioned also with so much honour in this connection is because of the admirable manner in which he performed his part as the Canadian delegate to the Postal Conference in London last July. I must not enlarge upon that, but those who are acquainted with the actual course of

the discussion will not think I have spoken too strongly. But while we rejoice in this advance, we want more in another department of communication, and that is the Telegraphic, which is every day becoming more essential, and the chief enterprise for us in that matter is that of the Pacific cable. Here, again, there is cause for encouragement and satisfaction. The latest intelligence, so far as regards the Canadian position, is that the Dominion Government have decided that the figures and general estimates presented by Sir Sandford Fleming, who has done yeoman service in this matter, are to be regarded well founded, and that is a good sign. While speaking of telegraphic communication, I cannot help referring incidentally to another part of that subject, and which, though there has been considerable improvement, there may be room for yet more. I refer to Cable Press news. Of course that resolves itself largely to a matter of expense, and, naturally, the cheapest route is not always the most reliable. We sometimes read a bit of cable news, for instance, from Canada, and those who are well up in this news recognise that the garb in which the item appears has not a British cut. It has been evidently made up in some other shop. So, too, sometimes with the items going across the Atlantic from this side. But, to avoid misapprehension, let it be understood that I am not referring to what is probably the best known and well-established of the Cable Agencies, and of course where a newspaper on either side has the means and the enterprise to have a genuine responsible correspondent, there is no trouble. If we look into the telegraphic news of the *Times*, for instance, we know that the statements aim at soberness and truth. Some of us can recollect how Mr. Gladstone gave his tribute to the excellence of the *Times*' arrangements in this matter. But we want more than the good communication by mail and telegraph. People must come and go and send and receive merchandise with ever-increased facility. There are already some splendid services across the Atlantic, but a still further extension as to a direct fast line with Canada is in prospect. Meanwhile, we have a good illustration of the advantage of making the best use of what we already have. One of the features of the proposed new fast line would be provision for cold storage; but the Canadian authorities have not waited till the attainment of the new line before carrying out this method, and owing largely to the talented and initiative good management of Professor Robertson of Canada, this system is already in large operation to the great advantage of the departments of trade affected thereby. And while upon navigation I must refer to

further possible extensions of that branch of transit in the matter of inland waterways. I see my friend, Mr. McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa, here, whose name is identified with the proposed Georgian Bay Canal, a grand scheme, and if any man has shown perseverance and faith in an enterprise, it is Mr. Stewart. I am glad to hear that he is to have an opportunity of expounding the scheme to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday. And so also with passenger traffic. We may safely advise people who contemplate going to Canada, although we hope for even greater things hereafter in the increase of speed and so forth, that they will find most excellent accommodation by the steamship lines now plying to Canada. And further, let me remind such persons that Canada is a large expression. When you hear of persons going to Europe, you enquire whether their destination happens to be, for instance, France or Russia. The Far West has great opportunities and attractions to many, but thousands of miles nearer London there are openings for those who wish to start a new home. People in middle life with some moderate means need not undertake pioneer life. Not only in Ontario and Quebec, but the smiling maritime provinces, namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, they will find, as Mr. Rudyard Kipling pointed out some time ago, and as Sir Louis Davies, when recently in this country, more fully set forth, a delightful locality, either for rural pursuits, or, if more suitable for their circumstances, life in or near towns with all the social and educational advantages to which they may have been accustomed in the Old Country, and then, if their children wish to penetrate further west, they will have the satisfaction of feeling that they are on the same side of the ocean. In Naval matters I can only allude to the proposal on the part of Canada, announced by Sir Louis Davies at the recent successful meeting of the British Empire League, under the chairmanship of Colonel Denison at Ottawa, as to the plan for supplying a Naval Reserve from the hardy fishermen of the maritime provinces. It is a proposal to which, I trust, the Admiralty will give every encouragement. Nor must it be forgotten that Canada contributes to Military efficiency through her well-equipped military college at Kingston, which can proudly lay claim to having educated several distinguished officers in the Imperial Army, one of whom, Lieutenant Girouard, made a name for himself in the late Soudan campaign. The College is being kept very much up to date under the present able and energetic commandant Colonel Kitson. I had the pleasure of inspecting the cadets for the last time very

shortly before I left Canada, and I can testify that they are a body likely to do credit both to Canada and the Empire. In conclusion, I would say that we have all heard with interest of the great Federation movement in Australia, and I trust that before the evening is over our friend, Sir Julian Salomons, will be able to make an important announcement on the subject. I now give you the toast "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute," coupling with the toast a name that is a household word in all that concerns not only the Institute, but the whole of the movement for the advancement of the principles of Imperial Unity which the Institute was founded to promote.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : I rise with pleasure to return thanks for this toast, and feel deeply touched by the way in which you have been good enough to receive me. The only reason why, as I imagine, I should be called upon to return thanks, is the fact that I was one of its original members, and in that capacity may be supposed to know something of the Institute from its early years. Many years ago, at a period of what might be termed its childhood, for we had comparatively few members, the late Duke of Manchester, then our President, requested me to undertake the duties of Honorary Secretary, in consequence of the sudden death of my lamented friend, Dr. Eddy, and I remember he mentioned that in the opinion of some persons the Colonial Institute was destined to become merely a *dilettanti* Society, which would have no great influence in the future, and was, in fact likely in time to die a natural death. My reply was, "Your Grace, this is not my opinion. This Institute is founded to supply a national want, and is likely, as time goes on, to develop itself into a very important factor in the affairs of the Empire." In this belief I threw myself into the work of its expansion with considerable enthusiasm, and I can only appeal to the present position of the Institute to show whether my views were justified or not. I will briefly allude to two important facts connected with the Institute. The first is that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales many years ago was graciously pleased to accept the office of its President, and in that capacity has personally identified himself prominently with all the great Colonial interests, which the Institute represents. The second is, that after some years we were granted a royal charter, which was a substantial guarantee that we were going to remain on a permanent footing and basis. Our list of Vice-Presidents comprises other royal as well as many distinguished names, H.R.H. the Duke of York and Prince Christian being among them. Both in that list and upon our Council

are men who have already won great reputations in connection with the Colonies. We have no fewer than fifty honorary corresponding secretaries in various parts of the Empire, all doing their utmost to make known the objects of the Royal Colonial Institute, and to make us all better acquainted with the affairs of the Empire in the various portions they represent. At the present time we have no fewer than 4,200 members, among whom are a great number of representative men, in all our Colonies, as well as among our leading politicians at home. We have erected a handsome building upon a most valuable site, and we have established a Colonial library, to which there is not the equal in the whole of the Empire. We have a staff which I think will bear comparison with that of any other Society for the ability and devotion with which they discharge their respective duties ; while our finances, the crux of the success of every prosperous Institution, are in a most sound and satisfactory position. I would like to remind you what is the aim and object of this most important and splendid Institution which we have established. It was founded by certain patriotic men who were desirous of promoting sympathy, goodwill, and brotherhood between the Mother Country and the Colonies ; and for the purpose of bringing about by every means in their power the political, commercial, and social union of the Empire at home and beyond the seas, in order to realise the noble and beautiful aspiration of our patriotic poet, that there should be for Great Britain and her Colonies, for all time :

One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne.

Proposing the toast of "The United Empire," the Rt. Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY, K.G., said : It gives me peculiar pleasure to be present on this occasion, because our gathering is presided over by my noble friend the Earl of Aberdeen. I cannot but remember that my first entrance on official political life was under the government of my noble friend's grandfather, Lord Aberdeen, now I am afraid to say how many years ago. I feel a pleasure in thinking that his descendant has shown, if I may use the expression, that he is "a chip of the old block," and that in administering the great office of Governor-General of Canada, he has shown he is capable of taking his place among the distinguished statesmen of this country. On an occasion like this, when I have to propose the toast of "The United Empire," the topics which suggest themselves are so various that the difficulty is in making a selection, but having alluded to the

far-gone times when Lord Aberdeen's Ministry ruled in this country, I am forcibly put in mind of the history of our present Colonial Empire, for I can look back long enough to have seen a gradual development of the feeling in this country of a real sentiment for our Colonial Empire. Now don't let it be supposed this has been in any respect a party question. No doubt there have been various opinions entertained by men upon different sides of politics; but this I can say, and I say it confidently from my own experience, that all parties in this country have contributed towards the present flourishing condition of our Colonial Empire, and towards the feeling which now universally prevails of its immense value. If I may make a small reference to myself, I would go back to those old times when I first entered upon political life, and when I was a member of that now-forgotten Society called the Colonial Reform Society. It was composed of men differing widely in political views: such men as the late Lord Mayo, a Conservative, and one of the most distinguished of the Viceroy's of India, Mr. Cobden, and many other men differing widely in matters of politics. The object of the Society was to counteract that which was then, though declining to some extent, a dominant policy in this country with regard to the Colonies—viz., that they should be governed from what is called Downing Street. Our opinion was that it was our duty and for the interests of the whole Empire that the Colonies should be left free to work out their own institutions, and not be interfered with by the Government of this country in that development. We had to contend at that time with a man of very great ability and high position in this country, Lord Grey, who we thought was too arbitrary in his dealings with the Colonies; and I remember what seems curious to reflect upon at this distance of time, that no less a man than Lord John Russell, then Prime Minister, actually expressed some doubts as to whether our Society was altogether constitutional. Well, I think we did some useful work in our day. As time went on the feeling of the importance of the Colonies grew, and we have seen one Government after another taking steps in the right direction. One of the great changes that was made most important in its results was the Confederation of the Colonies of North America, now called the Dominion. That great measure was to a large extent prepared by the Government of Lord Palmerston, under the auspices of the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cardwell; but the negotiations were not completed when a change of Government ensued, and the measure was ultimately carried through by a Conservative statesman, an old friend of mine, who

did great service for the Colonies, the late Earl of Carnarvon. I quote that example to show how both parties in this country co-operated in that great measure, and so it has been with many things that have happened since. I should be too egotistical if I were to state many matters in which I myself personally and the Governments with which I have been connected were concerned; but I will allude to one measure which has had in my opinion very far-reaching and favourable results—viz., the granting to the Cape Colony of responsible Government. I had the honour of being the introducer of that measure, and to show how widely different are opinions at the present day, I may mention that I was somewhat severely attacked in the House of Lords for bringing it forward. I believe that nothing has contributed more to the progress and peaceful connection of the South African Colonies with this country than the fact that they have been allowed to govern themselves after their own fashion; and I remember that that distinguished Governor, whom for reasons to which I need not now refer, it was my duty to recall, but for whom I had the highest respect, Sir Bartle Frere, told me when he returned from the Cape that he believed nothing had been done there more salutary than the establishment of free responsible Government. I was much interested in the remarks made by Sir James Sivewright. My own views are these: just as in Canada we have succeeded in amalgamating two distinct nationalities within one Dominion, thoroughly loyal to the Crown and now one of the brightest jewels of the Empire, so I see no reason why, with patience and full consideration for the feelings of the inhabitants of the Colony, we should not see hereafter a similar fusion between Dutch and English in South Africa. It may sound somewhat paradoxical, but I myself hail with satisfaction the increasing activity of the Dutch in taking part in the institutions in that Colony. I believe myself it is for the interests of the whole Empire that they should take a part commensurate with their importance in the Colony in the working of the institutions under which they live, and I firmly believe that nothing is more likely to conduce to harmony with that part of the Empire than that they should so freely exercise the powers they possess in that Colony. It may be long before this happy solution is arrived at, but the secret of dealing with that great and important Colony is patience. The Dutch are a people with a strong nationality, for whom for my part I feel a great respect. They are a strong people, an important element in the Empire. But with patience and a full

consideration for their sentiments and feelings, and by treating them as they ought to be treated by the Government of this country, I do not despair of seeing South Africa as completely united to the Empire as is Canada at the present moment. What has been the secret of our success (it has been a great success) in uniting our Colonies more closely to this country? It is that we have recognised that the Colonists are free men, and that they should be left to conduct their Government in their own way. I can well remember when that was by no means recognised in this country. They are our fellow-subjects. They are as free as we are. They have the same feelings for freedom as we have, and it is our common sense of the importance of liberty and freedom which unites us together. Lord Aberdeen has alluded to the time when there was no doubt a feeling that it might be a euthanasia, as it were, if the Colonies were separated from this country. To my mind that would have been the greatest catastrophe that could have happened to this country since the separation of the American Colonies. Now we have arrived at a point when the loyalty which is shown towards us by the Colonies is beyond dispute. That is shown in every action, and in a manner which must awaken our strongest sympathy. Only lately we had an instance of the feeling in New Zealand in the matter of Samoa, and, as I have alluded to Samoa, I may say in passing that I see no reason whatever why that thorny question should not be settled in a satisfactory and amicable manner between the three Powers concerned. I only allude to it to show how the sympathy between us and our Colonies shows itself more and more; and if, on the one hand, we rejoice they should give us such assistance as they can in any questions which may arise in that part of the world, on the other hand I think it should be laid to heart by everyone in this country that if we may expect something from the Colonies they have also a right to expect reciprocal assistance from us. It will become more and more important in this country that we should consider the interests of the Colonies in the conduct of our foreign affairs, because they have interests peculiar to themselves—peculiar, I mean, to that part of the Empire—and if we are to be a United Empire we are bound, in conducting our relations with other countries, to consider not only the special interests of this country, but the special interest of all parts of the Empire. It is a new aspect of affairs, the importance of which will grow daily, because the world is daily getting, in one sense, smaller. The countries of the world are being more closely connected; no ques-

tion can arise which does not concern not merely ourselves, at home, but our Colonies. For instance, the question of China, which is no doubt of vast importance, and which affects also, and in a most serious manner, that portion of the Empire which lies in the Pacific. I do not for a moment believe our Colonies will not give us all the support which we might expect from them ; but just as I believe you should not interfere unduly with their affairs, so I am convinced the way to unite our Colonies strongly to us is not to press them too closely as to union. Many people look to the time when the union which already exists will become closer. Whether that is destined to be so or not, I believe it will come far better of itself and by proposals from the Colonies than if they are pressed from this side of the Empire. Looking at the matter in that way, I have sometimes felt inclined to deprecate well-intentioned proposals made on this side which I thought were premature. The world becomes smaller in one sense, but in another sense it becomes larger. We are surrounded by Powers which become more powerful day by day, and the destiny of this Empire depends on whether we can maintain our position in the face of these great and increasing Powers. The only way in which it can be maintained, in my opinion, is by keeping the whole of our Empire united to us, so that we may still hold our heads high as one of the first Powers of the world. One word with regard to the expansion of the Empire in other directions. Perhaps I may be one of those who doubt whether some of our recent acquisitions in Africa are likely to bring with them all those advantages which some people anticipate ; but, at the same time, the burden is laid upon us in point of fact because we could not avoid that burden with honour, and, being laid upon us, I have the strongest conviction that the Empire will find itself strong enough to bear it. Sir Lyon Fremantle has alluded to the improvement in the officers of our army, which is very important, and shows among other things the enterprise which possesses all men in this country. There is in this country an almost infinite number of young men of intelligence and capacity ready to risk their lives for the service of the Empire in every part of the world. Whether it be in India or in Africa you will find men ready to give their lives for the service of the Empire, and as long as that is the case, so long this Empire will continue to flourish. Commerce is great, defence is all important, and free institutions are of immense value and have great influence ; but there is something even stronger, and that is the sympathy between man and man. It is that sympathy which now shows itself in so marked a

manner between our Colonies and the Home Country which assures me that never was there a time when the prospects of the Empire were brighter and more likely to be permanent.

Hon. Sir JULIAN SALOMONS, Q.C.: I rise in response to the request of the noble Chairman, to make an announcement which he assures me will be received with gratification. It is that I hold in my hand a cable message sent this afternoon from Sydney, by the Premier, the Right Hon. Mr. Reid, to this effect: "The Federal Enabling Bill has safely passed the Legislative Council without serious alteration."

The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

Hon. Sir PHILIP O. FYSH, K.C.M.G., responding to the toast, said: It requires a very large amount of determination on my part to take the course I am about to take, especially after your kind reception, but I trust that you will consider that that course is dictated by a proper judgment, particularly when I tell you that I certainly should not reach home till the small hours of the morning, and possibly not at all to-night, were I to detain you by any speech. Much, therefore, as I would desire to expound the sentiments expressed in the toast of "The United Empire," and much as I might wish to say on the subject to show that in the remoter parts of that Empire we are at one with you, I must ask you to take my speech as spoken, assuring you of hearty thanks for the manner in which you have received the toast.

The Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, K.C.B., K.C.S.L.: I feel greatly honoured in being commissioned to propose so acceptable a toast as that of "The Chairman." However, I understand that this is not a compliment to me personally, but to the Crown Colonies, and to the Crown Colony of Ceylon in particular, with which, by a happy coincidence, the name of Gordon is so honourably associated. It is now three years since I took the governorship of the Colony. I inherited a well-administered estate, and during those three years its riches have increased, its prosperity has expanded, and its population has become, if possible, still more contented. For that no credit is due to me. It is merely the natural development arising from the wonderful resources of the Colony, and the excellent administration of my predecessors. Of course tea is our staple industry, but we are not entirely dependent upon it. It is our policy to encourage new industries, and though most of our eggs are in one basket, we have several other baskets, the contents of which are rapidly increasing. There is no part of Her Majesty's dominions

more peaceful, more contented, and more loyal than Ceylon. I lay emphasis on this because since my return I have been repeatedly asked, not by officials, but by others, whether Ceylon is not a disturbed and dangerous country. Of course this is mere trash. We are singularly free from crime with one unhappy exception, which is that the Singalese are an excitable and passionate people, who are too apt to have recourse to the knife. That crime we are endeavouring to extirpate by vigorous measures. But when I say we are a contented population, I do not pretend the millennium reigns there. Of course, we have discontented persons who kick against authority, for even in Palestine of old there were stray Philistines who denounced the Decalogue. Passing from this topic, I am sure you would think me ungrateful if I were to propose the health of Lord Aberdeen without saying a few words of appreciation, not only of his kindness in presiding, but of the distinguished services he has rendered to his country. Lord Aberdeen was not long in showing, after he succeeded to his title and estates, that he realised his historic name and high rank involved responsibilities as well as privileges. His first high office was that of High Commissioner to the Courts of Scotland, and though I do not profess to understand, much less to expound, the mysteries of that office, I am sure he brought to bear the qualities of tact, temper, and conciliation that he so eminently possesses. His next post was that of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and whatever our views may be on the Irish question, we shall all agree that that difficult post—in what was then that unhappy country—required the same qualities that I have named. I followed him to Ireland in a much humbler position, and as my lot happened to be cast in another political camp I may be allowed to testify that the possession and exercise of the qualities to which I have referred were very generally recognised. The last high position that Lord Aberdeen has held is one that has brought him in contact and sympathy with this Institute. For five years, as Governor-General of Canada—with the help of the gracious lady who has always been by his side when he has had anything difficult to do—he has been successfully engaged in knitting closer the ties between the parent-country and the Dominion of Canada, and his statesmanlike instincts have not allowed him to overlook the duty of cultivating the friendship of our American cousins, thus helping to lay the foundations of the mighty alliance of English-speaking peoples which many of us believe, hope, and pray may pervade and dominate in the interests of peace the whole civilised world. We welcome Lord

Aberdeen also, because we recognise in him a man who has sacrificed ease and comfort, and perhaps material interests, to the service of the Empire, and as one who has proved his fidelity to the cardinal principles of grand Imperial Policy which it is the duty of this Institute to expound and propagate, viz. the unity, the consolidation, and the expansion of our Colonial Empire.

The CHAIRMAN : I will only detain you by one word of most hearty thanks for the kindness and cordiality with which you have received this toast. It is just and true to say that one of the most interesting experiences of my term in Canada, and one on which I look back with peculiar satisfaction, was the opportunity which I had of, I hope, in some degree taking part in the promotion of that splendid movement for the increase and maintenance of friendliness between ourselves and the United States.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 9, 1899, when a Paper on "The Colonies and the Century" was read by the Hon. Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G. (late Premier of Natal).

Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 81 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident, 24 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Charles B. Fairfax, Gerald E. C. Healey, B.A., Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B., Lt.-Colonel Clifford Probyn, J.P., Sir W. Outhbert Quilter, Bart., M.P., Adolphus Runge, Hon. Sir Julian E. Salomons (Agent-General for New South Wales).

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Rt. Rev. C. G. Barlow, D.D. (Lord Bishop of North Queensland), Lieut. Virgos Buckland, R.N.R. (Niger), Captain J. A. Burdon (Niger), John Cecil Carden (Cape Colony), Thomas W. Chaplin (Transvaal), William Crawford (Victoria), Alister Duncan (Imperial Maritime Customs, China), Frederic G. H. Edwards, B.A., B.Sc., M.D. (Mauritius), Edward E. L. Fawcett (Gold Coast Colony), Matthew H. Goode (South Australia), Frank E. Hayward (South Australia), Cecil G. Jackson (Natal), Samuel P. Jackson (Lagos), Norman W. Kater, M.B., C.M. (New South Wales), James B. Little (Transvaal), J. Herbert Mason (Canada), Thomas F. Meagher (Sierra Leone), Henry A. F. Minchin (Queensland), Charles J. Roberts (Transvaal), Edward Simkins (Natal), Edward H. Dean Smith (Western Australia), Walter H. Wadey (South Australia), Cecil Walker (Tasmania), Francis Wellford, M.A., M.B. (Straits Settlements).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN : It is my duty now to introduce to you Sir John Robinson, who has very kindly consented to give a lecture on the rise and progress of our Colonies. This is not the first time that he has addressed us, and he will, I am sure, draw a very striking

contrast between the state of our Colonies at the time of his previous address and now.

The Hon. Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G., then read his Paper on

THE COLONIES AND THE CENTURY.

THE EMPIRE IN 1800.

JUST thirty years have passed since it fell to my lot to read before this Institute, then in the first year of its existence, a paper on "The Social Aspects of Colonisation." It was associated with another, more statistical in its character, upon "The Progress of the Colonies," which I had been asked to read during the same week before the Society of Arts. Strange as it may now seem that such an attempt should even then have been thought necessary, the object of both papers was to vindicate the work of British colonisation, and to prove by facts and figures that the Colonies had contributed in the past, and would continue to contribute in the future, to the prosperity and advantage of the parent land. Nothing can more vividly demonstrate the change that has come over public opinion in this regard than the fact that in 1869 it was possible seriously to use these words: "Over and over again it is asserted that the Colonies are no substantial gain to the Empire; that England would be better without than with them, that they cost more than they are worth; that they are not only a drain upon the Imperial Exchequer, but a constant source of difficulty to Imperial statesmen."

Happily for us all, there is no reason now, in 1899, to confute these propositions by elaborate statistics or laborious arguments. Except in one or two quarters where timeworn fallacy dies hard, or where conviction born even of facts seems naught but heresy, it is needless in these days to justify the existence of the colonist. No longer can the colonist, when revisiting the Mother Country, regard himself as a pariah or an alien. No longer need he seek to hide his identity, or slur over his association with things colonial. No longer is there any misunderstanding in the national mind of England's true might or of England's chief mission. The task which falls to me to-night is far lighter and more gracious than that which I essayed to perform when my voice seemed as that of one crying in the wilderness of callous indifferentism or of hostile disregard.

I desire at the end of this soon-dying century to show by a few

swift outlines how the Colonies have developed, what the Colonies have become, and whither the Colonies seem tending. I wish to indicate briefly, but as clearly as may be, the part which the Colonies have played in the progress of the Empire and in the civilisation of the world since the nineteenth century began, and what the promise of their future seems to be as the twentieth century begins.

In doing this, one is fortunately absolved from recourse to wearisome statistics by the fact that none of much practical value are available for the first half of the century. The printed records of the Colonial Office only begin with the year 1851, and any comparison of trade and revenue returns during the past and the present must start from that date, so far as official documents are concerned. The able paper read by that eminent authority, Sir Robert Giffen, before this Institute in February last, gave so luminous a view of the Empire's progress during the three last decades that it is only requisite to refer very briefly to such figures as may seem to illustrate the position of the Colonial Empire a hundred years ago.

The map of the world as it appeared to the observer's eye at that time best tells the tale of Colonial expansion. The red patches which now proclaim the spread of British dominion from north to south and from east to west were then confined to relatively small areas in North-Western America, in the Caribbean Gulf, in Hindostan, and then as now, happily, in these northern seas. The vast spaces of Australasia, of South Africa, of Northern India and Burma, of Northern and Western Canada, and of many island settlements amidst the seas, were all blank or alien. They were unknown to civilisation, to commerce, or to society. They contributed naught to the wealth or progress of mankind. Known only to the scanty or savage or unlettered peoples who roamed their wilds or tenanted their untravelled depths, they were spheres of curiosity or conjecture, rather than of influence or activity. Scenes of myth or mystery, they were the prey of inventive chronicler or fanciful fable-monger. Travellers said what they liked concerning regions where their pens and pencils could confidently run riot in imaginative exaggerations. Though there are notable exceptions in the way of truthful narration, the books and prints of that period too often bear amusing testimony to the unbridled freedom with which visitors to distant and unknown countries exercised their descriptive faculties. Then, as now, the *De Rougemonts* of the Press found an ample and a credulous auditory.

In 1799 it cannot be said that colonisation in its later sense was more than a name. The plantations and settlements of North America and the Indies had ceased for the time being to attract any large migration of British colonists, and the wars of the period absorbed the cares and interests of Englishmen. Though Burke's magnificent appeals and forecasts still vibrated in the political atmosphere, the British nation was insensible of the high destiny before it. Its interests and its solitudes were confined in the main to the parent islands. India was looming large in the Eastern horizon, but it was more as a fantastic dreamland of distant conquests and fabled wealth than as a sphere of practical Empire and commercial development. America was identified with political failure and too frequent military reverse. The shadow of slavery darkened British rule in the West Indies. I find from tables compiled in 1889 by Mr. Montgomery Martin that in 1800 the area of Greater Britain comprised a little over 2 million square miles, with a white population of 2 millions, and a coloured population of 98 millions; with an export trade of 80 millions, and an import trade of 25½ millions, of which a proportion of 24 millions was done with the Mother Country. The combined revenues of these territories amounted to 22 millions, and their expenditure to 25 millions. Such, in figures, was the British Empire a century ago. Fifty years later the whole area of Greater Britain covered in square miles only a million in India, 2½ millions in Australia, 682,000 in Canada, 125,000 in Africa, 76,000 in South America, and 121,000 in various islands of the sea. At that time the British Empire outside these seas represented, in round figures, 4½ million square miles of territory, a population of 180 millions, a combined trade of 65 millions sterling, and a revenue of 81 millions, of which India alone contributed 27½ millions.

But if mere statistics concerning the earlier period are not easily obtainable, other facts more germane to my purpose are quite apparent. Whatever the economic conditions of England's Colonies a century ago may or may not have been, not one of those regions was self-governed. They were all in tutelage. They were all not merely in leading strings, but actually under the direct rule of the Crown. There was a form of legislative procedure in some of them, but of representation and responsible government, as we understand it in these days—of the free, full, pulsating, political life which now, with few exceptions, vitalises and invigorates the colonial communities of the Empire—nothing whatever was known. Society was none the stronger for their

activity; freedom was none the richer for their existence. That portion of the New World which had burst its bonds breathed freely, but elsewhere the Anglo-Saxon colonist ceased, when he left England, to exercise the rights of citizenship, while his children in their new homes could claim no equality of privilege with their cousins beyond the sea.

This absence of local freedom—this degradation of political status—seems to me the one overpowering fact which differentiates any view we may take of the Colonies at the birth of the century from that which meets us at its close. It was opposed to all natural law. It was in arrest of the march of man. That a free country should be the parent of fettered communities was an anachronism that was bound to end. That England, the shrine and home of freedom, should be mocked by dependencies to whom liberty was but a name—that the

Brave mother of a lion line

should have for offspring in distant lands races of political serfs or poodles was in itself a state of things so abnormal that the marvel is that it lasted so far into the nineteenth century.

An explanation of the fact may be found in another coincident condition. Apart from Canada, where the desire for freedom was already fermenting, and from India, which is not a Colony in the strict sense of the term, such Colonies as England possessed a century ago were dependent upon slave labour for their industrial development. Prior to 1820, slavery, except in British North America, was identified with colonisation. The West Indies flourished under the benignant auspices of that domestic institution. For many years the settlers of the Cape Colony depended upon it for manual and domestic labour. Traffic in human flesh, however repugnant to our ideas in these days, was an accepted and legalised fact in these regions. British consumers of sugar and of rum swallowed both without a qualm as to the genesis of either. The fact was also associated with a further circumstance that must not be overlooked. The white residents of these tropical Colonies—I again exempt Canada and the Cape from the category—were not Colonists in the true sense of the term. They were mostly agents or representatives of absentee proprietors, who lived at home upon the proceeds of their oversea possessions. They were birds of passage, to whom Colonial life meant a period of probation or exile. That sense of transplanted patriotism, to which I shall have occasion

to refer more fully, was to them unknown. The Colony was not the land of their adoption, but a place to make money out of, and to hurry back from whenever the end of their time of sojourn in it might arrive.

Crown government, slave labour, and absentee proprietorship thus conspired to mar the aspect of British colonisation in the early years of this century. Those three great principles of action—self-sacrifice, self-help, and self-government—which have done so much in later years to mould the character of British Colonists, and shape the destinies of British Colonies—had little part in the process of Empire-building at that time. They had been magnificently exemplified in the experiences of the American provinces and in the evolution of the young Republic that had so lately won its freedom. But as yet they had to be developed elsewhere. After the War of Independence a political reaction seemed to set in throughout the rest of England's Colonial possessions. The gloom of stagnation and listlessness rested upon the outer Anglo-Saxon world. The excitements of war were followed by a season of apathy and depression. Oppressive laws and grinding imposts crushed enterprise and stifled industry. The national spirit languished, and the popular temper fretted under disabilities and burdens. Trade struggled and progress dragged. But light was coming; better times were drawing near. Not only in the Mother Land were the forces of regeneration and emancipation working onward, but beyond the ocean the territories where freedom was to have her amplest fields were creeping into view. Prophetic in a sense he little wot of was Shelley when he wrote :—

Regions which groan beneath the Antarctic stars,
The green lands cradled in the roar
Of western waves, and wildernesses
Peopled and vast, which skirt the oceans
Where morning dyes her golden tresses,
Shall soon partake our high emotions.

In 1806 the Cape Colony was added to Great Britain. In 1810 Mauritius was annexed. In 1814 British Guiana was incorporated. In 1868 Australia altogether ceased to be a penal settlement, and between 1835 and 1851 the Colonies of South Australia, New Zealand, Victoria, and Queensland were established. In 1848 Natal came under British rule; in 1834 slavery was abolished throughout British dominions; and in 1846 the first responsible government

was constituted in Canada. During the fourth decade of the century the stream of emigration from the British Islands began to flow west and south. Beginning as usual with a gentle flow, the current of outward-going population rapidly swelled and quickened, until, before the first half of the century had closed, over three millions of people had transplanted themselves to the soil of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Ten years later the volume had increased to $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Twenty years later the numbers were $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions. To-day, at the century's end, the population of these three groups of territories is approximately estimated at 12 millions, while their combined trade represents an aggregate value of 247 millions sterling.

THE COLONIES IN 1900.

We have seen what her Colonies were to Great Britain when the century began. Let us now scan them as they are to-day when the century has run its course.

A glance at the map at once shows how the Colonial Empire has spread itself out over the globe's surface during the hundred years. It is literally world-embracing.

The Colonies are, as regards area, six times more extensive than they were in 1800. Their united population is three and one-third times greater than it was then. Of that population about 11 millions are of European origin. These Europeans comprise persons of Dutch, German, French, Norwegian, as well as British descent. Taking in the Indian Empire the coloured population includes natives of India, Cingalese, Malays, Chinese, Africans, Arabs, and natives of Australia and Polynesia. The whole of these races may be classified as regards religion into Christians, Mussulmans, Hindus, Buddhists, and heathen. It is not necessary to descend to a more minute classification. The divisions named suffice to show what a cosmos the British Empire is, what a tolerant and all-embracing power it has become. All these races and creeds, all these varieties of belief or unbelief—all these people of alien stocks, of conflicting faiths, of differing colour, of many tongues, live in the full enjoyment of peace, liberty, law, and order, secure in life and property, in freedom of person, in equality of religious privilege, in loyal obedience to government, in implicit command of justice under the British flag.

The whole trade of the United Kingdom in 1897 represented a

sities, and libraries, of town-halls and museums, and prisons. It means the provision of forts and batteries for the defence of exposed shores and centres, the construction of lighthouses for the protection of passing ships. It means the reclamation of waste lands, the exploration of mining areas, the diffusion of electric energy for purposes of light and locomotion. It means, in a word, the awakening into life and activity of a sleeping world. These millions of Colonial debt are not, like the millions of old-world national debts, the outcome and equivalent of wasteful wars. They are rather a solid investment of capital applied to eminently reproductive purposes, yielding not only in most cases a substantial monetary return in the shape of interest actually earned, but yielding also, in a measure that cannot be expressed by figures, benefits of incomparable value to mankind at large.

The policy steadfastly pursued by Great Britain in granting the full privileges of self-government to her Colonies has been completely justified by results. This is sufficiently demonstrated by the absence of any serious difference between the Imperial or any Colonial Government. During the last thirty years I can recall no crisis that could fairly be called acute. Controversy has never threatened to ripen into conflict. Rumbblings of discontent may now and then have been heard, but actual storms have been unknown in the political firmament. Questions of State policy have at times aroused angry feeling, but they have not once been carried beyond the region of constitutional discussion. Timely concession on one side has met with temperate acceptance on the other. No thought of rupture has at any time been cherished. Solidarity of interest and the sentiment of kinship have bound Mother Country and daughter-land together. Is it wrong to assume that the old community and the young community have both benefited by their mutual relationship—that the views of home statesmen have been broadened by the oversight of a vast Empire beyond the seas—that the minds of Colonial statesmen have been tempered and mellowed by their duties towards a distant Sovereign and an ancient throne?

I must reserve for publication in another form what I have to say in regard to the world's gain from British colonisation; to the value of the Colonies as a training-school of statesmanship and administration; to the activity of the State in connection with railway construction, harbour improvement, and industrial development; to the spread of education, the dispensation of justice, and

the maintenance of order. Colonists are proud of their judicial tribunals, and with good reason. The members of them will, in respect of learning, probity, character, and acumen, stand comparison with their contemporaries in any part of the world. The fact that some of the Chief Justices—Colonists by birth and training—have been appointed members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, tells its own tale. In selecting impartial justices of the peace, or stipendiary magistrates, the governments are equally mindful of their obligation to maintain a high standard of judicial integrity and conduct. The result is seen in that respect for law, in that prevalence of order, which are characteristic of the whole Empire. It may well enkindle pride to reflect that the name of Englishman is synonymous with fairness and justice in the remotest wildernesses and amongst the wildest tribes. Now and then, perhaps, an exception may occur, but its extreme rarity is evidenced by the scandal it creates. People who live at home can hardly realise the work that is being done in distant regions by representatives of this class. Indifferently paid and often poorly-housed or badly-fed, young, and sometimes older magistrates, are day by day representing the Queen's name and upholding Anglo-Colonial and Anglo-Indian authority, amidst savage or semi-civilised races, by moral influence alone. With a handful of constables to support them—though happily with an Empire at their back—they are able to enforce the observance of law, to prevent the spread of crime, and to plant the seeds of civilisation in alien though prolific soil. This work has been going on for the past fifty years, and it is going on still, day by day, the supply of men to do it never failing as the Empire extends and the field of labour grows. It is a most hopeful augury that the younger Colonists show no less aptitude than their predecessors for the proper discharge of these responsibilities. Though the sphere of duty offers no prizes in the shape of fortunes or high distinction, it attracts an excellent type of man by reason of its social dignity and respectability, and its popularity as a career may be taken as a fair test of the formative influences of colonisation on the character and mind.

Maintenance of order is closely akin to means of defence. Much has been said and written on this question, but much more remains to be said. It is greatly to be desired that some steps should be taken to secure in tabulated form a comprehensive statement of the forces that have been organised throughout the Empire for defensive purposes. Until that be done it is difficult to proceed with any argument as to present resources and future requirements. It

cannot be said with truth that the Colonies have been supine or indifferent on the subject. Their efforts may have been proportioned to their needs. Where elements of danger have been non-existent the impulse to organising activity has been correspondingly absent. The case of Australia, for instance, cannot be compared with that of New Zealand, still less with that of Africa. The great island continent has enjoyed an enviable immunity from war or rebellion, or from the serious threatenings of either. Yet there the absence of local peril or menace has in no way deadened the patriotic instinct. Whenever an Imperial crisis has impended, Australian loyalty has nobly asserted itself. Canada, like South Africa, has had its own reasons for anxiety and organisation, and both countries can show defensive forces that do credit to local patriotism. In all the Colonies local constabularies have been established and trained to a high standard of efficiency. The Volunteer forces of Greater Britain afford not less conspicuous testimony to the patriotic feeling that inspires the community. Two years ago they took an honourable part on the august occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and the welcome accorded to them in the streets of the Metropolis was a magnificent demonstration of Imperial unity. And again, only a few days ago, a worthy contingent of Australian troopers has come to share in the discipline and duties of an Imperial army camp.

If we consider the area involved, the interests at stake, the distances to be bridged, and the warlike nature of some of the races to be subjugated, the actual cost of her oversea Empire to the Mother Country has been small beyond precedent. Nothing like it is recorded in history. Putting aside the wars in India, mostly, I believe, if not wholly, paid for by the Indian exchequer, the total amount paid by the Imperial treasury for the defence of Colonies during the present century would probably not exceed 80 millions sterling. Let us try to realise what this means. For a sum not much larger than one-fourth of the present annual income of the United Kingdom, fifty-four territories, that comprise 12 million square miles, or nearly one-fourth of the earth's surface, have been conquered or acquired, their native occupants pacified and brought under British rule, a volume of trade now estimated at a yearly value of 888 millions developed, and homelands of boundless extent opened out and secured to the Anglo-Saxon race. Considered even from the most sordid and matter-of-fact point of view, this surely has been the wisest and most lucrative investment ever effected in the polity of nations. It may be urged, perhaps, that no account has been taken of the increased cost of Imperial armaments, of land and sea

forces, entailed by these vast transmarine possessions. Admitting that this phase of the question ought not to be overlooked, it may be asked whether the strength of the Army or the Navy would have been materially less than it is had England not possessed her Colonies? Or, granting that there has been some increment of outlay in that respect, is it not certain that a far greater diminution of national income caused by diminished trade and reduced revenue and a generally lowered scale of national prosperity would have accompanied any such shrinkage of Imperial estate? There is also another aspect to be considered. Do not these Colonial stations and garrisons secure practical advantages to both the Navy and Army, as affording opportunities for exercise, experience, and acclimatisation—as training places in fact for both? It is for the expert authorities of both services to say whether or not it is of use and value to have as it were the wide world open for the distribution and the operation of Imperial forces both by land and sea, than to be cooped within the narrow seas that gird the parent islands. I venture to think that certain European Powers of aspiring tendencies often envy this country its possession of outposts in distant oceans, where its soldiers and sailors can peacefully pursue their vocations under the ægis of their own flag.

Another condition which pre-eminently distinguishes the Colonial Empire from that of any other Power past or present, and marks out the Colonial policy of Great Britain during the nineteenth century from that of any other epoch, is that the Colonies have ceased to become any burden to the Mother Country as they have increased in age and stature. Self-government in their case—where conditions are normal—has meant self-defence. Where Colonial Governments have undertaken the responsibilities of administration they have also accepted and cheerfully borne the responsibilities of defence. When war has been the result of Colonial policy or action, its cost has been borne by the Colony. Only where and when Imperial control has been exercised has the Imperial exchequer been mulct in expenses. And even in one case, where no political responsibility was assumed by the Colonial authorities, the local treasury contributed its quota to the cost of operations. Circumstances may arise, of course, as in South Africa, where it is necessary to maintain an Imperial garrison, for Imperial as well as Colonial purposes; and it is characteristic of the nation that there is no hesitation in recognising the obligation; but, as a whole, the glad fulfilment by the Colonies of their duty to

defend themselves from all internal elements of danger is beyond denial or dispute.

In one respect it is just possible that the Colonies may lead the way towards a policy which is already being faintly foreshadowed by hint and allusion. What future may be in store for the gospel of universal peace and international disarmament is not to be considered here. Actual tendencies will have, however, to be much more hopeful than they are in that direction before mankind feels absolved from the duty of providing for possibilities. The system of popular enrolment, repugnant though it has been, and probably is still, to Anglo-Saxon usages and instincts, may still be found a necessary condition of national existence. It may be found preferable in the end to the maintenance of a vast standing army of paid legionaries. The popularity and success of any such system would depend upon the rules under which it might be carried out. A policy under which the entire young manhood of a nation is led to regard service to the State as an elementary personal duty is quite compatible with the much-prized liberty of the subject. There are worse things for a free community than the subjection of its young men to the disciplinary obligations of military service. Nothing is better calculated to make men out of boys—to inculcate habits of order, obedience, self-control—to develop manly instincts and patriotic purpose—than judiciously applied drill and organisation. I speak with some little practical knowledge of the subject, having taken part in the establishment of Cadet Corps in connection with all the chief public schools of the Colony I have most to do with. These bodies are voluntary, in so far as that no penalty attaches to non-membership of them on the part of any scholar. But no penalty is needed, as all are eager to join; all deem it a privilege to serve; and all regard their work as cadets as the most enjoyable part of their school duties. It is conceivable that by means of an extension and consolidation of this system—and why not at home as well as in the Colonies?—the practical effects of a military training might be obtained without actual recourse to what many regard as the terrors of the conscription. That the morale and physique of the boys thus trained and exercised are sensibly and materially improved, experience has abundantly demonstrated. That their capacity as fighting material must thereby be developed is self-evident. That their mental equipment does not suffer by the improvement of their physical abilities is proved by the admissions and enthusiasm of their teachers.

The principle of self-government in the Colonies extends through

all the ramifications of life. There is not a phase of institutional effort that does not exemplify self-rule. Municipal activity is not less vigorous and popular than political work. In the wildest and most secluded districts it is not long before some sort of representative action is established. The magistrate will consult with the older settlers, informally at first, and then will co-operate with them in more organised fashion. Local committees are formed, to be followed by road boards and village guardians, until with the imposition of rates and taxes comes the full-fledged organisation of district or divisional councils and borough corporations with all their attendant machinery. Nor do these representative bodies, in those young and democratic communities, disdain the outward symbols of civic authority that are customary in more ancient lands. Robes, chains of office, and maces are constantly being adopted as efficient accessories by Colonial municipalities whose existence dates back a decade or two. It must be admitted, however, that in other respects the progress of Colonial cities keeps pace with that of the older world. The rapidity with which those towns develop is one of the marvels of the age. Where fifty years ago wastes of sand or bush stretched tenantless, there now stand populous and thriving cities—with metalled streets and roads, paved footways, tramways, cabs, omnibuses, rickshas, a splendid electric light service, an abounding water supply, miles of many storeyed buildings, spacious and handsome parks, squares, and gardens, public fountains, statues and monuments, an efficient police system and stately town-halls that vie in grandeur with those of the largest provincial cities in Europe. "Progress" is, in truth, the key-note of Anglo-Saxon colonisation. It is the word most commonly on the lips of the Colonial politician and representative. It expresses the passion of his existence, his heart's desire as a citizen. That the sentiment often leads him on beyond the bounds of prudence he is ready to admit in chastened moments; but the impulse remains, and the pace continues. What the end will be this century cannot witness. That it should be of necessity disastrous by no means follows. Advancement is not confined to the towns only. Urban expansion is but a reflex of rural development. If the humble townships have been transformed, the face of the whole country has been changed. Where the eye, fifty or sixty years ago, or less, saw nothing but illimitable expanses of trackless plain, lifeless slope, or rank and rotting vegetation, it now ranges over fields, fences, plantations, groves, factories, and homesteads, all of which bespeak the productive energy of industrious men. Where nature then reigned absolute

and desolate, labour now proclaims its presence and its conquests at every turn. Where man was then conspicuous by his absence, and life was only visible in its wildest and destructive forms, the landscape now teems with marks of human energy, and the erstwhile wilderness abounds everywhere with the fruits of human toil.

There are no available figures which serve to indicate the aggregate outgrowth of production in specific directions. It must suffice to state generally that, while the growth of products and live stock is still the mainstay of Colonial industry, the tendency to develop local manufactures steadily advances. It need not, however, be feared that for a long time to come the Colonial market will be closed to the home manufacturer. The twentieth century will be far advanced before the progress of manufacturing industry in the Colonies effects any material change in the trade returns of Great Britain. But it is a fact to be remembered and reckoned with as this century closes, that the wealth of the Colonies is represented by the craft of man as well as by the produce of the soil, and that more and more British colonists are relying upon their own efforts for the supply of their own needs.

COLONISTS AS PIONEERS.

Before we close this rapid survey of Colonial expansion during the century, let us glance at the people to whom that expansion is due. It is but right to do so, as their lives and their labours belong essentially to the century. They were born in it, and most of them have died in it, and the century is their proper monument. Much is said and written nowadays about Empire-builders, as though the Empire was the creation of this or that man's individual daring, energy, or genius—as though the Colonies owed their existence and their development to a species of constructive Cæsarism on the part of a few gifted or specially courageous men. Far be it from me to withhold from any name whatever credit may be justly due to far-seeing statesmanship, ambitious purpose, or patriotic design. My desire is not to deny rightful recognition to individuals, but to extend it to all. Remember that the Colonial Empire was mainly in existence prior to the last thirty years, that the British flag was planted on the four continents and the many islands during the three first quarters of the century. It was then that the Empire was chiefly founded, and that its limits were first laid down. And it was by the outgoers and the emigrants of those days that the

foundations of the mighty fabric were laid. They were the true Empire-builders of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is to their pluck and their readiness to face privation, to their fearless quest of fortune in new and distant lands, to their toils and struggles and hand-to-hand combat with hard nature and hostile barbarism that the Briton of to-day owes the Empire that is his. That Empire is essentially the offspring of voluntary effort. It cannot be said to owe its existence to schemes of ambition or deeds of conquest. Its pioneers went forth neither to the roll of the drum nor the blast of the trumpet, nor were they inspired by the lofty purpose of the first American settlers or the later Huguenot refugees of South Africa. Theirs was not the quest of a "faith's pure shrine," nor did they seek only "freedom to worship God," for they had both at home. Theirs was the prosaic, perhaps, but not less effective impulse of social betterment. They went abroad to find new homes, wider breathing space, cheaper land, larger opportunities of activity, easier openings, brighter prospects, or possibly improved health. Many of them sought to retrieve shattered fortunes, to give their children better chances, to improve their own social standing, to pursue their callings under more favoured circumstances. Few of them realised beforehand the experiences that awaited them on the distant shore, or knew the troubles that lay ahead. And well was it so, as their hearts would have fainted if not failed before the grim reality. In these days of giant steamers and spreading railways and settled government it is difficult to recall the experiences of the early colonists. Their sufferings at sea were but a fitting prelude to the privations on land. The illusions that beguiled their path began to vanish as soon as they lost sight of England. They had not only to begin life anew, but to begin it under strange and repulsive conditions. Disappointment was usually their lot. Few succeeded in the first object they had in view. Failure had again and again to be encountered, and the struggle to be renewed with unabated energy. They had all to unlearn, and everything to learn; and the knowledge which now enriches and guides their successors was purchased by the sweat of their brows and the foiled efforts of their hands. Nor was it only the men who bore this part in the work of colonisation. Their stubborn energy and sturdy conflicts with difficulty were nobly matched by the patient endurance and brave self-sacrifice of the women who accompanied them—the wives and sisters and daughters who, in their humble fields of household heroism, helped, by personal toil and the abandonment of most that

woman's heart holds dear, to build up on the basis of domestic relationship the Empire of their country and their Queen.

COLONISTS AND NATIVE RACES.

The success that has attended on the whole British rule of savage races is attributable, no doubt, to the character of the people brought in contact with those tribes. Experience may vary on this point with locality and circumstance, but it cannot be denied that wherever the aboriginal inhabitants of the Colonies have been susceptible of civilisation and improvement they have been fairly dealt with by their white neighbours. In cases where domestication or absorption has been rendered impossible by the ineradicable ferocity or nomadism of the race, a process of gradual disappearance has been inevitable. Neither in North America nor in Australia has it been possible to save the indigenous occupants of the soil from slow decline and ultimate extinction. Sad though the result may be from a sentimental point of view, it has to be regarded as the outworking of natural law. It is, at any rate, consolatory to know that the process has not been hastened by deliberate cruelty or wrongdoing on the part of the representatives of civilisation. Fifty years ago it was the fashion to say and to think otherwise; and even in later days the stigmas that were cast upon the colonist as an oppressor and despoiler of the black man have not lacked repetition. They have ceased to be in vogue, however, and it would be waste of time to refute them. Africa is likely for ages yet to afford an object-lesson to the student of inter-racial relations. There, at any rate, the native is not dying out, nor has civilisation been the destruction of the black man. It may be too early yet to base confident forecasts upon present observations, but there is no immediate evidence that the African native is to disappear as European colonisation advances. So far his tendency is to multiply under the benign influences of peace and order. This variance from the experience of aboriginal races in North America and Australasia is probably due to the readiness of the African black man to work for wages. The work may be desultory and fitful, it may be broken by frequent intervals of idleness or rest; but that it is rendered in a growing degree cannot be denied. On farms and plantations, in stores and households, in mines and public works, as shepherds and as waggon drivers, thousands and tens of thousands of African natives are now engaged as wage-earners under European employers. This disposition at once differentiates the

native of the Dark Continent from his intractable congener elsewhere, and opens out to him and his race a prospect of continued vitality and reclamation. And it does something more. It is a practical refutation of the calumny that the white colonist is the natural oppressor of the black man. His labour, be it noted, in all its forms, is voluntary—not forced. It is not compulsory, except in certain cases, where labour being urgently needed for public requirements, recourse is had to the prescriptive right of chiefs to exact contributions from their people for tribal purposes. Were the colonists the cruel task-masters and despoilers they are sometimes made out to be, this readiness to work for wages—and for increasing wage rates—would assuredly not exist.

So far as the Dark Continent is concerned it is a fact of happy augury that colonisation and British rule go hand in hand. No other race has succeeded more completely than has the Anglo-Saxon in the administrative control and economic development of new countries, or in the industrial pacification of savage races. There may at times have been blunders in the treatment of what are called "native questions," scandals may have occasionally given rise to controversy and to railing—the vials of philanthropic wrath are ever ready to bubble over—but, regarded as a whole, the management of subject aboriginal races by both the Imperial and Colonial Governments has been just, humane, and merciful. That is a conclusion based upon fifty years of close association with the native affairs of South Africa. And it is upon her experience in the past as a coloniser that Great Britain can take her stand when the course of events may necessitate some further expansion of dominion in the regions occupied by barbarism.

The claim of our country to be a great colonising Power rests also on a further foundation. British Colonies have been governed for their own benefit, not for the enrichment of the Imperial exchequer or the mere aggrandisement of Imperial statesmen. Though their administration may not cost the Mother Country anything, their existence does not directly replenish by one penny the home treasury. Self-government in them means government by the colonists and for the colonists in the fullest sense. If it be impossible for any member of the British Parliament to rise in his seat to-day and denounce the Colonial Empire as a ruinous and intolerable drain upon the national purse, it is not less impossible for any Colonial legislator to taunt the Mother Country with a desire to batten upon the profits or the earnings of Colonial taxpayers. In this absence of specific or selfish advantage on either

side—in this even balance of mutual interests and obligations—may be found the best and strongest guarantee of enduring sway.

THE OUTLOOK.

I must now close this retrospect of the past, this view of the present, with a glance at the future. Conditions change so swiftly in these days, unforeseen circumstances so often divert the course of events, that any forecast of Colonial probabilities is alike hazardous and difficult. Fortunately for our national pride, the prospect is brighter than it used to be. When the century was a generation younger, British colonisation was almost a byword. He would have been regarded as a mad dreamer of dreams who might then have talked about Colonial expansion or widening dominion. To-day expansion is a fact, and dominion steadily extends. But, far more than that, Colonial loyalty deepens and broadens, and the solidarity of the Empire yearly improves. The tendency of modern policy both at home and abroad is to strengthen and tighten the cords that bind Great Britain to her offspring, and to foster and heighten the sentiment of Colonial self-respect.

For be it marked that the word "loyalty" when used by a colonist has a twofold application. This is a view of the question that cannot be too carefully considered. It is a natural outcome of advancing age. Fifty years ago it was unnoticed, because the conditions that have led up to it did not exist. There were then few native-born colonists. The settlers had mostly come from the British Islands; their childhood had been passed on British soil and amidst British surroundings. "Home" meant literally to them the land they had left, rather than the land they lived in.

Now all this is past. The Colonial veterans of to-day, such as remain, were the children or the young folks who migrated with their parents about or soon after the middle of the century. The middle-aged colonists were the babes who accompanied these parents, or who were born shortly after their advent in the Colony. The younger colonists, those who are now in the ripe fulness of life's strength—and men mature rapidly in young communities—have been born on the new soil; the air they breathe is that of the new world—their whole lives have been spent amidst Canadian, or Australasian, or South African surroundings. To them "Old England" represents a thought rather than a concrete fact. "Home" in their eyes is the place of their birth, the scene of their abode, the area of their life's work and family associations.

It is the land that was first occupied by their fathers, the residence that has always been identified with their mothers, the locality that has witnessed all their efforts and their labours. In some cases its soil has been purchased by the blood of their kindred or by their own efforts in the field. In all cases it has been won from the wilderness by the strength of their arms and the sweat of their brows. They have seen it become populous and productive under their eyes. They have grown with its growth, and kept step with its advancement. Theirs is not only the joy of possession, but the pride of creation; not merely the obligations of inheritance, but the consciousness of acquisition, bind them to their Colonial home. What wonder is it, therefore, that to the young Colonial-born citizen the claims of the new land are paramount in his affections? It would be strange and discreditable were it otherwise. What is patriotism but the love of one's native land? And what is one's native land, according to every dictionary and definition, but the country one is born in? It is necessary to lay stress on this point, inasmuch as it underlies the whole future of our Imperial relationship, and as the recognition of it must influence the direction of future thought and policy. Only now is the fact being adequately realised. On the part of the older colonists there has been a natural repugnance to an apparent removal—I will not say alienation—of what may be called the centre of patriotic gravity. To those of us who were born in the Mother Country, and who still regard this country as "home," there is something of pain in the evolution of another sentiment on the part of our children. It jars upon one's sensibilities to hear the word "English" used as though it were something apart or foreign. Though we may have said with pride, "We are Englishmen first and colonists afterwards," it would be unnatural, if not improper, to expect our children to say or to think so. They are but following in our wake. They are but reproducing our own instincts. They are but pursuing the order of things that has existed from the beginning of mankind. Their love of the land they tread is the best hope of the Empire to which that land belongs. It has in all ages been the mainstay of patriotism.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own—my native land!

That is exactly the sentiment of the Colonial-born traveller as he turns his footsteps homeward from ancient lands. It is a senti-

ment completely reconcilable with his loyalty to the Empire and to his Queen.

That man's the best cosmopolite
Who loves his native country best.

Nor will that man be the less loyal subject of Great Britain because his first affections as a citizen belong to the land that gave him birth. In his case the lesser interest in no sense weakens the larger tie. The chain is strengthened by the tenacity of its links. National pride is compatible with Imperial supremacy. A Canadian, or an Australian, or a South African need not be the less ardent British subject because he is devoted to his own land, any more than the Highlander is less a Scotsman, or the Scotsman is less a Briton, or the Yorkshireman is less an Englishman, because he clings passionately to the locality whose name he bears.

That this outgrowth of distinctive national feeling will quicken with years and deepen with the lapse of generations is inevitable. How to harmonise and associate it with the spread of Imperial unity is one of the problems to be solved during the coming century. In considering it we have no effective precedents to guide us, for the world has never witnessed the outgrowth of such a fabric as is the British Empire. Analogies may be found in history, but they fail in exactitude of correspondence. We have to deal with a body of facts as they exist now, not with detached instances of political similarities in the past. It may be said briefly, but absolutely, in the first place, that success in working out the problem will primarily depend upon independence of action on the part of the several factors. Any attempt at dictation on the part of the central power would as surely end in failure as would any attempt at dictation on the part of one Colony towards a weaker neighbour. When England gives self-government to any of her Colonies she gives it absolutely and irrevocably; and the scrupulous observance of that principle has been the strong anchor of Colonial loyalty amidst the stress and strain of internal troubles. Depart from that salutary, that splendid rule, and the Empire's integrity will disappear; cherish it, and nothing short of insanity on the part of statesmen will precipitate disruption.

Imperial unity—I speak of it as existing already—will also be fostered by the gradual development of a larger spirit and sense of citizenship on both sides of the ocean. In both the Mother Country and the Colony the true proportions of British citizenship have yet to be properly realised. People are apt to be limited in

their conceptions by their own horizons, and the barriers of space and sea tend to circumscribe the vision. Improved facilities of intercourse and conveyance will rapidly modify this condition. Much has been done already by railway extension, steamship development, and telegraphic communication to bring the homefolk and the colonists together. Frequency and closeness of association break down the barriers of strangeness and ignorance. The railway has already proved itself to be the most potential of unifiers. It has been so conspicuously in North America. It is proving itself to be so in Australia and South Africa. And what the railway does on land for the Colonies, lines of larger and swifter steamships will do on the sea for the Empire. The establishment of the penny post is a true triumph wherewith to crown the century. May a sixpenny cable rate soon follow it! May quicker voyages and cheapened passenger fares multiply the numbers of those who go to and fro across the dividing oceans! Every other form of mutual co-operation conduces to the growth of unity. Year by year the position and the office of Agent-General advance in utility and importance. Those official representatives of the Colonies take a more and more active part in the public affairs and social life of the Mother Country.

Nor must mention be omitted of the important part which has been and is being played in the process of Imperial unification by the Royal Colonial Institute. Thirty years ago this Institute was an infantile and struggling body, holding its monthly meetings in a room lent by the Institution of Civil Engineers. Thanks to the unflagging enthusiasm and indomitable energy of its founders, maintained through years of indifference and difficulty, this Institute has steadily advanced in numbers, strength, influence, and public estimation, until, with its 4,000 members at home and in the Colonies, it has now attained a position of unassailable stability and permanence, and fulfils a most potential function as a link of union between the Mother Country and her Colonies.

By such means it is that, whether we desire it or not, the process of Imperial Federation is gradually, almost imperceptibly, but yet steadily, making headway. It is not within my purpose to enter upon the discussion of that question here. Nor, in view of the very able essays that have been written thereon is it necessary or desirable to do more than touch upon the well-worn theme. It is enough to know that the proposition is in the air, though as an abstract idea, rather than as a concrete policy. The evolution of that idea has marked the closing years of the nineteenth century;

the working out and the fulfilment of it will belong to the coming century. The idea not only exists, but it grows. Its own momentum and its own vitality will secure its expansion. Thirty years ago I dared but refer with bated breath, and literally with humbleness, to the possibility of Confederation. It was quite seemly, then, to express a hope "that it will be the policy of this great nation to preserve and consolidate, not to cast off and disown." No one at that time scouted, as would be scouted to-day, any aspiration to the contrary. No one now ventures to hint at the dismemberment or disintegration of the Empire. No one—of whatever school or party—would regard as aught but a calamity the estrangement or forfeiture of any Colony. Such movement as there may have been in public opinion is towards unity, not away from it. And, more than that, the change of thought has taken a turn and acquired a dimension which altogether transcends any previous anticipation. The phrase "Anglo-Saxon" no longer defines the conception of unity; it has expanded to "Anglo-American" limits, and it embraces within its compass the whole English-speaking race, and, be it added, all the other races that own the rule of English-speaking men. The astounding prospect thus disclosed, in a way so sudden and surprising, is too bewildering in its vastness to be yet properly comprehended. It needs time for contemplation, for the definite embodiment of conditions, and the effective realisation of the difficulties which bar the way. We have yet to learn whether or not this vision of unity is more than a fascinating dream. The variances and distinctions that already mark one section of the race from others may prove insuperable barriers to any concrete form of cohesion. Local circumstances in one area may be so much in conflict with local circumstances in other areas that practical amalgamation may be impossible. Clash or rivalry of individual interests may interpose an impassable bar to union. Wrong, however, though it would be to ignore these possibilities of failure, they need not discourage effort or impoverish hope. The end in view is so desirable and beneficent that every stimulating motive bids us strive for its attainment. Such an alliance as is now talked of would secure the peace of the world and the eventual freedom of mankind. Its prospects of success will depend—will absolutely depend—upon the spirit which animates its promoters. If the federation of the English-speaking race be promoted for mere purposes of racial supremacy or national aggrandisement, for selfish and sordid ends, and not for the general welfare of humanity, it will sooner or

later come to naught. If the lust of power and dominance, the greed of trade or territory, be its inspiring aims, the policy will be foredoomed to failure. It will collapse from sheer inordinacy. Only in so far as the spread of Empire or influence by any one race is attended with benefit and blessing to mankind at large can it hope to become an abiding factor in the world's history.

It is because the Colonies of Great Britain have throughout this century been unquestionably contributory to the advancement of civilisation and the progress of the world that we dare to-day look into the next century and anticipate for them—those of the past as well as those of the present—a future of expansion and consolidation that transcends all past experience. Whenever they cease to fulfil that mission—God grant that they may never do so!—the decadence of the Empire will have begun. We have reason not only to pray that—

Our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great ;

but that it may not fail through unworthiness of aim and effort on the part of those who are responsible for the guidance of British destinies as statesmen or as citizens. The process of painting the map red may be inspiring and patriotic, but if it be performed for the mere sake of getting bigger or richer than our neighbours it will not win for our race the applause or affection of posterity. The world's waste spaces are still so vast that there is room enough and to spare for the work and activity of other races than our own in the great field of colonisation. That they may make proper use of their opportunity should be the aspiration of every true colonist. England has shown them the way ; let it be their business, if they can, to follow in it. And let it be our business as citizens of the world, not less than as citizens of our common Empire, to lend what friendly aid or co-operation we can to other races in their endeavours to reclaim, to civilise, and to emancipate the dark places and peoples of the yet unawakened earth.

THE COLONIES AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

We have glanced at the Colonies as they were when the century dawned. We have seen what they are now at the century's end. We may fitly close by a glimpse at their future in the century that is to come. Rash as it now is to prophesy, it may confidently be predicted that the Colonies and the Empire will bulk more and more

largely on the national vision as time goes on. Their destiny forms, in fact, the most engrossing of the political problems of the time. Is Imperial unity or federation to be, or not to be? Is it to be a fact or a phrase? Difficult though it may be to answer that question—impossible though it is to argue it within present limits—there is no presumption in saying that the response must be affirmative, unless the British Empire is to perish.

Unless the tie which binds the Empire together now is drawn closer, it must in the nature of things relax and weaken. We are at the parting of the ways, and the course of events must tend towards either closer union or ultimate disruption.

In all life absolute repose is unknown. Nothing continues to stand still. Movement is a law of vitality. Just as men strengthen as youth advances, or fail with lengthening age, so do nations wax or wane. The period of decline is the only point of uncertainty. Some men ripen early and vanish ere their prime. Others mature slowly and gain in strength and dignity as they advance in years. Nations and empires also vary in the order of their growth and their declension. Some carry on their glory through many centuries. Others, after a swift development, suffer a rapid collapse. In both cases the duration of existence depends largely upon the conditions that governed life. A healthy mind in a sound body conduces to length of years. Largeness of aim, unselfishness of purpose, liberality of institutions, purity and breadth of character, steadfastness in the pursuit of a patriotic policy, will all tend to the stability and maintenance of national power and empire. If the project—and it is a very noble one—of Anglo-Saxon federation be fostered in this spirit and pursued on these lines, it ought to prosper because it will deserve to succeed.

The details of that project are yet confessedly in the air. Only the principle itself can be said to have yet taken form and had due recognition. There are different methods of working it out. The first great step towards the goal was taken when the Dominion of Canada was compacted twenty-two years ago. Before the Empire can be federated its component groups must each be welded together. The noble example set in the North by the eldest group of British Colonies has yet to be repeated elsewhere. But the process is going on in the Southern world, slowly perhaps, but all the more surely for the time and the care that is being taken in overcoming the initial difficulties that result from international differences and jealousies. That Australia will be federalised before the century has emerged from its infancy cannot reasonably

be doubted. In South Africa the movement has already, so far as fiscal union is concerned, become an accomplished fact. There, too, the discords and troubles of recent years, and the difficulties arising from a complex racial texture, will ere long be removed and effaced by the establishment of a common interest under the central rule of a united Government and Parliament. The creation of these consolidated political fabrics in North America, in Australasia and South Africa, will enormously simplify the task of statesmen in combining them all within the encircling shelter of a representative Imperial system. The confused and often conflicting voices of many separate Colonies will then be confined to the stronger and deeper utterances of a few united provinces. Strictly Imperial interests and questions can then be dealt with intelligibly and effectively, and with a clear conception of claims that have to be reconciled and ends that have to be attained.

What may have to be done as regards those Colonies that are not, and that cannot in the nature of things be, self-governing, remains to be considered. Many of them are islands or islets of the sea, not easily grouped within any federative system. Most, if not all, of them are tropical or equatorial territories, in which it is the lot of Englishmen to rule and to administer, but not to people and to multiply. What may be the ultimate destiny of these magnificent regions is a question as yet unanswerable by man. It may be that the progress of science and sanitation will so modify their climatal conditions as to render them safely habitable by people of European birth. Experience has already shown what marvellous results in combating malaria and disease can be attained by intelligence and energy. Englishmen fresh from the Old World now find it possible to live and multiply in localities which years ago were regarded as pestiferous and deadly. Colonists of the second generation are growing up far in the wilds, yet strong and healthy, in spite of scorching suns and changing temperatures. On this point of racial administration no dogmatic rule can yet be laid down. But one thing is certain as regards the lands of the tropics. In Asia and in Africa, at any rate, they abound with indigenous men; and it falls within the peculiar genius of the Anglo-Saxon race to rule such men wisely and well. If time should demonstrate the impossibility of European colonisation upon any large scale in the tropical districts of either of these two continents, it will only more completely demonstrate the capacity of British colonists to govern, for their own and for the world's benefit, the native inhabitants that already

occupy them. While as regards Africa, there is the inevitable certainty that Asia will pour out of her vast human reservoirs an ever-swelling volume of life to develop under British control and auspices the latent resources of the equatorial continent. And what the Anglo-Saxon is doing in certain portions of Africa other nations will, let us hope, do in the territories under their control.

It is no part of my purpose to review what other countries have done or are doing in the planting of Colonies, but it would be wrong to ignore their efforts. As a matter of fact, British Colonies are themselves the scenes of considerable activity on the part of European nationalities. Thanks to that policy of the "open door" which has been in the past, and will ever, I hope, continue to be, one of the glories of our system, there is a free field open to every civilised race in all the Colonies. Not only are the representatives of German commerce to be found everywhere, making the best possible use of the opportunities so unreservedly secured to them, but German, Scandinavian, French, and Italian settlers are to be found settled on the soil or engaged in industrial occupations. The social web of population in the Colonies promises to be not less diverse in its materials than is that of the Mother Country. We do not, perhaps, take sufficient account of what our neighbours are doing by way of Colonial expansion; but France, Germany, and Holland are all playing an important part in tropical Africa and elsewhere, under their own flags; and in some respects their methods and processes might advantageously be studied as examples—to be followed or avoided, as the case may be. But in any case we ought gladly to welcome them as competitors—or rather as coadjutors—in the business of spreading civilisation. There is room enough and to spare for us all in that sphere of effort. Much can be done by neighbourly example and co-operation to assist those nations in the great task which lies before them—the task of pacifying and civilising and exploiting regions that lie now in darkness and in bondage—the task in whose fulfilment by able and liberal hands the world, with ourselves, has a common interest.

IMPERIAL UNITY AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

When once the process of local or provincial Confederation has been completed in Australia and in Africa, the larger and grander project of Imperial union can be effectively considered. It may be too early as yet to discuss the possible outlines of such a union, but

a glance in that direction cannot be misplaced. Three terms apparently present themselves :—

1. Form of Central Control.
2. Cost of Central Control.
3. Method of Representation.

It is manifestly impossible at this moment to do more than name these conditions as points for future discussion. It may be taken for granted, however, that no measure which in any way restricted the limits of local autonomy, which curbed the power of the local governments in dealing with purely local affairs, would have any chance of acceptance with the Colonies themselves. On the other hand, it is fair to assume—and experience justifies the assumption—that in matters of mutual or Imperial concern the Colonies would be quite ready to act in concert with each other and with the Mother Country. There is obviously one matter in which every Colony has a direct and a conjoint interest—that of national defence. In the case of self-governing Colonies this means in effect naval defence; but as in the case of protected territories and inter-tropical extensions internal disturbance may at times assume dimensions which necessitate the co-operation of Imperial land forces, it is better to accept the larger term. It is generally admitted that the defence of the Colonies from naval attack will practically be secured in northern waters and at the home base, and the Colonies have therefore a direct interest in maintaining the efficiency and supremacy of the Imperial Navy.

This postulate being recognised, it follows that, in some way that has to be devised and agreed upon, the Colonies will have to be allowed a voice in matters of Imperial administration. Two alternative methods of action have been suggested. One is the creation of a new consultative, if not governing, body, as a Council of Empire, in which the Mother Country and the Colonies shall be proportionately represented. The other is the very simple process of adding Colonial representatives to the House of Commons. Precedents for both courses may be said to exist in the former existence of the East India Council, and in the appointment of Colonial members to the Privy Council. Already the nucleus of the machinery required for the constitution of an Imperial Council exists in the present Agent-Generalships, the dignity and importance of which develop year by year. Whatever plan may be decided upon as being best fitted to secure the end in view—effective representation of Colonial interests in the policy and

counsels of the Empire—no insuperable difficulty is apparent in working out the problem.

Representation, however, implies taxation, not less than does the converse ; and if the Colonies are to be granted a share in Imperial administration or legislation, they must also be prepared to bear a proper contribution towards the cost of national defence. It is on every ground right and just that they should do so. More than that : such a contribution is absolutely indispensable as a condition of Imperial unity and national safety. This, after all, is the main question that has to be grappled with. Speaking as a colonist, and as one who has taken some little part in inter-colonial deliberations, I have no hesitation in submitting to my fellow-colonists throughout the Empire such a proposition of elementary duty. That it will be loyally responded to, whenever formally presented, I cannot doubt. Canada, Australia, South Africa, have all, on repeated occasions, testified by voluntary acts their readiness to help in the defence of the Empire. The despatch of expeditions to the Soudan, the offer of Colonial contingents for service abroad, the maintenance of local squadrons, the gift of battleships, the free supply of coal, are all admirable in their way ; but they are fitful and incoherent ebullitions of filial sentiment rather than sustained and practical measures of united action. Is not the time at hand when some organised effort should be made to concentrate and consolidate these manifestations of Colonial loyalty by a far-sighted and far-reaching policy, under which every Colony should take its share of the task which now falls wholly on the shoulders of the yet unwearied Titan ?

Many years ago, on a public occasion in London, I ventured to hint at the contribution of a certain percentage of its yearly revenue by every Colony to the Imperial exchequer for purposes of naval defence. Ten years later a distinguished South African representative proposed the imposition of a preferential duty against outside producers with the same end in view. Though I prefer the former process as being simpler and less aggressive, both suggestions serve to show that in the eyes of colonists the principle involved is right and equitable. Were all the oversea possessions of Great Britain to contribute, say 2 per cent. of their revenues for purposes of national defence, the Imperial exchequer would to-day be richer by two-and-a-quarter millions sterling per annum, or by any larger contribution in proportion. The burden thus imposed upon the Colonial taxpayer would be trivial when compared with the enormous advantages of which it would be the proper equivalent.

In the ancient City of Rome, where these pages were written, recent explorations have laid bare the architectural vestiges of an Imperial past. From the crumbling parapets that crown the brow of the Palatine the eye now scans a waste of storied ruins. Where the visitor stands to-day rose the splendid palaces of the Cæsars, with all their accessories of luxury and regal life. There towards the Tiber stretched the vast expanse of the great Circus; beyond rose the huge fabric of Caracalla's Baths. There, to the west, was the chief Forum, with its temples, its columns, its arches, and its rostra, the centre and symbols of the city's public life. Above on the Capitoline heights towered the fane dedicated to Jupiter, one of the most august shrines of the pagan world. Southward bulked the massive Colosseum, with its reek of slaughter, flanked by the sculptured arches of Titus and Constantine. In the background the rich outlines of Nero's Golden House and Constantine's palace shut out the distant mountain ridges. All round, wherever the eye rested, pillared fanes, and marble fabrics, and spacious arenas testified to the grandeur of the race, to the luxury and self-gratification of an Imperial people. That race then dominated the known world; that people were drunken with the lust of conquest and dominion. To-day all is ruin and decay; the mighty Roman Empire is but a memory. What will be the fate of ours? A century ago it was said of Englishmen—

Regions Cæsar never knew, . . .
None invincible as they.

Seventeen centuries hence what will be the vestiges in those regions of British rule and Anglo-Saxon supremacy? The experience of this pregnant century has to some extent anticipated the answer. British colonisation will endure in effects, if not in name, because its foundations have been laid, as a whole, on the principles of humanity and justice. It will endure because it has so happened that the Colonies have been nurtured through infancy during the long reign of a Sovereign whose name will ever be associated with the faithful and inflexible discharge of constitutional duty towards her subjects and her realms. It will endure because the prosperity of the Colonies rests upon the basis of social development and honest toil. It will endure whether trade does or does not follow the flag, though it is a fact beyond dispute that trade does follow the flag, and that trade will follow the flag as long as that flag protects the free policy of a free Empire. But of incomparably greater significance is it that, whatever the fluctuations or

divergences of trade may be, the Empire shall have honest effort and character to sustain it. Those are the true buttresses of national strength and stability. Those are the indestructible guarantees of continuous national life. The commerce and opulence of Phœnicia and Carthage are forgotten; the philosophy and culture of Greece; the laws, language, and literature of Rome, still move and influence the minds of men. The true greatness of the Roman Empire is betokened not in the pathetic magnificence of its remains, not in its records of world-wide conquest and insatiable dominion, but in the examples of wisdom and patriotism with which its history abounds. Looking as we have done at the development and experiences of British colonisation during the nineteenth century, are we not justified in believing that whatever destiny may be in store for the British Empire during times to come, it will be said of it that civilisation has gained by its existence, and that the truest evidences of its greatness are written in the happier conditions and the general betterment of mankind?

DISCUSSION.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P.: The Institute is to be most heartily congratulated on having had the advantage of hearing Sir John Robinson's powerful and eloquent address, every page of which is full of thought and suggestiveness. The difficulties in the way of anyone attempting to discuss such a paper, in the ten minutes allotted to him, are very great indeed. As I understand the paper will be published in book-form, I would suggest, in order to make it more complete, that it would be desirable, in reviewing the position of the Empire in 1800, to mention the fact that we had at that time settlements in West Africa, and that we had also, unfortunately, a penal settlement, but still a settlement, in Australia. The figures on trade and revenue in 1800 are very difficult to get at, but I think Sir John Robinson has put the picture before us in a very effective way. He speaks of the young American Republic having lately won its freedom, and then alludes to the period of gloom and listlessness which followed. He gives many reasons for this state of things, but I venture to think he omits to mention the most important one. The United States did not win their freedom. It was won for them by France, owing to the French fleet being superior to ours. The "listlessness and stagnation," of which he so eloquently speaks, resulted from the fact that British supremacy on the sea was at that time, if not in abeyance, at all events in dispute. This is important, as bearing on the last part of

the paper, in which he alludes to the question of maritime defence. Sir John Robinson deals with the question of trade and tariffs in a very clear way. I am not going to touch upon that question except to make one remark. He speaks of the broad and liberal spirit in which Colonial tariffs are framed, "without distinction between race and race." It would be more proper to say "without distinction between territories of the same Empire and groups of the same race." At all events the result is "that American and German manufactures especially are vigorously pushed in Colonial markets." "But still," he triumphantly observes, "the home British product holds its own, and makes its way, and still the chief volume of Colonial produce flows to home markets." His very phraseology admits, what I fear is the fact, that this state of things cannot be regarded as likely to exist for all time. If I read statistics aright, the percentage proportion of total Colonial trade which flows to and from the Mother Country is rather shrinking than expanding—that is to say, Colonial business with the Mother Country is rather decreasing, although the total of Colonial trade as a whole is expanding, which, in short, means that the tendency is for Colonial trade to find greater markets elsewhere than with the home country. I allude to these facts in connection with defence, because when we arrive at the point when the trade of the Colonies with foreign countries is greater than the trade of the Colonies with the Mother Country, I am afraid the "Little Englanders" will be armed with a strong argument, especially if the burden of the defence of that independent Colonial trade should continue to be borne exclusively by the home country. On this question Sir John Robinson occupies a unique position, because in his clear pronouncements on the question of defence, he differs from almost every Colonial speaker I have ever heard at this Institute. He looks at this question of Imperial defence, in its financial aspects, as a statesman and not simply as a Colonial politician. He is not afraid to proclaim his belief that the oversea citizens of the Empire have duties as well as rights to the Empire, and obligations the same as citizens of the home portion of the Empire. He says clearly and boldly that an adequate Colonial contribution to general maritime defence is indispensable as a condition of Imperial unity and of national safety. He does not claim, as others have done on this platform, for Canada immunity from discharge of maritime responsibilities to the Empire, because thirty years ago a railway 8,000 miles long was built. He does not plead the Australasians are so "hard up" that they must be

excused the fulfilment of natural obligation to defend the Empire. On this subject, without going into many figures, I will give you just a few facts bearing on the absurd inequality of the burdens borne by geographical groups of the Queen's subjects, first remarking that I cannot quite understand how Sir John Robinson works out that a 2 per cent. contribution on the aggregate revenues of the oversea part of the Empire will only produce £1,000,000, because, according to my calculation, the sum must be nearer £3,000,000.¹ At this moment the United Kingdom for the purpose of Imperial defence is paying 45 per cent. of its revenue, India 28 per cent., the Straits Settlements 25 per cent., and Hong Kong 15 per cent. To put the matter in another way, in the United Kingdom we are paying 11s. per head for naval defence, Australia 6d., the Cape 4d., and Canada 5d., or putting naval and military defence together in the United Kingdom, we are paying 17s. 4d. per head, South Africa 4s. 6d., Australia 3s. 6d., and Canada 1s. 6d. The reason the financial aspects of the question become more and more pressing is that, as the statistics show, the wealth and resources of the outlying portions of the Empire are growing far more rapidly than ours at home. We are near the time when the recognition of such facts will force on the Empire the necessity of facing the problem in all its breadth and significance—the question, in short, of how the Empire is to be consolidated for its defence, that is for the purpose of maintaining its integrity in the face of the world. It is a great pleasure to me to have opened the debate on this paper, which in no way shirks the question, and to be allowed to express my admiration for Sir John Robinson's statesman-like enunciation of the principles which must be observed by all its members if our Empire is to endure.

Mr. T. D. BEIGHTON: I feel some diffidence in addressing so distinguished an assembly, first, because I am a very recent recruit to the Institute, and secondly, because I have no qualification arising from personal experience of the self-governing Colonies. But, as the Chairman has told you, I have been connected with the Indian Civil Service, and as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council I have been brought face to face with problems somewhat analogous, *mutatis mutandis*, to those with which we are now dealing. It seems difficult in the present state of public opinion to realise that there ever was such a condition of indifference with regard to the value of our Colonies as that described in the earlier

¹ Subsequently altered by author of paper to £2,250,000.—EDITOR.

part of the lecture. I do not know from what author the quotation at the beginning of the paper was made, but I am sure it could be easily paralleled in the literature, in the platform speeches, and even in the Parliamentary debates of the early seventies. With the growth of the wider sense of citizenship which has followed on the recognition of the principle of imperialism which now dominates our foreign, domestic, and Colonial politics, I need hardly say that these feelings have vanished. Any proposal for the dismemberment of the Empire or the severance of one of our Colonies would at the present day not be denounced, it would be ridiculed, and the person who proposed such a thing would not be impeached, he would simply be looked upon as a harmless lunatic. The condition of things which prevailed in former days is happily described in a well-known parable by Mr. Froude, who I think more than any other writer has given a stimulus to the increasing estimate of the value of our Colonies. He describes the England of which he was at that time writing (about 1872 or 1878) as a huge bread-fruit tree, under which the people of the country sat and gathered the fruit as it fell. The tree gradually got older and decayed, and its fruits withered away, and its foliage thinned. But the wind scattered the seeds of the tree far and wide, and other trees in distant countries grew from the seed as beautiful as the parent tree. The people still remained under the old tree, and neglected and despised its vigorous descendants in other continents. That was the feeling with regard to the Colonies in those days. But now, to take a parallel from the country with which I have been so long associated, the British Empire may be likened to a banyan tree, from whose boughs tendrils hang down and reach to the ground, where they take root and derive nourishment from the earth, and continue to give sustenance to the parent stem. I will make only one or two practical observations with regard to the magnificent description we have had of the growth of our Colonies. Suggestions have been made by Sir John Robinson that the federation of the Colonies, which in Australia is nearly accomplished, should be followed by a closer political union with England for the purpose of Government, and above all for the defence of the British Empire either by an elaboration of the system of Agents-General, or by direct representatives in Parliament. Well, that is not exactly a Utopian idea, but I think in our generation we are hardly likely to witness so great a change. There is one step that we might take—a step which must in any case be antecedent to any scheme for knitting our common political life closer, and that is to endeavour to establish the principle of

Imperial [free trade. A homogeneous fiscal policy must precede political union. I know that I am perhaps on debatable ground here, but I do think it would be a splendid thing if the other Colonies were to follow the example of Canada, which has already introduced preferential duties as regards the Mother Country. Speaking for myself, I regret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget was unable to listen to the representation made by the Colonies with regard to the preferential treatment of Colonial produce in the matter of the wine duty. I think in our dealings with the Colonies we ought to show something of the spirit of the *alma mater*, and not of the *injuncta noverca*—the spirit of the benign parent and not of the envious step-mother, and I think that instead of grasping at this paltry sum we should have done much better to make a concession that must have had the effect of increasing the goodwill and affection of our Colonies. Having found fault with one measure of the Government, I should like to offer my humble congratulations on a step they have recently taken. The imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar in India is a new departure, but one which I do not think is in the least degree contrary to the principle of free trade. There can be nothing inimical to the principles of free trade, as properly understood, in adopting a course which, according to expert authority, must inevitably destroy a system which is generally thought to be the worst form of protection ever devised. I am in the habit of reading the Indian newspapers, both English and native, and I notice that not one single paper regards this step otherwise than with approval and gratitude. So far as I know, there is only one dissentient voice among those who claim to know and understand the feelings and interests of the Indian people, and that is the voice of Mr. Maclean, who formerly lived in India and poses as an Indian representative, but who in this matter represents, I think, nobody but himself. It is, I believe, an undoubted fact that a countervailing duty would, if generally imposed, *ipso facto* and as it were by a stroke of the pen, destroy this hateful bounty system, and there is, I believe, a gradually growing force of public opinion at the present day in favour of an extension of the course that has been taken as regards India; and it is hoped that this course may be taken in time to save from financial ruin several of our oldest and most interesting Colonies in the West Indies.

Mr. C. PHARAZYN (New Zealand): Unlike the last speaker, I may claim to have had some practical experience of the self-governing Colonies, for although I was not actually born in New Zealand, I was educated, and have spent there fifty-eight years of my life, with

the exception of occasional visits to this country. I cordially agree with the testimony Sir John Robinson bears to the fact that a Colonist coming to England no longer regards himself as a stranger. He feels himself to be a unit in a great Empire. That is an enormous gain. It often strikes me as curious, at the same time, that we have no one word in common use to express that idea. A man is a New Zealander, or an Australian, or a Canadian ; but there is no common name to identify him as a member of the Empire.

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG : He is a Briton.

MR. PHARAZYN : The dictum of Shakespeare to the contrary, I believe there is a great deal in a name, and I was about to suggest, when Sir Frederick Young interjected that remark, that we might all use the common name of Britons. It is an old name, a name full of significance, and just as St. Paul was able in Jerusalem to claim his rights as a Roman citizen, so we claim the name and the rights of Britons. I assure you that spirit is universal in the Colonies, and it would be well if this country would encourage it in every possible way. One suggestion occurs to me. Many Colonists now come to England to spend here their well-earned leisure. Some of them, I have no doubt, would make excellent members of the Imperial Parliament, and I think the constituencies would do well to elect a certain number of them, because, apart from the value of their services generally, they would be able, speaking from direct knowledge, to express the views of the Colonists, though they might not be their actual representatives. The federation of the Australian Colonies is now pretty well assured, and is, we hope, only the prelude to the larger federation to follow. It is unfortunate that, at the present moment, it should apparently have become necessary, in order to raise some small additional revenue, to put an extra duty on colonial wine. As we know, a little irritating tax often does much more mischief than a large one. One is also disappointed to notice the petty, almost huckstering, spirit with which the important question of cable communication has been treated. If there is one thing more than another which would tend to unite the Empire, it is cheap and easy communication between its several parts. I look forward, with confidence, to the time when, by means of a shilling telegram, you will be able to communicate with the most distant parts of the Empire. I was very much pleased to hear Sir John Robinson's remarks with regard to the part which the Colonies ought to take in Imperial defence. I would, however, remind you that the Colonies are very young, and have an enormous work before them. That the time will come for them to bear their

share of the expenses there can be no doubt. It is not a question of principle, but of time. The lecturer very properly laid stress on the legislative liberty which we enjoy in the Colonies. This has developed, in some matters, in a rather ultra-democratic direction. Of course, in a young country, we are full of enthusiasms. We make mistakes, no doubt; but is there any country that does not make mistakes? The advantage in our case is that when we make a mistake we can very soon remedy it. Some of these developments I disapprove, but I say they are experiments which a democracy is justified in trying. When charges of corruption are made against our democratic governments, I would express my own strong conviction that, on the whole, there is a remarkable absence of anything in the nature of personal corruption. There is a desire to get votes, no doubt, and to obtain a majority, as there is elsewhere, but there is little, or none, of that personal corruption which is often imputed by every opposition to the Government of the day. As to our public debts, a very narrow view is taken of the matter by some people. It is hard for those who have not been in the Colonies to realise the enormous work which has been accomplished in the shape of railways, roads, bridges, and harbours. And what could be better for this wealthy country than to be able to lend its money at interest to the Colonies, in order that they may develop, in a way that they could not otherwise do, their enormous resources? The mere figures of debt, taken by themselves, look startling enough, but anyone who travels round the Colonies and sees the enormous work that has been accomplished, cannot fail to come to the conclusion that we have more than value for the money, and that there is not the slightest difficulty in paying the interest. As for the possibility of repudiation, that is too absurd to be thought of. There is one matter at present—a cloud no bigger than a man's hand—to which, as it seems to point to a serious check in the progress of the Colonies, I feel bound to call attention. This is that the population is not increasing as it should. It is an extraordinary fact, and I am quoting from the latest statistics, that New Zealand, next to France, has the lowest birth-rate in the world. It is steadily decreasing. In 1882 the births per 1,000 were 37½, and in 1898, 25½. Now, as we all know, nothing tends to develop a new country so much as an increase of population, and unless the population of these countries increases we cannot hope to progress very rapidly. My view is, that this result has been partly brought about by the mistaken policy of our democracy, but I am not without hopes that statesmen will arise who will so deal with

matters that this state of things will be altered. Apart from this there should be no question as to the future of the Colonies; and, as I have indicated, my opinion is that their progress will be enormous. I should like to conclude by thanking Sir John Robinson for his valuable paper, and by expressing my sense of the great value of this Institute. Not the smallest instance of that value is the opportunity it gives us of hearing such papers, and the interesting discussions on them.

Mr. W. ACTON-ADAMS (New Zealand): I rise simply for the purpose of supplying an omission in Sir John Robinson's admirable paper. With reference to the help the Colonies would give in defence of the Empire, Sir John Robinson has referred to the presence of the Colonial troops in the Jubilee procession and to the arrival at Aldershot from New South Wales of a volunteer troop for more effective training. These instances took place in the "piping times of peace," but I can give you more striking instances that took place in the "boding epochs of war." During the Soudan campaign, New South Wales equipped and despatched troops to Suakim, at its own expense. And lately, when the British and American men of war were carrying on fighting ashore at Samoa, to which there is no cable connection, the New Zealand Premier placed the Colonial steamer at the disposal of the Imperial Government, to carry cable despatches, and offered to arrange for a volunteer force to support the British ships; and our steamer actually carried the despatches from the Powers that arranged for the cessation of hostilities. Should the Old British Lion ever have to fight for her existence, it will surely be useful to her to find that her cubs in the distant parts of her Empire will feed her troops, coal her ships, and, if necessary, find a few brave men to help to keep her flag aloft.

Mr. THOMAS MACKENZIE (New Zealand): I have listened with great pleasure to the very excellent paper, and I agree largely with what has been said. I take exception, however, to the idea that tariffs should be made alike for all the nations of the world to trade with us. I know that this is an opinion that is opposed to the Cobden School; still one must recognise that the dependencies of our Empire are particularly desirous of developing trade, and that, as far as we are concerned, England is our great market. In this connection I may allude to the fact that Sir John Colomb advocates a contribution from the Colonies to the Imperial fund, the money to be raised by a 2 per cent. levy on all imports and exports to or from the Colonies. I have every sympathy with differential duties

imposed on imports from foreign countries as a contribution towards that fund, but not to be imposed on British or Colonial goods, for this reason, that in doing trade with your dependencies—that is to say, if your dependencies are capable of supplying you with the goods you require—it is a reasonable thing to put on foreign competitors a slight tariff. By dealing with foreigners you support nations that may use their resources for the humiliation of our common trade, whereas by confining your trade as much as possible to your own people you assist those who will always stand by you in defending the Empire. If therefore any contribution is to be raised for the purpose of Imperial defence that is the best mode of raising it. Sir John Colomb alluded to the fact that South Africa had been the first of the dependencies to offer a contribution towards the Imperial navy, but he seemed to overlook the fact that for the last twelve or fourteen years the Australian Colonies have maintained five men-of-war.

Sir JOHN COLOMB: Within a restricted area.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Naturally, because they wished for some protection in those waters in the event of the Mother Country being engaged in warfare elsewhere. Before we could get assistance some of our most important cities might be reduced to ruins, but South Africa is much nearer, and therefore in a different position. In regard to trade, it is the fact that proportionately our imports from the Mother Country are diminishing, and I think they will continue to diminish until British merchants and manufacturers rouse themselves. I have had a considerable amount of trade to do here within the last two years, as the representative of Colonial warehouse people, and I can tell you that British merchants with enterprising agents abroad frequently reject orders on the score of some slight variation occurring in the cataloguing of the order, or because the quantity may not be quite up to the minimum of what these large establishments are in the habit of supplying. This is annoying and distressing to the importer, and I am not surprised that indents are being diverted to Germany and America, where they are very much more alive to the needs of customers. In regard to iron manufacturers, if you venture to suggest the slightest alteration in their list goods they are hardly civil in their replies; they simply tell you that they do not want to be bothered with any variation from their designs. With regard to representation in the Imperial Parliament, I am personally of the opinion that if the integrity of the Empire is to be maintained it ought to be brought about as speedily as possible. Is it likely that, with an area

so vast and with interests so far-reaching, containing a population of 20,000,000 English-speaking subjects, people will remain content with an Imperial policy controlled by only a section of the population? As regards penny postage, I do not think that, from the commercial point of view, that is nearly so important as the reduction in the rates of telegrams. I believe that by taking steps in this direction, you will bring the Mother Country into much closer touch with its remoter parts.

Hon. JOHN TUDHOPE: I rise with great pleasure to add my quota to the chorus of praise with which Sir John Robinson's eloquent and exhaustive lecture has been received. It stands to reason that I, as an old Cape Colonist, am proud of Sir John Robinson—we are all proud of him in South Africa, where he is regarded as a typical South African statesman. Dr. Johnson is said to have remarked to Boswell that if you caught a Scotchman young you might do something with him. A good many of our Colonists have been caught young, amongst others Sir John Robinson, who is a specimen of what can be done with Englishmen when they are caught young and sent abroad to have their ideas broadened. We South Africans are rather given to depreciate our country; it is therefore refreshing to be present on this occasion, and find it so well represented. It may be proper on an occasion like this to refer to the period, now a good many years ago, when I first heard of Federation from the lips of Sir George Grey, the great federationist of the century. I am sure many gentlemen present will remember the time when his was a *vox clamantis*; he was not listened to, and in fact he lost his position as Governor of the Cape Colony because he so persistently preached in season and out of season this now popular doctrine, and it was only the strong appeals of the Colonists that induced the Government to replace him. We know what a great statesman he was, and how he implanted in the minds of the British people the root idea of federation. It is rather surprising to me that we have kept out of our discussion to-night the name of a great successor of Sir George, one who is fortunately still among us. I think his name must have sprung to the lips of nearly every one in the room when the question of cheap telegrams was touched upon. We have heard nothing about the Cape to Cairo cable to-night, but I am sure we must all regard Mr. Cecil Rhodes as a man who is to-day putting into practical application the theories so long preached by other statesmen. Sir John Robinson foreshadows the extension of railway and telegraphic communication as two of the measures by

which the union of the Empire will be accomplished. Here we have an object lesson on the subject—the example of a man who is devoting his life to uniting various parts of the Empire. My Colony used to be regarded as the Cinderella of Colonies. We were for a long time remarkable for nothing but a series of wars and additions to the national debt, but the tide has now turned, and lately we have been able to place at your disposal, without restriction, a sum of £80,000 a year as a contribution to the Navy. I thoroughly agree with the principles which have been laid down by Sir John Robinson to-night. They are broad, sound principles which we must try to keep our various Colonial Governments to adhere to. Opposition will occur here and there, but I know that with men like Sir John Robinson to expound them they will sooner or later prevail. I thoroughly concur in his opinion as to the value of free institutions for the Colonies; they have given to the Colonists a sense of self-reliance which they never could have had without them, and have raised up a class of statesman of whom the Empire may well be proud.

Sir WALTER PEACE, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Natal): As I had not the pleasure of listening to the lecture, owing to an important engagement which I could not forego, you may perhaps wonder why I should intrude myself upon your notice even for a moment, but I cannot resist the opportunity of offering to Sir John Robinson my most hearty congratulation, on his reappearance in the public arena. As one who has known him between thirty and forty years, and watched his public career, I can only say that there is no more true-hearted Colonist in Her Majesty's dominions, or one who has devoted himself with a greater singleness of purpose to the promotion of the progress and development of the Colony with which he has been connected, and it is with the greatest pleasure that all Natalians welcome his reappearance among them in restored health.

Sir DONALD CURRIE, G.C.M.G., M.P.: I wish to associate myself most heartily with the welcome offered to Sir John Robinson on his re-entry into public life. I am glad to think that he will shortly return to South Africa, where his admirable qualities, his thorough Colonial experience, and his patriotism will give him a further opportunity of showing what manner of man he is. We have listened to his very able lecture on the value and importance of our Colonial Empire. He has drawn a remarkable comparison between public opinion some time ago and now. It is as remarkable as the incidents which have marked public opinion with

regard to the West Indian Colonies. Sir John Robinson told us that the people of this country 100 years ago or so swallowed slave-grown sugar without any compunction, and in fact seemed to enjoy it. Then, after setting the slaves free they took to foreign sugar, although grown by slaves, simply because it was cheap! They forgot and they forget now that these West India Islands cost us an enormous amount in blood and treasure, that Nelson's fleet visited these islands, that towns were bombarded, that many vessels were sent to the bottom of the sea—mostly French, I am glad to think—and that islands were taken, and then some of them given back. Now, because slave-grown foreign-made sugar is cheaper, we allow all that money and bloodshed to go by the board. We're a strange people, for this is to swallow the lessons of experience and consistency as well. What, apart from its lessons of patriotism, is the whole lesson of this lecture? It is that we must keep the command of the sea. We know at the time of the Penjdeh incident what the Russian Government were going to do. You would have found Russian cruisers raiding around the Australian Colonies. No wonder that the Australians desired to have ships after that to defend their own shores. I rejoice to think that Sir John Robinson is in good health and about to return to Natal.

The CHAIRMAN (Admiral Sir ANTHONY H. HOSKINS, G.C.B.) : I most cordially congratulate you on having heard an address which carried to such a very high level the thoughts connected with the British Colonial Empire. As I listened to that lecture, delivered with so much eloquence and admirable emphasis, I could not but believe that, both in the wording and in the thoughts, he had taken for his example Mr. J. A. Froude. A feeling almost of dismay crept over me as we were reminded how very short is the period within which this enormous growth of our Colonial Empire had taken place, for we know that things of very rapid growth are generally of short life. On reflection, however, it came to my mind that the seeds of this Empire were laid probably 400 or 500 years ago. Indeed, I may remind you, as we are about to celebrate the millenary of Alfred the Great, that he was in all probability the first who grasped the idea of the dominion of the seas, for when he had over and over again failed to keep the Danes out of the country by fighting on land, and endeavouring to prevent their disembarkation on the coast, he came to the conclusion that it was only on the seas that he could successfully meet and overcome them, and accordingly he built ships which achieved that end. It was under Elizabeth that our great fight for sea supremacy took place. Almost all the nations of

Europe had preceded us in developing sea power. Certainly the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch, and the French had begun to plant important Colonies before we did. We see the wonderful development of our power, sometimes, however, thrown back by what appeared to be fortuitous circumstances, and sometimes by the folly of statesmen. But the genius of our race, yes, I will say the mission of our race, shone through it all. At the end of the last century Lord Chatham stood up in the House of Commons and declared, "I believe there is only one man who can save England, and that I am that man," and in a marvellously short time, less than two years, he vindicated that remarkable claim. So things went on, till in 1815 we found ourselves in the position of maritime supremacy which laid the foundations for the present enormous expansion of our Empire. The lecturer has said that these wars were followed by a period of depression. Of course they were; the exhaustion was very great, but other people were more exhausted and we were left with a fleet which was able to go to the uttermost parts of the earth and aid us in developing those countries which we now possess. I won't detain you longer except to make a few remarks about the Peace Conference which is about to assemble. I am sure there is no well-wisher of his race but hopes that that conference may have some effect in keeping peace on the earth. But we must not be too sanguine. It is certain that we in England should not expect too much of it. How can the whole of history, the whole of human nature be reversed in a few months? It was but recently we were on the verge of war with one, two, it might be three countries. Are these tendencies of human nature to be overcome and changed in a few months by a written agreement come to by a few men sitting round the table at the Hague? It is impossible. The lesson I wish to inculcate is that we should by every means in our power prolong peace, but we should be always prepared for the alternative which must, if history is true, sooner or later come upon us. I will now ask you to tender your hearty thanks to Sir John Robinson for his most eloquent and able address, to which we have listened with so much gratification and advantage.

Hon. Sir JOHN ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.: I rise simply for the purpose of thanking you for the extremely kind reception you have given to my address, and also the speakers for their very tolerant criticism and excellent suggestions. My feeling in preparing the address was how little justice, in the time allotted to me, I could do to so vast a theme—a theme which bristles with points of

interest, and which, the more you think of it, the larger it becomes. I beg you will join me in a hearty vote of thanks to our excellent Chairman. When I had the privilege of addressing this Institute thirty years ago, the chair was taken by an eminent Australian Colonist, Sir Charles Nicholson, who, I am glad to learn, is still among us hale and well. To-night we have as our Chairman one who represents that profession which is so dear to the heart of every Englishman throughout the Empire. We in the Colonies know how much we owe to the Navy. We know how dependent we are on that Navy for the protection of our shores. It is a high compliment to have had as Chairman so distinguished a member of his profession as Sir Anthony Hoskins. Fifty-seven years ago (several years before I made acquaintance with Natal) Sir Anthony was in South-east Africa, and took an honourable, an active, and a successful part in upholding the prestige of the British name in that quarter of the globe.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the Meeting then separated.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 20, 1899, when a Paper on "Life in the Malay Peninsula; as it was and is" was read by Hugh Clifford, Esq. (British Resident, Pahang).

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 32 Fellows had been elected, viz., 1 Resident, 31 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellow :—

Colonel Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Hon. Archibald M. Campbell, M.L.C. (Natal), Antonio J. da Silva e Sousa, Clement Davies (Transvaal), P. Paget Dease, C.E. (India), Archibald Dixon (New South Wales), Hugh Dixon (New South Wales), Hon. H. Thomas Duffy, Q.C., B.C.L. (Canada), S. Fardley-Wilmot (Tasmania), Ernest A. Grain (New Zealand), George Greene (Cape Colony), David Hamilton (Western Australia), H. D. Huggins (Trinidad), J. Barre Johnston (New South Wales), Albert E. Langford (Victoria), Alexander Stewart Leslie (Natal), John Martin (Victoria), James A. Miller (Natal), Rev. Canon A. W. Pain (New South Wales), George R. Proudlock (British Guiana), W. Wallace Ratray (Gold Coast Colony), Lt.-Colonel S. Wellington Ray (Canada), Owen Relly (Transvaal), Charles G. D. Roberts, M.A. (New Brunswick), Alexander Robertson (Canada), Frank W. Rolt (British Columbia), Alfred A. Stanton (Cape Colony), Hon. John W. Taverner, M.L.A. (Victoria), Joseph C. Verco, M.D., F.R.C.S. (South Australia), Henry W. B. Viljoen (Cape Colony), Fred W. Williams (New Zealand), William N. Williams (Straits Settlements).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN : It is my privilege this evening to call upon Mr. Hugh Clifford to read a Paper on "Life in the Malay Peninsula; as it was and is." I can very safely ask for him a good hearing, for there is, I believe, no man at the present time who can give you a more accurate and more interesting account of life in the Malay Peninsula than Mr. Clifford. He has been there since

1888, and, owing to the circumstances of his official career, has had opportunities of studying native life "in Court or Kampong" such as have fallen to the lot of few members of the Service.

Mr. Hugh Clifford then read his Paper on

LIFE IN THE MALAY PENINSULA; AS IT WAS AND IS.

EIGHT years ago the late Sir William Maxwell read at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute a paper on "The Malay Peninsula: its Resources and Prospects."¹ Five years later another paper dealing with the same part of the world was read in this place by Sir Frank Swettenham, its subject being "British Rule in Malaya."² These two lectures cover together a great deal of ground, Sir William Maxwell having begun by tracing the history of British connection with the Malays from the days of the East India Company, and Sir Frank Swettenham having carried on the record up to the time of the Federation of the Protected States of the Peninsula which was successfully effected, mainly by his influence, three years ago. The Council of the Institute has now done me the honour to ask me to read a paper to you to-night, the theme of which is once again the Peninsula and its peoples and the record of the work which Great Britain has performed in that remote country since first interference with the old native *régime* was thrust upon us. In complying with the request of the Council I have found myself in the position of the feeble gleaner, who, following in the footsteps of the more sturdy reapers, gathers up such ears of grain as they have missed, or have passed over as of little worth. None the less, since it has been my lot during the past sixteen years to be brought into intimate contact with a Malayan State in all the stages of its evolution, from independence and misrule to protection, prosperity, and good government, and as, moreover, this is an experience which few have shared with me to quite the same extent, it has occurred to me that much of which I have to tell may prove to be new to my hearers, and, further, may aid some to realise more fully the exact nature of the work which Great Britain is to-day carrying out in half-a-hundred obscure localities, with the aid of those who

Wait in heavy harness
On fluttered folk and wild,
Our new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child.

¹ *Proceedings Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxiii., p. 3.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii., p. 273.

In January 1887 I was sent by Sir Frederick Weld on a special mission to the Court of the Sultan of Pahang, who at that time was a native ruler absolutely independent of both Great Britain and of Siam. For some months I remained in Pahang carrying on the protracted negotiations which preceded the signing of the first treaty whereby the British Government was empowered to appoint a political agent to the Sultan's Court. After the treaty had been concluded my kind friend Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, who has done me the honour to take the chair to-night, retained me as his agent in Pahang until a Resident was appointed to aid the Sultan in the administration of his country during the last months of 1888. It was, therefore, my lot to live in a Malayan State under native rule for a period of nearly two years.

It will perhaps be conceded that this was an experience which is somewhat unusual, and that the opportunities which were thus given to me to study and observe native life and society in its natural conditions were such as very few other white men have had presented to them. But the peculiarity of my position was even greater than a narration of the above circumstances would lead you to suppose, for I was, for a variety of reasons, permitted to see native life as it exists when no white men are at hand to watch and take note of its peculiarities—native life naked and unashamed.

In all that follows I am speaking of things observed at first hand ; of a native system of administration—if anything so fortuitous may be termed a "system"—into the every-day working of which I have been permitted to pry ; of native institutions which I have seen in actual operation for extended periods of time ; and of some phases of Oriental life which went on undisturbed around me, while I myself played among them an insignificant and unconsidered part.

The States which I have known most intimately during the time of their independence are Pahang, which is now a portion of the Federated Malay States, and Trënggánu, and Këlantán, which are still independent. All these States are situated on the east coast of the Peninsula, and thus occupy one of the most sheltered and rarely-visited nooks still remaining in this age of restless exploration. Their geographical position accounts for their isolation, for not only do they lie in a locality far removed from any recognised trade route, but the north-east monsoon, which whips down the China Sea for four months in every year, is hedged in and straitened by the Philippines and Borneo on the one hand, and by

the mainland of French Indo-China and Siam on the other, in such fashion that it breaks with all its fury upon the shores of the Malay Peninsula. When I first went to reside in Pahang twelve years ago all communication with the outside world ceased abruptly in October, and was not resumed until March had come again. During those months no fishing-boats put out to sea ; no junks came in from Singapore, China, or Siam ; to me, living alone among the people of an alien race, the world seemed of a sudden to have become narrowed down to some 15,000 square miles of forest country, through which certain mighty rivers—our only highways—ran ceaselessly, monotonously past the scattered villages in which dwelt the sparse population of the land. The only events which occupied our thoughts were the trivial, yet to us vastly important, happenings which made up the politics of the remote and isolated kingdom in which we lived. The great world beyond our borders might in truth have been a portion of some other planet or a mere figment of my own imagination, as I was sometimes tempted to believe. An occasional whisper of unreliable news was borne to us, having been brought across the mountains of the main range of the Peninsula by the sweating villagers, who trudged on foot up the difficult ascents which were at that time the only means by which the hills could be crossed. But even such rumours as these, scraps of imperfectly-understood gossip heard in the bazaars by folk whose ignorance of all things was phenomenal, had to filter down stream to us at the Sultan's Court, a distance of more than 200 miles, being passed from man to man by word of mouth, and, as was natural, becoming so much altered in the process that by the time they reached us they retained as little of their original aspect as does the habit of a Cistercian monk after it has undergone the patching of more than half a century. All this isolation, this almost complete severance from the world without, had had its inevitable effects upon the rulers and the peoples of the Malayan States on the eastern seaboard of the Peninsula. The native kingdoms situated upon the Straits of Malacca had all been more or less subjected to foreign influences from very early times, and in spite of the robust conservatism of the people some changes have been effected thereby in their natural condition. But the Malays as a race detest change. "Let our children die rather than our customs" is a familiar proverbial saying, and it expresses the popular sentiment in regard to innovation in a form which has in it but little of exaggeration. Thus the natives of the more remote States of the Peninsula adhered faithfully to their old manner of

life with an extraordinary tenacity, and escaped even such measure of influence from without as had had its share in the forming of the peoples of the western seaboard. This is why a study of the organisation of a State on the east coast of the Peninsula reveals to us more completely the whole theory of Malayan government than any examination of the history of the States of Pêrak and Sêlângor can be supposed to do.

Students of European history may note with interest the slow evolution of existing systems of government in our various countries from beginnings which, speaking broadly, are singularly alike. Throughout the Europe of the Middle Ages the feudal system embodied the principal theory upon which all governments were based, and the history of the white nations is merely the record of the changes and developments effected in this system which, after many centuries, have resulted in the various methods of government which we find extant in the European countries of to-day. The feudal system, in some form or another, would appear to be one of the inevitable phases through which the government of every civilised country must pass in the process of its evolution from more primitive beginnings to methods of administration based upon wider, nobler conceptions of the duty of the State to those whom it rules yet serves ; and an examination of the modern history of the Malayan States of which I am speaking, shows us with great distinctness that the Malays, in common with other more civilised folk, had worked out for themselves unaided a theory of government on feudal lines which bears a startling resemblance to the European models of a long-passed epoch. But here they had halted. To live in independent Malaya is to live in the Europe of the thirteenth century.

Thus in the Malayan States, as we found them when first we began to set about the task of moulding their history for ourselves, the Sultan was theoretically the owner of the whole country and everything that it contained, all others holding their possessions in fief from him, or from his vassals on his behalf. The country was divided up into a number of districts, each of which was held in fief from the Sultan by an *Orang Bêsar*, or great Baron. The power which each of these men held in his own district was practically unlimited. Thus in Pahang a dozen years ago each of the great chiefs, of whom there were four, had the power of life and death over all the people residing in his territories. But the unwritten law or custom went further than this, for it defined the exact manner in which each of these chiefs must carry out the executions

which he might order. Thus the Dáto' Bandar, who owned the coast district, was empowered to inflict death by causing his victim to be stabbed with a *kris*, or dagger, through the hollow in the left shoulder above the collar-bone, and thence through the heart. The Órang Káya Pahláwan of Chénor fastened his offenders to a tree, and caused spears to be thrown at them at short range until such time as death saw fit to end their sufferings. The Órang Káya of Témérloh lashed his criminals to a ducking stool, and drowned them slowly, but with elaborate care. The Maharája Përba of Jélai, the great chieftain who ruled over the interior of Pahang, executed his victims by cutting their heads from their shoulders with a sharp sword. The formalities which preceded this latter method of execution are of so curious a nature, and are withal so characteristic of the Malays, that I cannot refrain from sparing them a few words of description. The criminal was first approached by the executioner, who, taking his victim's hands between both of his and looking into his eyes, said simply "Maáf!"—"Pardon!"—an expression equivalent to our phrase "Excuse me." To this the man about to die replied invariably "Ta' ápa!" which means "It does not signify!" He was then ordered to seat himself, and in some instances a bandage was bound over his eyes. The executioner then passed behind him and, after making obeisance to the presiding chief, began an elaborate sword-dance, every evolution in which was watched with the most critical interest by all the spectators. To and fro he danced, posturing, turning and wheeling, now skipping lightly to within a few feet of his victim, his sword poised above his head performing passes innumerable, now leaping back again to the other end of the open space allotted to him, to dance up once more to the miserable creature who sat so patiently awaiting the death which still held its hand so cruelly. If only one man was to be executed, the grisly dance would last for perhaps a quarter of an hour before the sword fell in one flashing swoop and sheared the head from the trunk. If there were many victims, more than an hour might elapse between the time when the first and the last of the poor wretches yielded up the life that was in him, and in such cases the torture of uncertainty was horribly increased, for the executioner followed no order in the selection of his victims save that which his caprice dictated, and no man knew when his own turn would come, while his nerves were strained to a higher pitch of intense anguish by the sight and the sound of the still writhing bodies which floundered so aimlessly around him.

But to return to my subject, from which I have been led into a

digression because the account of a Malay execution presented me with an opportunity of showing to those of my hearers who are unacquainted with the people something of the callousness to human suffering, and the inability to place oneself in others' shoes, which mark the methods of native administration, even when its officers are engaged in carrying out what they regard as an act of justice.

Under the four great chiefs, or barons, there were the chiefs of the Council of Eight. These men were related to the greater barons in precisely the same manner as the latter were related to their Sultan—that is to say, that they owed them fealty, and were bound to follow them in time of war.

Under the eight chiefs, each of whom had his sub-district, the boundaries of which were clearly defined by his letter of authority, were the chiefs of the Council of Sixteen—squires who owned a few clusters of villages, holding them in fief from one or another of the Council of Eight. Under them again were the Thirty-Two and the Sixty-Four, who existed more in theory than in reality, for no man in all the country knew its internal economy with sufficient intimacy to be able to name more than a few of them, and the little village headmen who claimed to belong to one Council or another were probably not sufficiently numerous to make up the required total of Ninety-Six.

Under the village headmen, the Ka-tûa-an, or elders, as they were usually termed, were the free Raäyat, or villagers. These men held land of their own, upon which their houses stood. They also had a traditional right to select such forest land from time to time as they might require for the planting of temporary crops, and most of them cherished some legendary claims to certain plots of uncultivated land which were supposed to have once been occupied by some of their ancestors, and were perennial sources of dispute and contention. All this land, however, was only in a sense the property of its owner. No man disputed the right of a villager to take up jungle and transform it into arable ground ; no man denied his right to sell it ; no one questioned the right of his children to inherit it when his day was done ; but the owner held no title for it, and if a stronger than he coveted it and elected to dispossess him he had no redress. He paid no rent for his land ; he was under no obligations as to its cultivation ; but, by an unwritten law, he was bound to follow his headman or his chief to the seat of war in the event of his presence being required ; he was forced to pay a number of taxes, regular and irregular, such as we Europeans are wont to term “ squeezes ” ; and he was further bound to

give his labour to any of his superiors who might need it free of charge, and to follow his chief when he went to Court in order to swell the number of the mob of adherents which the noble's dignity found necessary for its support.

Beneath the free *raiyat* were the slave-debtors, concerning whom I shall have more to say hereafter, and below them again were the bought slaves and their descendants, who formed the lowest class of Malayan society.

Having now given you a broad idea of the theory of the organisation of a Malay State, I think that it may be both instructive and interesting to you to look behind the scenes and watch how matters worked out in actual practice.

In the first place, it must be fully realised that the Sultan was the main pivot upon which all things in his country turned. He was the source from which all blessing flowed ; he was the person who held in his hand rewards and punishments ; it was his whims—things often strange and unaccountable—which could make or mar a man. His lightest word brought death, swift and inevitable, which most often was not preceded by any such tedious formalities as a trial or examination of the accused. He was the principal trader, the richest man, the banker and advancer of capital to his people. He was also a law to himself, and whatsoever he might elect to do, those about him would be certain to approve with loud-mouthed cordiality such as princes love.

The training through which he had passed before he attained to the throne was of a kind which would most certainly ruin the strongest European character of which I have any experience. From the time that he was first suffered to set foot upon Mother Earth with little shoes of beaten gold upon his tiny brown feet—the which event was marked by feastings and public rejoicings—the young *rāja* found himself hedged about by sycophants and courtiers whose sole desire was to please him and to win his favour. Even in their daily speech they did him homage. All who addressed him spoke of themselves humbly as his slaves ; they termed him “Beneath the sandal's sole,” to signify that that was the position which they and all the world occupied in relation to his tiny omnipotence ; when they spoke of his sleep they used a special word, not to be applied to ordinary mortals, to denote the sublime nature of his baby slumbers ; when they ate they told him that they “guzzled” ; when he took his meals they spoke of them with reverence, saying that he made a refection. As he grew older the women who crammed the dirty little native Court vied with one

another to lead the child astray ; the youths flattered him, praising his poor skill in field sports, encouraging him in every act of brutality which he might be tempted to commit, and lauding him to the skies for his cruelty and injustice. Never in all his life did he see aught in the possession of another, were it inanimate object, beast of burden, or comely wife or daughter, but his followers urged him to seize it for his own. He was taught from his cradle that his whim, his lightest fancy, was more important than the whole life-happiness of any meaner soul ; that his passions were one and all given to him to satisfy to the full, not to curb or restrain ; that throughout he and no other person on all God's earth was worthy of consideration. Can there be room for wonder that with such an up-bringing the young *rāja* developed into something not unlike a Nero ?—a Nero whose capacity for harm was fortunately much straitened and limited, but none the less a pitiful Nero, squalid and insignificant, lacking even importance in the world's history to save him from oblivion, wanting even a love of art to weave a certain halo of romance about his vices and his cruelty.

The only check which was ever exercised upon a young *rāja* during his early years was that applied by his father ; but so long as the child did not come into direct opposition to his sire upon some matter connected with the latter's intimate pleasures, the royal parent was usually content to let the boy go his own way, and even smiled with indulgent pride at his precocious villainies. Also a *rāja* of the old school knew so thoroughly how much his son's life and happiness might rest upon the fact that he was feared before he was loved, that in several instances which I might cite the youths of the royal stock were encouraged by their parents to take a life or two with their own hands, so that all men might go abroad in fear of them.

When a man, such as the system of education which I have described could not fail to produce, held the fate of a kingdom and of a people in the hollow of his hand, it may readily be imagined that life assumed aspects more unlovely than is common even under the most oppressive governments. The Sultan's jealousy of the power of his great barons, who alone could attempt to offer him defiance, led him to constantly intrigue against them, to set one or another of them fighting against his fellows until such time as, all being weakened by the conflict, the Sultan might step in and make his own terms with them. Thus a number of little civil wars were constantly raging, and the unfortunate peasants bore the brunt of them as of all the other heavy burdens of the distracted land.

Theoretically the Sultan was the supreme judge, and it was to his *balai*, or reception-hall, that all complaints were made, and there that all disputes were heard, and all judgments given. Some of the more vigorous of the old Sultans actually performed this duty ; but for the most part the Malayan rulers were too supine and too callous to bother themselves about such affairs. Therefore the right to judge was generally deputed to more or less incompetent persons, most often selected from among the number of the royal favourites, the upstarts of no family, hated by the hereditary chiefs, by whom the Sultan was always surrounded. These posts, naturally, were much sought after, for in the hands of Asiatics the administration of justice, so called, is always made to be a fairly lucrative business. All who came to the judges brought gifts—which may be taken as being roughly equivalent to our fees of court—but here the resemblance to all our methods of administration ceased, for the bringer of a handsome present could usually obtain any judgment which he required without further question, his *ex parte* statement being accepted as sufficient grounds for immediate action, and the judgment, no matter how unjust, being upheld to the last, unless the other party in the suit put in an appearance and made reconsideration worth the judges' while for the sake of their well-loved money-bags. It would be easy for me to compile a long list of strange judgments which I have known given by native courts of justice, but a recital of such things would probably weary you, and I propose, therefore, to narrate only a few, which I would ask you to believe are taken at haphazard from my notes or my memory, and are by no means as awful or as ridiculous as others which I might cite.

I remember one case in which two native children, little naked brown things, aged respectively six and seven years, had a squabble in the street of a native town within a couple of hundred yards of the Sultan's palace. The dispute, I believe, concerned the decision of a complicated case which had arisen in a game of marbles. They used their little tongues lustily, got hotter with their words, and at length came to blows. Neither of them was strong enough to inflict so much as a black eye upon the other, and some of their relatives, who chanced to be at hand, separated them, and thought no more about the matter. The incident, however, chanced to come to the ears of one of the local judges, and this worthy, without calling any of the people concerned before him, or making any inquiry, straightway sentenced a distant cousin of the younger boy to pay a fine of 250 dollars—a

sum which at that time was equivalent to as many pounds, when the relative poverty of the natives was taken into consideration. I happened to be in the place at the time, though I was not officially connected with it, and I own that I was astonished at what seemed to me to be as charming a piece of perverse inconsequence as ever the fertile brain of a Gilbert or a Lewis Carrol could devise. Had the child no parents or nearer relations ? I asked. Yes, I was informed, he had many nearer relatives. Then why had this distant cousin been selected for punishment ? Well, he had recently made a considerable sum of money, it was reported, in a lucky trading speculation. But was that a crime ? No, my informants replied, not really a crime, but it had marked him out as a person worth punishing. The child was declared to have been guilty of *lèse majesté* in that he had fought within a measurable distance of the royal precincts, and the opportunity for inflicting a fine upon his unfortunate cousin had been too good to be missed. The other child, having friends at Court, and no rich relative inviting profitable plundering, had been suffered to escape all penalty.

I remember another instance of a far more serious nature, in which the son of a chief having brutally murdered a peasant in cold blood, was allowed to come and go at Court after the deed as though nothing of any moment had happened, simply because the Sultan did not wish to irritate his father.

As late as last November, in an independent native State within twenty miles of our boundaries, a party of Borneo Dyaks brutally put a man to death in cold blood, after discussing his fate in their wretched victim's presence for more than an hour, because he had stolen some money from one of them, and though they took his head as a trophy, and bore it defiantly to the principal chief of the place, that worthy and excellent official did not consider the matter to be one of sufficient moment to warrant further inquiry.

As I have already said, I might multiply such instances of the strange blindness of vision that habitually obstructs the sight of the Malay goddess of Justice, but sufficient has been said, I do not doubt, to show you that the misdeeds of the native magistrates are carried to lamentable lengths. In civil proceedings things are no better. One half of the debt sued for is claimed by most courts of requests, and that is the best that the suitor can hope for. If the man from whom he seeks to recover money be wealthy or powerful, far worse things than that are liable to befall the imprudent creditor ; and cases are not few in which a man who was not content

to submit to the loss of his property in peace and quietness has ended by being robbed of his life into the bargain.

The inefficiency and corruption which is noticeable among the magistrates of a Malayan State in those parts of the country which are not so remote as to be suffered by their rulers to jog on as best they may without even a semblance of administration, is found in every department of the Government, if anything so inchoate can be described as being divided into departments. The policing of the Sultan's capital and of the more populous portions of the country is conducted by means of a body of men who bear the generic name of the *Bûdak Râja*, or "King's Youths." These men are in effect the Sultan's bodyguard. They are drawn from the noble and well-to-do-classes, are sent to live at the Court while they are still very young, and are thus taught to inhale the poisonous atmosphere of the palace at a most impressionable age. They receive no regular pay, though the Sultan usually gives them a few dollars now and again when his caprice moves him to do so. They dress magnificently in brilliant coloured silks, with the delightful blendings of bright hues which the Malays love by instinct; they are armed with dagger, and sword, and spear, all beautifully kept and very handsome in appearance; and they pass most of their time in making love and in playing games of chance. Their duties are numerous, but by no means heavy. They follow at the heels of the Sultan when he takes his walks abroad to guard him from harm, and to give a finishing touch to his magnificence; they row his boat, hunt game, and snare turtle-doves in his company; join with enthusiasm in any sport which for the time the Sultan is pleased to favour, such as kite-flying or peg-top; carry the Sultan's messages, levy fines, murder those who have offended their master, seize property which he covets, abduct women, spy upon the chiefs, bring word to the Sultan of all that it behoves him to know, and never miss an opportunity of winning his favour by satisfying his desires. Men such as these, who from their youth are taught to be unscrupulous, and to live expensively upon no settled income, quickly discover means whereby money may be obtained. When duty sends them into the more remote portions of the country they plunder the unhappy villagers without mercy. When dealing with the more sophisticated folk of the capital greater caution is needed; but by threatening to inform against those who have committed some crime, by declaring their intention of accusing wholly innocent people, and by other similar methods the King's Youths manage to obtain enough money to enable them to

live in the style which they consider necessary for their comfort. You must remember that this rabble is the only force by which the country is policed ; that its members are the only executive officers which the native administrations boast ; that no man in authority desires to check their excesses so long as they do not injure him or his relatives ; and that there is accordingly no redress for those whom they oppress. When anyone has committed an act which has aroused the anger of the Sultan, the word is passed to the Chief of the Búdak Rāja. The offender is sought out and stabbed to death, often in the public street, and no Malayan *rāja* has to ask twice, "Will nobody rid me of this turbulent priest?" A few formal executions have been carried out within my experience in independent States, and have usually been accompanied by the most atrocious tortures ; but far the greater number of lives are taken by the rulers of the land in the rough and ready manner which I have described above.

For the performance of executions and other acts of corporal punishment, one or more of the King's Youths are specially set apart. These men are called the Për-tanda, or executioners, and they are generally chosen for their great physical strength and for a callousness to human suffering which is unusual in so complete a degree even among the unimaginative Malays. The laws which are administered by the native courts, and are carried out by these men, are a strange medley of the legislation of Muhammad and of the Law of Custom, the traditional code of the Malays. By the Law of Muhammad many barbarities are permitted such as no European Government could countenance, but these are by no means repugnant to the Malays. Thus, for theft the prescribed punishment is the lopping off of a hand, and in Kélanan to-day the execution of this sentence is a very frequent occurrence. A tale is told, I know not with how much truth, of a man of this State who lost first his left and next his right hand on account of his thievish propensities, and who yet made shift to steal with his prehensile toes, after which it was decided to put an abrupt end to his career of crime by cutting off his head. In other parts of the Peninsula mutilation as a punishment for theft was less common, a fine being more often inflicted upon the relatives of the criminal, but in some instances the old customary penalty for theft was resorted to. The thief having been caught, and the stolen property having been recovered, the latter was bound about his neck. The criminal was next smeared with soot and turmeric, was placed astride upon a buffalo with his face to the beast's tail, and, with a dish-cover for a sun-shade, was

paraded in derision through the streets of the native town by a crowd of the King's Youths, to the beating of gongs, his crime being publicly proclaimed at all the cross-roads. I have heard old men say that this punishment was far more dreaded by Malay thieves than fine or mutilation, and I can well believe that this was the case, for a fear of open shame and a fierce self-respect are two of the strongest feelings in the breast of the average Malay in his natural condition.

Murder was supposed to be punished either with death, or with the payment of *díat* or blood-money. But, as I have already said, circumstances altered everything, and in many cases murder might be done with complete impunity.

For the rest, the most usual crimes were those connected with women. The Sultan's palace held hundreds of girls, who were mostly mere menials, hewers of wood and drawers of water, but all of whom, as members of the Sultan's household, were not suffered to marry at will, and were jealously guarded. The Malay proverb says that "the cat and the roast, the tinder and the spark, and a man and a maid are ill to keep asunder," and since the King's Youths were mostly bachelors, and the young men of the whole State were drawn irresistibly to the capital, there was always trouble afoot by reason of the indiscretions of the palace women. Hundreds of lives must have been lost in the space of a few years on this account, and within my own knowledge the most blood-curdling and indescribable tortures have been meted out to those who sinned against the Sultan in this manner. The subject is not a savoury one, and I would wish to pass over it as lightly as possible ; but no one can understand the atmosphere of a Malayan Court unless he realises the net-work of love intrigues in which great and small were eternally enmeshed. The wooing of the palace maidens was the most perilous of undertakings : a man who engaged in it carried his life in his hand ; but this fact, strangely enough, far from deterring men and women from vice, appeared to give a double zest to their intrigues, and the more punishment was inflicted, the more the evil seemed to flourish and increase.

Throughout the State in matters connected with betrothal, marriage, and divorce, the which touch all Muhammadans very closely, the Law of the Prophet was administered by the Kathis and priests ; and on the whole these men did their work well, for many of them had the fear of God before their eyes, and they hesitated to tamper with His law even for the sake of worldly profit. They often meted out punishments with brutality ; they often applied the

law with a too narrow regard for its letter rather than for its spirit ; but they acted for the most part, I am inclined to think, honestly, though they stood in far too great awe of the Sultan to dare to admonish him, or even to preach against the most unholy of his practices.

I have referred on several occasions in this paper to the custom of fining people for offences real or imaginary, and I have also mentioned that the cross-eyed vision of Malayan justice sees nothing inconsequent in inflicting a money penalty upon wholly innocent persons for the crimes committed by their relations. In some cases, however, it occurred that a man was fined who had not the wherewithal to pay, and he then attempted to raise the required sum from some more wealthy person, selling himself into slavery in exchange for the ready money. Occasionally it occurred that no one was prepared to advance money upon such terms, and then the wretched man was usually condemned to confinement in the gaol-cages. Sometimes such condemnation was passed without the victim being given the option of a fine, and now and again a chief or noble would issue an order—a sort of *lettre de cachet*—for the incarceration of someone who had chanced to offend him.

In another place I have described with sufficient detail the horrors inseparable from these gaol-cages, and I will not enter into unnecessary particulars here. I must, however, enable you to realise what such imprisonment entails in misery and suffering upon those who endure it, by telling you that the prisoners are thrust into cages which are just large enough to hold them, but not high enough for them to stand erect, nor long enough for them to fully extend their limbs ; that there are no sanitary appliances of any kind whatsoever ; that no one ever cleans out the cages, and this in the fierce heat of the tropics ; and that often sufficient food to sustain life is not provided. Also, the men and women who are thus imprisoned have not even the comfort of looking forward to some certain date of release. When they are imprisoned no period during which their sufferings are to endure is stated by their judges. No record of the fact that they have been imprisoned is kept. It is only too likely and too frequent that their very existence is forgotten. Many have rotted in prison for years ; many have died of actual starvation ; many more have hopelessly lost their reason ; others have passed into a condition of stolid, stupid indifference which reduces them to the level of brute beasts—a condition which, in these festering torture-chambers, passes among their fellows for happiness !

Passing from a short review of Malay methods of criminal administration, I now propose to show you roughly how the revenue of the State was raised by native rulers. The taxation to which the peasant population of the country was subjected was of two kinds : the dues which were collected on behalf of the Sultan, and the taxes levied by the chiefs for their own use. In the first place there was the *banchi*, or poll-tax, which every adult male in the land was required to pay for the swelling of the royal coffers when called upon to do so. The sum demanded on the East Coast was usually one *amas*, worth two Mexican dollars, but the executive Government was so slipshod, and in a land where the seasons melt into one another so imperceptibly the passage of time is so little marked, that often two years or more would elapse before the King's councillors bethought them that it was time to again inflict a tax which theoretically was supposed to be payable annually. The chiefs, who had more urgent need of ready money, since they had less direct means of obtaining a supply of it, were more careful to impose their own private poll-taxes with regularity upon their people, and they usually made every adult male in their district contribute one dollar each towards their support at least once in every period of twelve months.

The second well-recognised tax was the *sërah*, which was a truly Oriental invention, for under the specious guise of a gift from a superior to an inferior it brought much money alike to the Sultan and to his nobles. Periodically the Sultan would send some of his youths up-river to one of the great districts with a gift of silk cloths and other articles of value to the baron who ruled there. The messengers bore word to the chief that the Sultan placed such and such a value upon the goods in question, naming a figure which was something more than double their proper price. The chief at once summoned the headmen of the villages of his district, divided the articles sent to him by the Sultan up among them, told each of them the amount of cash which his village was to supply, and sent them away to collect it. He was usually sufficiently wise in his own generation not only to avoid contributing at all himself, but also to raise the price of the goods in such a manner as to leave a fair margin of profit for himself when the Sultan's demands had been complied with. The headmen generally followed an example so excellent ; and in the end the whole burden of the imposition, as was the way in all things in a Malayan State, was borne by the bowed backs of the peasants and villagers. But the Sultan's *sërah* was not the only tax of the kind which the peasants were called

upon to pay. Each of the great barons, and every one of the minor chiefs, provided that his power was sufficient to ensure compliance with his demands, frequently sent some small gift, such as a handful of tobacco or a palm-leaf sack of salt, to some individual in his territory, and asked for ten, twenty, thirty, or forty dollars in exchange. The person to whom this expensive and embarrassing present was sent had no alternative but to accept it with effusion and alacrity lest some worse thing should befall him, and it is therefore easy to comprehend why, under native rule, a reputation for wealth was a thing which no man would willingly possess.

In addition to the taxes which I have named, there were the import and export duties. The Sultan levied a tax of 10 per cent., in money or in kind, upon all the things which entered his State. Even a packet of needles could not come into the country without one in every ten being abstracted in the Sultan's name. A similar tax was imposed upon all produce taken out of the country, and by this means the profits of the workers of rattans, thatch, and the like were whittled down to the slenderest point. Certain articles were royal monopolies. No gum, agila wood, incense, and the like might be exported except through the Sultan. All these, and many other of the more precious articles which the jungles of the Peninsula produce, had to be sold by the winner to the Sultan, who paid about 85 per cent. of the Singapore market price for them, and thereby entirely discouraged these forms of trade. Many articles necessary to the natives were royal monopolies, and were sold to the people at fancy prices. Of these, salt, tobacco, and kerosine oil were those which most irked the Sultan's subjects. The whole question of taxation, indeed, was regarded in an Independent Malay State from the sole point of view of the convenience and the welfare of the Sultan and his chiefs, for each little chief sported his own wayside custom-house. Of the peasantry, upon whom the whole burden fell sooner or later, no one considered it necessary to think; and the moneys which were obtained, by fair means and by foul, by the ruling classes were used by them for their own ends, for the defrayal of their personal expenses and extravagances, and not in any sense for the benefit of the taxed. Thus, just as some years ago certain worthy persons in this city of London were wont to strangle the casual passer-by in order to rob him of the cash of which he stood possessed—a practice which to us is familiar only through the lessons in manners and customs taught by John Leech's drawings in the pages of *Punch*—so did the rulers of Independent Malaya, during succeeding centuries, garrote the

industry, the enterprise, and the trade of their people so that the dominant classes might go abroad dressed gaily in bright silks, might fare sumptuously, might have a constant supply of money to waste upon the gaming tables and upon their other pleasures, and might fool away their days in ease and luxury.

I have said enough, I think—sketchily and roughly, it is true, for the space at my disposal is limited—to show you what was the measure of misery and misrule under which the average Malayan State laboured before the cross of St. George was brought to this remote part of the world to be a sign of yet another battle with the great dragon—the four-headed dragon of Cruelty, Ignorance, Selfishness, and Stupidity. Before concluding this part of my picture, however, I must add a few words to help you to realise the condition of the lower classes of the population under the old *régime*, since it was upon them, as we have seen, that the heavy hand of misrule fell most crushingly.

The average peasant, going stolidly about his daily task unstimulated by any ambition save a desire to procure food and raiment for himself and his family, possessed no rights either of person or of property. He and his were always and completely at the mercy of those of their neighbours who were more powerful than themselves. A pretty wife, a comely daughter, a nugget won from the river bed among little dues of hard-earned gold-dust, a stroke of luck, such as a good harvest or a plentiful fruit season, might any one of them bring him into the notice of his superiors, and, marking him out as a man upon whom prosperity had smiled, let loose upon him a flood of unmerited suffering, and even cause, if he proved obstinate, the loss of all that was dear to him. With such a prospect for ever before his eyes the Malay peasant had no inducement offered to him to struggle with the natural indolence of character which the soft, enervating, tropical land in which he lived could not fail to produce. His only desire grew to be peace and obscurity such as might enable him to escape remark, and since the machinery of misrule was exceedingly clumsy and inefficient, since the rulers of the land were themselves too indolent to even oppress their subjects with system and thoroughness, it came to pass that, unlikely as it may appear, a very large proportion of the population managed to live their lives almost happily. Those who were unfortunate suffered many and heavy things, but the unfortunate could never be in the majority ; and as native administrations with all their eccentricities were the only form of government of which the people as a whole had any personal knowledge, the natives did

not even realise the gravity of the ills which they were called upon to suffer. If they were oppressed and ground down, their forebears had been in a like condition for countless generations, and unless a people is possessed of considerable intellectual energy, such as the Malays can lay no claim to, the conclusion that the existing state of things is impossible of longer endurance is not easily arrived at. Therefore, these poor folk bore their evil lot stolidly, patiently, almost uncomplainingly, and when something more than usually inhuman was done to them or to their fellows they said resignedly that it was Fate, and that Fate was ever a thing accursed. They had never made the acquaintance of real happiness, and not knowing her, they barely missed her from among them. It is necessary that you should realise this in order that you may understand how the Malays came to endure the misery of their lot with so faint-hearted a resignation.

And to one another the lower classes of the people showed a great and large-hearted kindness. No man ever went empty so long as his fellows had a handful of dry rice to share with him ; real poverty and indigence, such as we see about us here in London, were things unknown ; the villagers rallied round one another to sympathise and befriend on every occasion of sorrow or rejoicing ; they lent each other their poor gold ornaments that every little maiden of the village might make a brave show upon her wedding-day ; they stood by one another, according to the measure of their feeble ability, when trouble came, often braving the anger of their chiefs in such a cause ; and, indeed, the people as a whole were so generous and so charitable to their neighbours that there seemed to be the makings of a very Garden of Eden in these Malayan lands, had only the serpent, in the form of the dominant classes, been excluded from the demesne. Moreover, these poor villagers, Muhammadans though they were, lived for the most part lives chaste and honourable. Their religion permitted them to possess four wives at one and the same time, but their poverty usually made monogamy a necessity ; and though for them divorce was the simplest of arrangements, they rarely availed themselves of the privilege, since it entailed a certain separation between them and their little ones, whom, to their credit be it said, they generally regarded with a tender love.

Below the free villagers were the slave-debtors, to whom reference has already been made. In this connection the term slave is unavoidably misleading. These people were free villagers, or the descendants of free villagers, who had borrowed a little ready money

from some wealthier neighbour, and had pledged themselves, their children, and all who might come after them as security for the loan. They usually owned land and other property, and were treated by their fellows as though they were still free. But they were bound to render gratuitous service to their creditor whenever they were called upon to do so, and until the amount of the original debt was discharged in full they continued to incur this liability, years of patient labour having no power to reduce the sum of their indebtedness. If one creditor proved a too hard taskmaster, the slave-debtor was at liberty to persuade some other neighbour to repay the money due, and could thus obtain a change of ownership ; but freedom he could never hope to win, for he could barely support himself and his family, far less find the wherewithal to purchase his liberty. Nor, be it said, had he any great wish to do so. The creditors were generally kind and considerate to their slave-debtors, and all the abominations of the slave-trade, as it is understood by Europeans, were absent from this Malayan form of servitude.

Real slavery, however, did exist in the Malay Peninsula, the practice of making slaves of foreigners who had been purchased, or captured in war, having been introduced by the Arabs. These unhappy people who usually occupied the position of slaves to the Malays were generally either negroes, who had been purchased in Arabia by those who had made the pilgrimage to the Holy City, or else were members of the aboriginal tribes of the Peninsula, the Sâkai, or the Sémang, who had been captured in some raid. These wretched people, savages whose knowledge of arithmetic does not carry them beyond the numeral three, live in squalor and nakedness in the deepest recesses of the forests which were once, long ago, their undisputed possession ; and from time immemorial they have been plundered, outraged, and oppressed to an inconceivable degree by the Malays, who are totally without sympathy for the sufferings of a non-Muhammadan people. In 1865, when Che' Wan Âman, a pretender to the throne of Pahang, was raising funds to make an attempt to wrest the country from the grip of its present ruler, his people hunted the aboriginal tribes for many months, and obtained considerable sums of money for the captives whom they sold into servitude.

Slaves thus won by war or purchase were regarded by the Malays as the merest chattels. A man who slew one of them was only liable to pay the value of the murdered man to the aggrieved owner. A slave who was impertinent might have his tongue pulled

out by the roots, and his owner was within his rights when he exacted this penalty. I myself remember a case, which occurred during my absence from a country which I knew intimately, in which a slave, who was accused of a theft that he had not, as it chanced, committed, was deliberately tortured to death by cruel floggings and repeated ducking in the river. Yet even when the mistake was discovered, no protest was raised by the authorities. In fact, these slaves were regarded as animals, and as animals they were treated, Muhammadan law and Malay custom both conspiring to deprive them of the meanest rights of a human being.

I have now concluded my account of life in a Malayan State as it was wont to be prior to the interference of the British Government in the affairs of the Peninsula—as it still is, I grieve to say, in some places which lie beyond the reach of our influence. It has been impossible for me in the time allowed me to attempt to do more than to merely sketch in the outlines of the picture. Those who know will note many omissions, much that I have had to slur over, much that might have been insisted upon with greater force; but I trust that I have said enough to enable even those who are blissfully ignorant of all that Malay misrule means to those who suffer under it, to appreciate the full measure of the evils against which the influence of British officers had to contend.

In the papers read before this Institute by Sir William Maxwell and Sir Frank Swettenham, the history of British interference in the internal affairs of the Malay States has been admirably described, and the system of administration has been thoroughly explained. I do not propose to traverse this same ground to-night, except in so far as it may be necessary to do so in order to enable you to understand what still remains to be said.

Pérak came under our control to some extent in 1874. She is the oldest State of the present Federation. Pahang, the largest of all, but the latest comer, was administered with the assistance of European officers for the first time not quite ten years ago. Johor, which is an independent State, owes to its proximity to Singapore and to its enlightened rulers, the fact that the conspicuous abuses of which I have made mention do not, and have not for many years, disfigured its administration. In Johor this has been accomplished by intelligent following of good example, and not by any direct interference with the native government. With the remaining Malay States of the Peninsula we have at present no concern, and in my concluding remarks I refer only to the existing Federated Malay States of Pérak, Sélangor, Pahang, and the Nègri Sāmbilan.

These States are not, and have never been, an integral portion of the British Empire. They are in no sense British possessions ; but they are under British protection, and with the consent of their rulers they are administered by the help of British officers. To each State a Resident is appointed, whose duty it is to advise the Sultan and his chiefs in the government of the country. Over the four Residents is the Resident-General, who is responsible to the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The only legislative body is the State Council, which is composed of the Sultan and his chiefs, the Resident, and in some cases one other European officer, and one or more Chinese representatives appointed by the Sultan with the advice of the Resident. The executive duties are performed by the European heads of departments, the European district officers, and their subordinates. The country is policed by Sikhs, and Malay police, under European command. Each State is divided up into districts, and the European who is placed in charge of each of these divisions is himself a Resident in a smaller way, for the district chiefs and headmen take an active part in the administration, and look to him for aid, advice, and guidance. Each district again is subdivided into *mukims*, or parishes, over which the Pēng-hulus, or village headmen, preside ; and it is the duty of the district officer and his assistants to see that each of these little chieftains takes his share in the work of administration, and refrains from acting in the proverbial manner of the Malay headmen who, so the people say, is like the *tóman* fish which preys upon his own young. All this means an immense amount of dogged hard work—obscure, insignificant, unnoticed by the gentlemen of England who live at home in ease, but, like so much of the good which passes unrecorded in this work-a-day world, productive of the most excellent results. A good Resident must travel about his State, must keep himself thoroughly abreast of all that is going on in every department of his administration, must have his finger on the pulse of every section of the community, and must be thoroughly acquainted with the strong and the weak points of the chiefs and the European officers by whose aid he carries on his work. The district officer must have similar relations with all the inhabitants of his district, but they must be of a more intimate nature than those of the Resident, so that he may be able to give an authoritative opinion upon any point upon which he may be asked to report. He should know almost every soul in his district personally ; should be so patient that he can listen unmoved to an

hour's unadulterated twaddle in order that he may not miss the facts which will be contained in the three minutes' conversation which will terminate the interview—for the speech of the Oriental, like the scorpion, carries its sting in its tail. It is commonly said that a district officer should have no office hours, by which it is meant that he should be accessible to every native who may wish to see him at any hour of the day or night. He must, above all, be so thoroughly in touch with his people and his chiefs that it is impossible for any act of oppression to be perpetrated, any grievance, real or fancied, to be cherished, or any trouble to be brewing without the facts coming speedily to his ears. To do this he must rival the restlessness of the Wandering Jew, and must thereby so impress his people with a sense of his ubiquity that all learn to turn to him instinctively for assistance, sympathy, or advice. And this, be it understood, is no fancy picture ; for there are scores of officers in the Malay States to-day who run this ideal so close that any difference is imperceptible. But the most difficult task of all for the European administrator is that of inducing the native chiefs to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the country. In the States of Pérak and Sélángor this difficulty has been largely overcome. Five-and-twenty years have been long enough for a generation to grow up under British protection, subjected to constant British influence, and these younger men are learning to take hold of their lives in a manner to which their fathers were utter strangers. In Pahang and Nègri Sámblán, though to a less extent in the latter State, the difficulty is still great ; and it is to be feared that those whose youth was passed under the full influence of the old *régime* will never learn to take that exalted view of their responsibilities which it is our endeavour to foster in the younger generation.

This, then, is the system which under British auspices has replaced the old happy-go-lucky Malay administration. The chiefs receive liberal allowances, and help their district officers fitfully. The minor headmen work for their pay, because they are obliged to do so. The younger chieftains perform the duties which fall to their lot, because they have been brought up to them, and take an interest in their work, their people, and in the prosperity of the State.

The old oppressive judicial system has been replaced by one modelled on European lines. The district officers and their assistants perform heavy magisterial duties. Cases of a nature too serious for their final disposal are referred to the senior

magistrate of the State. Capital crimes, and other matters involving very large issues, are tried by the Judicial Commissioner, who is appointed by the Colonial Office, and is the Chief Justice for the Federation. Substantial justice is done to great and small, and the Malays who, from its very novelty, find a bench which is absolutely incorruptible a most fascinating thing, appreciate this fact, and submit quite cheerfully to decisions based upon grounds which they often enough are entirely unable to understand.

Our police, I fear, are no more immaculate than other Asiatic constables, but they are very closely supervised, and the Malays of the States have so great a confidence in their European officers, that they have no hesitation in laying complaints against any member of the force who has chanced to do them wrong. A knowledge of this fact is, perhaps, our best security against the misdeeds which from time to time are done in our name.

The villainous cage-gaols have long ago been swept away, and have been replaced by model prisons, places of such comfort, as the natives understand comfort, I regret to say, that it is sometimes difficult to get the Malays to take them sufficiently seriously. From the point of view of the Malay a man "gets" gaol just as he catches fever, and no more discredit attaches to him for the one than for the other. But, taking it all together, very few Malays find their way to prison, far the larger number of our convicts being supplied by the Chinese portion of the population.

The old taxes and "squeezes" have followed other old abuses, and have disappeared for ever. In their place a sound system of taxation has been established which presses evenly on every man, according to the measure of his wealth and prosperity. The tax which chiefly affects the Malay portion of the population is the land-tax, which averages about one shilling of our money per acre. The remainder of the revenue of the States is derived from export duties on tin and gold, on jungle produce, such as gum, rubber, and rattans, and import duties on opium and spirits.

The most important of our exports is tin, the Malay Peninsula having during the last decade produced about three-fourths of the world's supply of that metal. The deposits which have at present been worked are almost entirely alluvial, but a few lode mines are now being exploited with success. The Malays do not like work of the kind required in a mine, and most of the labour employed is Chinese. The Chinese have toiled in the Peninsula for many centuries, but under Malay rule their number was never very great. These people, who surely are the most thrifty and industrious of

mankind, love money for money's sake, love a gamble, such as mining affords, and, above all, love complete security for life and property, probably because the latter is a thing which they so rarely find in their own distracted country. Accordingly, since first the British Government interfered in Malaya, a constant stream of immigration has set towards these States from the over-crowded districts of Southern China, and the yellow portion of the inhabitants of Malaya threatens shortly to outnumber the brown.

As figures sometimes express ideas more clearly and forcibly than words, I may tell you that in 1875 the revenue of Perak was only \$226,238; that in 1889 it was \$2,776,582; that the revenue of all the Federated Malay States was only \$881,910 in 1880; while last year it was about \$7,000,000. Comment, I think, is unnecessary, in the face of such statistics; but the point to which I would call your attention is that all this revenue, raised in the Federated Malay States, is devoted solely to the development of Malaya. Not a cent of it finds its way into the Colonial or Imperial Treasury. It is paid in legitimate and light taxation by the inhabitants of the States, and for their benefit it is expended. Formerly the taxes imposed by prince and noble fell far more heavily than they do at present upon individuals, but they were used, as I have said, for the support of the dominant classes, and the taxpayers derived no benefit of any kind from the money which they were forced to surrender. Now hundreds of miles of road have been built, enabling the people to cheaply transport their produce to markets which, before we came to Malaya, were closed to them. Railways have been constructed in three out of the four States, and a trunk line from Province Wellesley to Malacca is now being rapidly built through the tireless efforts of Sir Frank Swettenham, the Resident-General, who never rested until this great scheme had been approved and undertaken. Life and property have been rendered secure; peace has replaced anarchy and rapine; wealth has become widely distributed; trade has been enormously stimulated.

And now, having broadly viewed the system upon which we work, let us take another glance at the people of Malaya and see in what manner they have been affected. The peasants, who form the immense majority of the native population, live the placid lives of which I have already spoken, but with this difference: they have now something to live for. No longer is a comely wife or daughter a source of ceaseless gnawing anxiety, one whom a man fears to love in that he fears to lose; no longer do men grow rich in terror

and trembling ; no longer do men dread the gifts of happy chance because they must surely bring sorrow in their train ; no longer do men fear oppression for which there is no redress ; no longer does life hold no ambition, because a man has nothing to gain by winning the smiles of fortune. And while giving even the meanest peasant and the former slave freedom, a new life, and an object for living it, we have placed within his reach healthy ambitions which we have put him in the way to gratify. Property, owing to improved means of communication, to good markets for produce which we have opened at the people's very doors, and owing, above all, to the peace and security which we have brought into these once wild lands, has enormously increased in value, and the peasantry is quickly growing rich under our administration. Looking into the future I see many dangers threatening the Malays, and many others which menace our continued complete success in the administration of the Federated States, but I have no time to touch upon these matters now.

What I would ask you to recognise is that Great Britain, by means of her officers, of whom Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Frederick Weld, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, Sir Hugh Low and Sir Frank Swettenham have been the chief—the two last named, more than any other living men, having had the greatest share in the executive government of the Malayan States—has relieved from a crushing tyranny many thousands of human beings ; has brought peace, happiness, and prosperity to those to whom these things were formerly strangers ; and has given to the Malays a new life—a life which for the first time in their history is a thing worth the living. Then as Britons—for each one of us is in a measure responsible for the deeds which are done in our country's name—are we not justified, in spite of the protests of the fast dwindling band of Little Englanders, in exclaiming with Voltaire :—

*Nous avons fait un peu de bien—
C'est notre meilleur ouvrage !*

(The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views.)

DISCUSSION.

Sir HUGH LOW, G.C.M.G. : Mr. Clifford has, in a condensed form, given us such a variety of information concerning life in the Malay Peninsula, that I, who may be supposed to know something

about that part of the world, have really very little to add. He has touched upon the success that has attended British administration in those countries, and, indeed, the fact is generally admitted that they have been governed in the most efficient manner of almost any of the Colonies under the British Crown. This result is due principally to the great liberty which Governors have been allowed by the Colonial Office, and to the discretion that has been left to its officers in these States. It is certainly very fortunate that these States have had such able officers. This was not the case in the beginning, but there has grown up in these federated Malay States a class of officers of whom Mr. Clifford is a bright example, and I do not think that any Colony could produce, in proportion to their extent, so many capable men as you will find there. If it were necessary for us to take in hand any great undertaking of a similar character out in the East—as, for instance, in the Yangtse valley—those States would furnish you, not perhaps with all you require, but with men from whom the chiefs might with advantage be selected. The Malays themselves, notwithstanding the dreadful accounts we hear of them, confirmed to some extent by Mr. Clifford in his Paper, are not such an unamiable set of people as you might suppose. In the latter part of his Paper Mr. Clifford allows that. I, who know them pretty intimately, consider them an amiable people, and I had many friends among them. They are exceedingly grateful for kindness and instruction, and the schools established under British advice are producing men of really serviceable character as officers of the Government. Some of the younger men, who have not the prejudices of their fathers, are becoming really good administrators, and two or three might be mentioned—as the Sultans of Pérak and Selangor, who are specially distinguished in their high positions. Then to the schools, established principally, I think, by Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir Cecil Clementi Smith. I am afraid I did not go in much for schools, because I did not think that at that time they would be much appreciated; but various Governors and Residents, one after the other, have been very anxious to promote education, with, I learn, very good results. The administration of justice, which has been so very greatly improved, was in the early days very much as described by Mr. Clifford. I remember once sitting at a trial for murder with four native chiefs. The evidence was of the clearest character. I had to take the votes of the chiefs, but when I came to the last of them—the others had given their votes for the conviction of the prisoners—he said, “Not guilty.” I said, “Have

you not heard the evidence?" He replied, "What do I care for evidence? They are my people." It was of no consequence, for we had already four votes for the conviction. These are Mohammedan States, but happily their Mohammedanism is not of a very exclusive or intolerant character, as an illustration will show. On one occasion I was requested by a deputation to get authority to build two churches—a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church. My instructions, as I told the deputation, were to do nothing that would appear to interfere with the religion of the country; but I thought the matter over and took an opportunity of saying to the Sultan: "Your Highness knows you have many Europeans in your service, doing good work for the country, and they seek to build churches, one for each division of their religion, but they cannot raise enough money," because the Government unfortunately does not pay its servants at all well out there. I added: "Your Highness knows I am not at liberty to talk of matters that would appear to interfere with religion, but I must bring to your notice the case of these men, who wish to worship God in the way they have been accustomed, but who cannot get a proper building in which to do it." The Sultan looked at me quite with astonishment, and said, "Why should you be afraid to mention this? I know very well they are trying to build these churches, but I thought every care had been taken to help them. Your people are not like Chinese; you don't worship idols; you worship God. I think you ought to give them just whatever you like." The matter was taken to the council and a vote was made in favour of each of the churches. Another interesting incident was in connection with the inauguration of the present Sultan of Perak. He is the descendant of twenty-four or twenty-five kings and is very proud of his long descent. He showed me the regalia, and there was in particular an old sword, which he regarded very respectfully. The Sultan himself must put on the sword, no one else touching it. It was, he said, a thousand years old, and was worn by the prophet Japhet when he went into the ark. In conclusion, I will only add how much I esteem Mr. Clifford as an officer, a gentleman, and a friend.

Mr. W. H. TREACHER, C.M.G. (British Resident, Perak): On hearing the preface with which the Chairman introduced the lecturer, I reflected that it would be impertinent for me or any one to venture to comment on what we have heard; and after the remarks of Sir Hugh Low, following upon Mr. Clifford's exhaustive Paper, I feel there is little left for me to say, and will detain you for a very brief time. I would just ask you to be careful how you digest the

exciting fare that has been presented to you. I do not want you to go away with the idea that life in the unprotected Malay States is entirely unendurable, and indeed Mr. Clifford has briefly alluded to the lighter and less gloomy aspects of the case. Remember that long before British protection extended to the Malay Peninsula or to Borneo, British Colonies (the Straits Settlements and Labuan) lay alongside, but these harbours of refuge were not availed of by the oppressed to any considerable extent. Even now, in the civilised Protected States of Pêrak and Selângor, we have held out inducements to the natives of the Unprotected States in the shape of free grants of land or land at very low rates, but they don't come in any numbers to speak of. Some of them, indeed, have come and settled in the country for three or four years and enjoyed the advantages of British administration, but have returned to their own country to be oppressed and downtrodden. This, at least, is worthy of note. I do not at all wish to traverse any of the statements made by Mr. Clifford, but he has, unavoidably of course, had to focus before you some of the worst points in Malay life, and I am trying to relieve somewhat the tension under which you must be suffering. Recollect that, not very long ago in the history of our own civilised and Christian country, women were burned for witchcraft, people were hanged for stealing sheep, Catholics burned Protestants and Protestants burned Catholics, and slavery existed under our flag, with all its horrors, to an extent unknown to the Malays. I should like to allude to the "adaptability" of the Malays. My own Sultan is one of the most courteous men I have ever met. He understands both sides of a question more rapidly than many Englishmen, and he can give you a clear opinion and express his views forcibly on such vexed questions as gambling, opium-smoking, and the registration of women. The lecturer has referred to four men, including our Chairman, who will be remembered for their admirable work in building up the Federated Malay States, but he has omitted to mention the services of Sir Hugh Low, who, coming from Borneo with a great reputation, took up the work in Pêrak soon after the assassination of the first Resident, Mr. Birch, and has been described by the late Sir Frederick Weld in an official despatch as not only an able administrator but a statesman.

Mr. T. SHELFORD, C.M.G. : The Malayan native States are so intimately related to the Straits Settlements that any information respecting them is of great interest to us. Mr. Clifford has traversed every available part of Pahang ; he has lived amongst and freely mingled with all classes of its inhabitants, and we may accept his

account of that country as thoroughly trustworthy. It is, however, rather to the latter part of the Paper I wish to address myself. To those of us whose term of residence in that distant quarter of the world began under the old order of things, his Paper is of special interest. In the years of which I am speaking, the Straits Settlements themselves were but little known in this country. They were but an offshoot of the Indian Empire, and the policy of the Indian Government at that time was to leave the Malay States severely alone. So also in the first days of the transfer of the Settlements to the direct rule of the Crown, and as an illustration of the attitude and temper of the Government, the announcement was publicly made that any one who entered the native States for the purpose of trade did so on his own responsibility, at his own risk, and must not look for any assistance or support from the Government. The story of the marvellous change that has been successfully carried out under the direction of the distinguished men whose names are placed on record for all time has been told to this Institute. The figures given in the latter part of the Paper speak volumes. I know no instance of a native country, still in large measure undeveloped and thinly populated, making such rapid progress not only in material wealth, but as is so fully set forth in the Paper, in the amelioration of the condition of the people. Of course there have been enormous difficulties to encounter, more especially in connection with Pahang. The native chiefs, naturally, were opposed to our interference ; they resented the deprivation of their rights and position. These difficulties, however, have been gradually overcome, and, as Mr. Clifford points out, we may hope that, as in the Western States, so also in Pahang itself, the chiefs and their successors will gradually rise to take an active and intelligent part in the administration of the country. The State of Pahang is now a flourishing State. When first the Residential system was introduced, there was no revenue at all. The expenditure necessarily incurred had to be met entirely by the borrowing of money. The Chinese had practically left the country. Now the revenue is about 800,000 dollars, and in the course of a year or two the State will doubtless be able to pay its way. Gold and tin in the lode are being largely raised. I have not seen the latest report, but the Chinese are returning to the country, communication is being opened up, and there is no reason to apprehend that the State has not entered on the path of progress. All this is the record of ten years—but an item in the lifetime of any country. It has been done under the able management and supervision of Mr. Clifford. It must be

gratifying to you, sir, to find that the policy pursued with regard to Pahang, and which formerly caused you so much anxiety, is being crowned with success, and I would congratulate Mr. Clifford on the good work he has accomplished, the promise of the good work to follow.

MR. W. R. D. BECKETT : I have very little claim to speak about the Malay Peninsula, the greater part of my time abroad having been spent in the Siamese-speaking portion of the adjoining kingdom of Siam ; but the lecture has been very interesting to me as affording matter for comparison of the two peoples. I met Mr. Clifford at Trénggānu in April 1895—the very interesting place you saw depicted on the screen. He himself looked very picturesque in the costume he then wore. I am glad to say he appears to be in much better health now than he was then, for he had just come down to the coast after a long journey through the jungles, and for weeks had been living mostly on rice. The Malays who come and settle at Bangkok are really not the best class of Malays, so that I can add nothing as to Malay character and characteristics. It may, however, be a question with some, whether the introduction of civilisation into such places as the Malay Federated States and Siam is a blessing or otherwise. It is, of course, in many ways, a necessity that civilisation should be introduced ; at the same time we see disappearing many interesting customs and institutions connected with those interesting peoples.

THE CHAIRMAN (Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.) : It is now my gratifying duty to convey the thanks of this assembly to the reader of the Paper. Every one will agree that Mr. Clifford has told his story in a very attractive manner, in spite of the fact that he had to give us some rather gruesome details. He has the pen of a ready writer. He has already given us one of the best books in our language on Malay life. Young as he happily is, we shall expect more from his pen, and if it is of the character and style of his Paper we shall receive it with great pleasure. I cannot help thinking a paper of this kind has a very special value, not perhaps to-day or to-morrow, for many of us are familiar with what he has told us ; but the time will come—we hope not many years hence—when such an account of a Malay State will be quite impossible, and when civilisation will have so extended itself that these will be matters of chiefly historic interest. Such a paper as this is of extreme value to the young officer going out to the Malay States. It will give him the means of learning the history and the manners and customs of the people among whom

he is going, without which knowledge he cannot become a really successful administrator. It is a special gratification to me to preside to-night, because Mr. Clifford began his official career in the Malay Peninsula at the time I was on duty in the Straits Settlements, and I have had a close—I might almost say a complete—knowledge of the character of his work, and know full well how much he deserves the praise that has been passed upon him. The success of the work which Great Britain has taken in hand in such places as the Malay Peninsula depends on the services of young men like Mr. Clifford, who go out with the desire to do all they can to maintain the character of their country. It is that character which impresses itself on the native races, with the ultimate result that the country we administer becomes a success in itself and a credit to the Mother Country. I feel quite certain that the operations of British officials in the Malay States is at this time an object-lesson to our cousins across the Atlantic, who have themselves embarked on colonial expansion and who in the Philippines have before them much the same class of work we took in hand in the Peninsula. If they will only follow on the broad lines that have been followed by the able British officials in the Malay States, I feel sure the great task they have undertaken will be rendered the easier. I will now ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Clifford for his Paper, and I am sure I may add that if, after he has had further experience, he will again favour us in like manner, we shall warmly welcome him.

MR. HUGH CLIFFORD: I have to thank you all very warmly for the reception you have given me to-night, and for the kind things several of the speakers have found to say about me and about my work. There is only one point in the discussion which I would like to touch, and that is Mr. Treacher's remark that it was funny or curious—I am not certain of the exact expression—that when there were native States lying, so to speak, cheek by jowl with British possessions, the Malays did not pack their children and baggage on their back and trek, after the manner of the Boers, into the British Colonies. There is an explanation of that circumstance which to me seems reasonable and probable. The Malays, to begin with, are extraordinarily conservative. They detest change. Living in their own country, they have never had any experience of administrations under British control; and though they may see others living under that control only a short distance from their own homes, they have not sufficient intellectual energy to compare the dangers and miseries to which they are subjected with the conditions which

prevail among their fellows in their near neighbourhood. They do not realise their own misery ; far less do they realise the happiness of other people living under different conditions ; their fear of the unknown conquers their desire to escape from the obviously unbearable ; and when to that ignorance is added an extreme attachment to their own old folk, to their wives, to their male children, to their homes and their property, one can hardly wonder, I think, that for the sake of advantages which in their primitive condition they do not readily appreciate at their full value, they should refuse to turn their backs upon these old folk, these wives, these little ones, these homes, this property, exchanging them all for an administration which they do not understand, and for certain plots of virgin forest out of which, we tell them, they can make what they are able. There is one oversight in my Paper—one of much gravity, and which I regard with profound regret. I have most inadvertently and carelessly and—for one who knows the history of Malaya—most stupidly omitted to mention, among the chief officers of this country in the Malayan States, the name of Sir Hugh Low. Anybody who knows anything of the State of Pêrak, and of the Federated Malayan States which have sprung out of our protection of that the first of those States, knows the record of Sir Hugh Low's services as one of great self-sacrifice and of marvellous tact and ability in dealing, under very difficult circumstances, with people who did not understand anything at all about what British administration meant. He went among these people fearlessly, almost alone, and simply through his own force of character so impressed them with his own strength of mind, firmness of will, and great goodness and kindness of heart, that in a short time he could do with the natives of Pêrak what he wished. It is almost incredible that I should have been guilty of the absurd inadvertence of omitting Sir Hugh Low's name ; but happily I shall have an opportunity of making good the omission. I will now ask you to join me in a vote of thanks to Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, who has done me this last of many kindnesses, too numerous to record, in consenting to take the chair this evening. As he has told you, he was occupying a post at Singapore at the time I first went there. Of course I remember him very well, because he was at the top while I was at the very bottom of the Service. The first time I made his acquaintance was when I was told off to interpret for him two or three years after. I have interpreted for many people, and I can assure you that there is a great difference in the way in which various people treat their mouth-piece. Some show great con-

sideration ; some show no consideration at all. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith belonged to the former class. He was all kindness to me, boy as I was, and was prepared to overlook the numerous mistakes of which I no doubt was guilty. That was in 1885. Since then I have been in constant communication with Sir Cecil, either personally or by letter, and I can only tell you that he has always shown me a kindness which I find myself quite unable to describe. Now, for myself, and for all those present, I beg to tender to him our thanks for doing us the honour of presiding at our meeting this evening.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the vote, and the proceedings then terminated.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, and was attended by nearly 2,000 guests. The String Band of the Royal Artillery, conducted by Cavaliere L. Zavertal, performed in the Central Hall, and the Meister Glee Singers performed in the Bird Gallery. Refreshments were served in various parts of the building, which was decorated with choice flowers and palms and the flags of the various Colonies. The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

Vice-Presidents : Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G. *Councillors* : Mr. Allan Campbell, Mr. F. H. Dangar, Mr. Fred. Dutton, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Mr. William Keswick, M.P., Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, C.B., Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., and the Hon. E. H. Wittenoom.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Colonies), and Mrs. Chamberlain were amongst those present.

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

~~And whereas~~ it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information ; by publishing a Journal of Transactions ; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India ; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

~~Now know~~ ~~We~~ that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and ~~do~~ by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. **The Royal Colonial Institute** (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. ~~And We~~ **do** hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. ~~There~~ shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. ~~There~~ shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors ; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. ~~The~~ General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. ~~The~~ General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. ~~The~~ existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. ~~The~~ Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. ~~The~~ Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. ~~The~~ Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of
Election.

- 1897 †A-ABARRELTON, ROBERT, 26 Silver Street, E.C.; and P.O. Box 33, Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1898 AARONS, LEWIS, 15 Devonshire Place, W.; and 21 Gresham House, E.C.
- 1891 ABERDEEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Haddo House, Aberdeen, N.B.
- 1872 ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1886 †ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A.D., R.N., A.D.C., The Dockyard, Devonport, and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.
- 1886 †ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.
- 1893 ADAMS, GEORGE, 23 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
- 1889 ADAMS, JAMES, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
- 1896 AGAR, EDWARD LARPENT, 7 Spencer Hill, Wimbledon.
- 1887 AGIUS, EDWARD T., 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and Malta.
- 1879 AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., care of J. Thomson, Esq., 30 Lynedoch Street, Glasgow.
- 1895 AKEROYD, JAMES B., 25 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.
- 1886 ALCOCK, JOHN, 111 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.
- 1885 †ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.
- 1892 ALEXANDER, JOHN, 38 St. Augustine's Road, Bedford.
- 1882 ALGER, JOHN, 29 Penryn Road, Earl's Court, S.W., and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1898 †ALLEN, ARTHUR A., Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and Hillside, Swanage, Dorset.
- 1869 ALLEN, CHARLES H., 17 Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1899 ALLEN, REV. W. OSBORN B., M.A., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
- 1880 †ALLEN, ROBERT, Cranford, Kettering.
- 1880 ALLPORT, W. M., 4 Whitehall Court, S.W.
- 1893 ALSOP, THOMAS W., Falkirk Iron Co., 67 Upper Thames Street, E.C.
- 1896 AMES, EDWARD, 52 Lee Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.

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- 1897 ANDERSON, ANDREW, 50 Lime Street, E.C.
- 1875 †ANDERSON, EDWARD R., care of Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1890 ANDERSON, JOHN KINGDON, 5 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.; and 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
- 1897 ANDERSON, KENNETH S., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- 1891 ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, 17 Kensington Gardens Terrace, W.
- 1894 ANDREW, DONALD, 16 Philpot Lane, E.C.
- 1898 ANDREWS, ARTHUR W., M.A., 22 Holbein House, Sloane Square, S.W.
- 1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., 5 Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.
- 1894 ARBUTHNOT, WM. RIERSON, Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.
- 1881 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., Woodlands, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.
- 1898 ARDAGH, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN C., R.E., K.C.I.E., C.B., 25 Sloane Gardens, S.W.
- 1868 ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.; and Inveraray Castle, Argyleshire.
- 1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON.
- 1891 ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, 93 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1888 ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., 33 Campden House Road, Kensington, W.
- 1868 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1889 ARNOTT, DAVID T., 29 Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.
- 1895 †ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., M.I.M.N., M.I.E.E., 82 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1874 ASHLEY, RIGHT HON. EVELYN, Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.
- 1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- 1896 ASHTON, RALPH S., B.A., 10 Lansdown Road, Lee, S.E.
- 1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.
- 1898 ASPINALL, ALGERNON E.; 25 Jermyn Street, S.W.; and West India Committee, Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.
- 1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, 61 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.
- 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., Algoa Lodge, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.
- 1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, Ingleton, Boulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
- 1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 Billiter Square, E.C.
- 1865 AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.
- 1896 AWA, THE EARL OF, 22 Ryder Street, S.W.
- 1894 BACKHOUSE, RICHARD ONIANS, 11 East Parade, Llandudno.
- 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.
- 1883 BAILEY, FRANK, 59 Mark Lane, E.C.
- 1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., 1 Akenside Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
- 1882 †BAILWARD, A. W., Horsington Manor, Wincanton, Somerset.
- 1897 BAKER, JOHN HOLLAND, 11 Campden Grove, Kensington, W.
- 1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, M.P., St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.; and Wilden House, near Stourport.
- 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.

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Election.

- 1885 BALME, CHARLES, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
 1891 BANNERMAN, G. LESLIE, 3 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1892 BARBER, ALFRED J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia, 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1895 BARBER, LUDWIG G., 2 *Drapers' Gardens, E.C.*
 1897 BARCLAY, HUGH GURNEY, *Colney Hall, Norwich.*
 1894 BARCLAY, JOHN, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1889 †BARING-GOULD, F., *Marrow Grange, Guildford.*
 1891 BARKER, WILLIAM HENRY, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
 1884 BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 62 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
 1896 BARNETT, RICHARD WHIELDON, M.A., B.C.L., 1 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1868 BARB, E. G., 76 *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*
 1883 BARRATT, WALTER.
 1895 BARRON, THOMAS M., *Church Row, Darlington.*
 1888 BARRY, JAMES H., 110 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1894 BARSDORF, AUGUST, 32 *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
 1894 BATLEY, SIDNEY T., 16 *Great George Street, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1887 BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.*
 1884 BAXTER, CHARLES E., 15 *Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W.*
 1897 BAYLON, E. H., J.P., *Oaklands, Dawlish, Devon.*
 1897 BAYLISS, THOMAS A., J.P., *Thirlmere, Whecleys Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
 1896 BAYNES, DONALD, M.D., 43 *Hertford Street, W.*
 1885 †BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*
 1893 BEALEY, ADAM, M.D., *Filsham Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
 1879 BEALEY, SAMUEL, 55 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
 1890 BEARE, SAMUEL PRATER, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*
 1890 BEARE, PROF. T. HUDSON, B.Sc., *Park House, King's Road, Richmond, S.W.*
 1885 BEATTIE, JOHN A. BELL, 4 *St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1884 BEATTIE, WM. COPLAND, *Pittodrie House, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire, N.B.*
 1890 BEAUCHAMP, HENRY HERON, 91 *Addison Road, W.*
 1894 †BRAUMONT, JOHN, *c/o New Zealand Loan & Agency Co., Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1896 BECK, A. CREIL T., 32 *Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1897 BECKETT, THOMAS, 16 *Eccleston Square, S.W.*
 1887 †BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, *Stromness, N.B.*
 1884 BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., 20 *Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.*
 1876 BERTON, HENRY C., 2 *Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W.; and 33 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
 1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, M.P., *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
 1899 BRIGHTON, THOMAS DURANT, 30 *Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, W.*
 1879 †BELL, D. W., J.P., 77 *Holland Park, W.*
 1878 BELL, JOHN, 13 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1885 BELL, MACKENZIE, F.R.S.L., *Elmstead, 33 Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*
 1890 BELL, THOMAS, 47 *Belsize Avenue, N.W.*
 1883 BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, *Hans, Birckington, Kent.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 BENNETT, JAMES M., 1 Northumberland Avenue, Putney, S.W.
 1886 †BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 1891 BENSON, COLONEL F. W., A.A.G., Dover.
 1897 BERNESFORD, REAR-ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES, C.B., M.P., 2 Lower Berkeley Street, W.
 1898 BERNSTEIN, LEON J., 101 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
 1898 BERRILL, W. J., Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride Street, E.C.
 1885 †BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, care of Falkland Islands Company, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 1883 †BETHELL, CHARLES, Ellesmere House, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 22 Billiter Street, E.C.
 1888 BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., 43 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.
 1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59 Princes Gate, S.W.
 1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMIN, 50 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 1894 BEUMGARA, JAMSETJEE S., 8 Loudoun Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
 1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., Elmington, 91 Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 1889 †BILLINGHURST, H. F., 35 Granville Park, Blackheath, S.E.
 1891 †BINNIE, GEORGE, 4D Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.
 1868 BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., Bank of England, Durlington Gardens, W.
 1897 BIRCHENOUGH, HENRY, Broomlands, Macclesfield; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1898 BIRT, F. BECKETT, The Cope, Wimbledon.
 1887 BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2 George Square, Edinburgh.
 1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.
 1883 BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 16 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.
 1882 †BLAGROVE, LT.-COLONEL HENRY J., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1889 BLAKE, ARTHUR P., Sunbury Park, Sunbury-on-Thames; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1895 BLANDFORD, JOSEPH J. G., B.A., M.R.C.S.E., Banstead Asylum, Sutton.
 1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61 King William Street, E.C.
 1897 BLIGH, THE HON. IVO, Glenham House, Saxmundham.
 1896 BLIGH, WILLIAM G., M. Inst. C.E., 58 Clapham Road, Bedford.
 1895 BLOFELD, FRANK, 13 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
 1885 BOHM, WILLIAM, 23 Old Jewry, E.C.
 1881 BOIS, HENRY, 5 Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.
 1882 BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
 1898 BOLTON, JOHN, 15 Clifton Road, Crouch End, N.
 1882 BOMPAS, HIS HONOUR JUDGE HENRY MASON, Q.C., Fairfield, Leeds.
 1896 BOND, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 15 Dorset Square, N.W.
 1873 BONWICK, JAMES, Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.
 1887 BOOKER, GEORGE W., Awnrath, Magherafelt, Ireland.
 1891 BOOKER, J. DAWSON, care of National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
 1897 †BOOTH, ALFRED E., Finsbury Circus Buildings, E.C.
 1895 BORROW, REV. HENRY J., B.A., The Old Palace, Bekebourne, Canterbury.
 1883 †BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.
 1894 BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., Mardens, Hildenborough, Kent.

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †BOSTOCK, HEWITT, M.P., *House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1889 †BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *Lainston, near Winchester.*
 1890 BOSWELL, W. ALBERT, *Woodville, Brentwood, Essex.*
 1886 BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 56 *Gleneagle Road, Streatham, S.W.*
 1882 †BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1882 †BOULTON, S. B., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
 1881 BOURNE, HENRY, *Hollbrook, London Road, Redhill, Surrey.*
 1889 BOURNE, H. R. FOX, *Greencroft, St. Albans.*
 1892 BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*
 1899 †BOWDEN-SMITH, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL, K.C.B., *Admiralty House, Sheerness.*
 1881 BOYD, JAMES R., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1893 BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., *The Palace, Ripon; King's College, Cambridge; and 4 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.*
 1885 †BOYLE FRANK,
 1881 BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1887 †BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., *Melfont, Shootup Hill, Cricklewood, N.W.*
 1898 BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., C.B., 14 *Berkeley Place, Wimbledon.*
 1886 BRANDON, HENRY, 4 *Kent Gardens, Castle Hill Park, Ealing, W.*
 1889 BRASKEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 23 *Park Lane, W.; and Park Gate, Battle.*
 1888 BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, 29 & 30 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*
 1881 BRIDGES, REAR-ADMIRAL WALTER B., *Kininzie, Dufftown, N.B.; & United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1884 BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 98 *Cromwell Road S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.*
 1882 BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 *Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
 1886 BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *Somerford Hall, Brewood, Stafford.*
 1884 BRISTOW, H. J., *The Mount, Upton, Bexley Heath, Kent.*
 1889 BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnerley Manor, Reigate.*
 1898 BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD T., 65 *Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1881 †BROOKES, T. W. J.P. (late M.L.C., Bengal), *The Convent, Kingsgate, Broadstairs R.S.O., Kent.*
 1897 †BROOKMAN, GEORGE, *Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road, S.W.*
 1896 BROOKMAN, WILLIAM GORDON, 9 *St. Mildred's Court, E.C.*
 1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, 17 *Prince's Gardens, S.W.; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
 1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
 1887 BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., 5 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Forest of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.*
 1882 BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 21 *Bessborough Street, St. George's Square, S.W.*
 1881 BROWN, ALFRED H., *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1896 BROWN, JAMES B., 8 *Bolton Gardens, S.W.*
 1886 BROWN, OSWALD, M. INST. C.E., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1881 BROWN, THOMAS, 57 *Cochrans Street, Glasgow.*
 1884 BROWN, THOMAS, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1892 BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 BROWNE, CECIL SEYMOUR, *White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1897 BROWNE, HARRY, *Portway Lodge, Frome.*
 1883 BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1897 BROWNE, LENNOX, F.R.C.S.E., *5 Mansfield Street W*
 1898 BROWNING, ARTHUR HERVÉ, *16 Victoria Street S.W.*
 1877 BROWNING, S. B. *Erlstone, Epsom Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1898 BRUCE, REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES A. T., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1899 BRUCE, WM. DUFF M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., *17 Victoria St., S.W.; and
23 Roland Gardens, S.W.*
 1895 BRUCE-JOY ALBERT, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., *16 Impasse du Maine, Paris;
Chase Lodge, Haslemere, and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
 1892 BRUNING, CONRAD, *01 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1884 BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, *Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., 149 Leadenhall
Street, E.C.*
 1889 BUCHANAN, JAMES, *5 Stanhope Street, Hyde Park. W.; and 20 Bucklers-
bury, E.C.*
 1896 BUCKLAND, JAMES, *118 Kensington High Street, W.*
 1886 BULL, HENRY *28 Milton Street, E.C.; and Drove, Chichester.*
 1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., *17A South Audley Street, W.; and
Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1899 BULOYNE, PETER B., *5 Dowgate Hill, E.C.*
 1890 BURKE, H. FARNHAM, *College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1890 BURNIE, ALFRED, *12 Holly Village, Highgate, N.*
 1897 BURSTALL, JOHN F., *57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1898 BURT, CHARLES W. F.R.B.S., *25 Aberdare Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1889 BURT, FREDERICK N., *Alton House, Alton, Hants.*
 1887 BUTT, JOHN H., *1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
 1890 BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., *7 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; and 47
Campden House Road, W.*
 1894 †BUXTON NOEL E., *Brick Lane, E.*
 1878 BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., G.C.M.G., *Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
 1897 †BUXTON, T. F. VICTOR, M.A., J.P., *Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
 1898 BYRNE, J. O., *12 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1886 †CALDECOTT, REV. PROFESSOR ALFRED, B.D., *Frating Rectory, Colchester.*
 1889 CALVERT, JAMES, *4 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1898 *CAMBRIDGE, FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.,
Gloucester House Park Lane, W.
 1896 CAMERON, EWEN *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 31 Lombard St., E.C.*
 1895 †CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE A., R.E., *27 Brunswick Gardens, W.*
 1881 †CAMPBELL, ALLAN *2 Upper Brook Street, W.*
 1880 CAMPBELL, FINLAY, *Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.*
 1883 CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G., *50 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
 1894 CAMPBELL, GORDON H., *Hyde Park Court, S.W.*
 1896 CAMPBELL, J. STUART, *1 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1884 †CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, *23 Rood Lane, E.C.*
 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., *3 Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street. S.W.—*
 1896 CANNING, HERBERT, *c/o Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co., 120 Bishopsgate
Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 CANTLIE, JAMES, M.B., F.R.C.S., 46 *Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.*
 1892 CANTLON, COLONEL LOUIS M., *Hyver Hall, Barnet Gate, Barnet.*
 1897 CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT J. LEPPOC, K.C.I.E., 27 *Kensington Court Gardens, W.*
 1897 CARLILL, ARTHUR J. H., *Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.*
 1891 CARRINGTON, RIGHT HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., 50 *Grosvenor Street, W.*
 1888 CARROTHERS, JOHN, M. Inst. C.E., 19 *Kensington Park Gardens, W.*
 1894 CARTER, FREDERIC, *Morden Ash, Ongar, Essex.*
 1880 †CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 9 *Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1894 CASELLA, LOUIS MARINO, 47 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.; and Vachery, Cranleigh, Surrey.*
 1885 CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., 55 *Albert Hall Mansions, S.W.; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 1893 CAWSTON, GEORGE, 56 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
 1884 CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1879 CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 11 *Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.*
 1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F *Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.*
 1889 CHAMBERS ARTHUR, *Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.*
 1889 †CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., *Port Vale Terrace, Hertford.*
 1898 CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM. *Nascot Grange, Watford, Herts.*
 1892 CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 29 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
 1892 CHAPMAN, EDWARD, *Wynnestay, Bedford Park, Croydon.*
 1884 CHAPPELL, JOHN, J.P., *care of Messrs. F. B. Smart & Co., 22 Queen Street, E.C.*
 1883 †CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., *East Hill, Oxted, Surrey; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, *Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.*
 1894 †CHEADLE, FRANK M., *Cathay, St. Leonards Road Surbiton.*
 1886 CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D. 9 *Portman Street, Portman Square, W.*
 1893 CHISHOLM, JAMES, *Addiscombe Lodge, East Croydon.*
 1873 CROWN, T. C., *Glenmore, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
 1892 CHRISTIE, D. A. TRAILL, 42 *Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park Gardens, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1884 CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 42A *Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*
 1885 CHUMLEY, JOHN, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 6 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
 1894 CHURCH, WALTER, 9 *Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.*
 1896 †CHURCHILL, COLONEL MACKENZIE, *Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.*
 1881 CHURCHILL, CHARLES, *Weybridge Park, Surrey.*
 1895 CIANTAR, UMBERTO, *Park House, Maitland Park Road, N.W.*
 1883 CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, *Coariden, Arminster.*
 1888 CLARK, ALFRED A. 9 *Cavendish Square, W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1872 CLARK, CHARLES, 45 *Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1897 †CLARK, EDWARD G. U., *Lapewood, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
 1891 CLARK, JONATHAN *Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.*
 1868 CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 42 *Portland Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1890 CLARKE, LT.-COLONEL SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., 24 *Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, *Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1886 CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
- 1889 †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., *Messrs. J. Morrison & Co., 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, c/o T. Finney, Esq., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1899 CLAUSON, CAPTAIN JOHN E., B.E. 44 *Stanhope Gardens, S.W.*
- 1880 CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, 12 *Mount Pleasant Crescent, Hastings.*
- 1886 †CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 88 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1891 †CLAYTON, WM. WIKELBY, C.E., *Gipton Lodge, Leeds.*
- 1896 CLEAVER, WILLIAM, *The Rock, Reigate.*
- 1893 CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
- 1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., *Lincoln Works, Chesterfield.*
- 1885 CLOWES, W. C. KNIGHT, *Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.*
- 1896 †COATES, MAJOR EDWARD F., 99 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
- 1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 52 *Penn Road Villas, Holloway, N.*
- 1877 COCHRAN, JAMES, 38 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
- 1895 COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS H., M.P., 12 *Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Cranford Priory, Cupar, Fife, N.B.*
- 1898 COCKBURN, HON. JOHN A., M.D. (*Agent-General for South Australia*), 1 *Crosby Square, E.C.*
- 1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3 *Devonshire Place, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.*
- 1891 COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., *The Cottage, Highwood Hill, Mill Hill, N.W.*
- 1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 *Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.*
- 1887 COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, 17b *Great Cumberland Place, W.; and National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., *The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.*
- 1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (*Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada*), 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1872 COLOMB, SIR JOHN C.R., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 COMBE, RICHARD, 33 *Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- 1898 CONRAD, JULIUS, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1880 COOKE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1874 †COOKE, M. P., care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., *Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 *Friday Street, E.C.*
- 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., *The Rectory, Mundford, Norfolk.*
- 1874 COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.*
- 1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1899 COOPER, RICHARD A., *Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted.*
- 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and 8 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1891 COOPER, WILLIAM C., 21 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- 1890 CORNET, F. H. M., B.L. (*Hon. Executive Officer for Ceylon, Imperial Institute*), *Ravenshoe, Sutton, Surrey; and 24 Old Square, W.C.*
- 1895 CORDING, GEORGE, 304 *Camden Road, N.W.*
- 1882 CORE, NATHANIEL, *Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 58 *Curson Street, W.*; and *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1892 COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., *National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1886 COWIE, GEORGE, 11 *Courtfield Road S.W.* and 113 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1886 COX, ALFRED W., 30 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- 1889 COX, FRANK L., 118 *Temple Chambers, E.C.*
- 1888 †COXHREAD, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. A., R.A., *Umballa, India.*
- 1892 †CRAIG, GEORGE A., 66 *Edge Lane, Liverpool.*
- 1872 CRANBROOK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.S.I., *Hemsted Park, Cranbrook.*
- 1887 †CRAWLEY-BORVEY, ANTHONY P., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1896 CREAGH, CHARLES VANDELKUR, C.M.G., *Gainsborough, St. Simon's Road, Southsea.*
- 1896 CRESSET, GEORGE H., M.R.C.S., *Timaru, Cockington, Torquay.*
- 1895 CREW, JOSIAH, *Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.*
- 1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, *The Mardens, Caterham Valley.*
- 1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 9 *Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, S.W.*
- 1897 CROSS, ANDREW L., 41 *Coates Gardens, Edinburgh.*
- 1889 CROW, DAVID REID, *Ardriahag, Argyleshire.*
- 1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., *Ardriahag, Argyleshire.*
- 1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, *Upton House, 2 Rosslyn Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1890 CUNNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., *City Tramway Office, Birmingham.*
- 1896 CUNLIFFE, WM. GILL, *Heathlands, Kew Gardens, S.W.*
- 1888 CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G., *Willey Park, Farnham, Surrey.*
- 1882 CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., M.A. (late Lieut. R.E.), *Hamble House, Hamble, Southampton.*
- 1892 †CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, *Southlea, Datchet, Bucks.*
- 1898 CURRIE, JAMES M., *Braemar, Netherall Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, G.C.M.G., M.P., 4 *Hyde Park Place, W.*
- 1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., 171 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1890 CUVILLE, OSWALD B., F.C.A., 2 *Stuart Street, Cardiff*; and 4 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1897 CZARNIKOW, CÆSAR, 103 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- 1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
- 1881 DALY, JAMES E. O.,
- 1894 DANGAR, D. R., *Brown Beeches, Somerset Road, Wimbledon.*
- 1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGGITT, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 DAREY, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, *Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*
- 1872 DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., *Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*
- 1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 23 *Loundes Street, S.W.*; and *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1892 DAVIS, T. HARRISON, 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1897 †DAVSON, EDWARD R., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- 1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- 1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., 42 *Lansdowns Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1892 DAWES, SIR EDWYN S., K.C.M.G., 3 *Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.*; and 23 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1891 †DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 17 *Melbury Road, Kensington, W.*
 1883 DERENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 1 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
 1880 †DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
 1897 DEED, WALTER, C.E., 1 *Egremont Terrace, Salcombe, Kingsbridge, Devon.*
 1898 D'EGVILLE, HOWARD H., 55 *Townshend Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
 1881 DELMERGE, EDWARD T., 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1885 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., 11 *Old Broad Street, E.C.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.*
 1894 DEFREE, CHARLES FYNNEY, 21 *Victoria Street, Liverpool.*
 1884 DE SATGÉ, HENRY, *Haristfield, Malvern Wells; and Reform Club, S.W.*
 1883 DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, *Elysée, Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1896 DES VŒUX, SIR G. WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., 7 *Cromwell Gardens, S.W.; and Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., *Elmsfield, Hill, Southampton.*
 1895 DEVITT, THOMAS LANE, 12 *Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.*
 1879 DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.*
 1897 DEWAR, THOMAS ROBERT, F.R.G.S., 48 *Lime Street, E.C.; and Capel Lodge, Orlestone.*
 1887 DE WINTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., *York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 †DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, *Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1895 DICK, GEORGE ABERCROMBY, *Stafford, Wallapana, Ceylon; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1881 DICKEN, CHARLES S., C.M.G., *Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1896 DICKINSON, JAMES W., *Queensland National Bank, 8 Princes Street, E.C.*
 1883 DICKSON, RAYNES W., *Edenhurst, Dulwich Wood Park, S.E., and 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1891 DISMORE, JOHN STEWART, *Ashleigh, Brondesbury Park, N.W.*
 1889 DOBBEE, HARRY HANKEY, 6 *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 18 *Wood Street, E.C.*
 1894 DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, 99 *Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
 1894 DOUGLAS, JOHN A., *Auchendolly, Dalbeattie, N.B.*
 1893 DOUGLAS OF HAWICK, LORD, *Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1897 DOWLING, JOSEPH, *Welstead Grange, Lindfield, Sussex.*
 1889 DRAGE, GEOFFREY, M.P., *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1884 DRAPEH, GEORGE, *Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1890 DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., *Tudor House, High Barnet.*
 1868 †DUCIE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*
 1889 †DUDGEON, ARTHUR, 27 *Rutland Square, Dublin.*
 1889 †DUDGEON, WILLIAM, *Abbotsford, Belsize Road, Worthing.*
 1894 †DUDLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 7 *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
 1888 DUFF, G. SMYTTAN, 58 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1872 DUFFERIN AND AVA, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Clandebroye House, Belfast, Ireland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 28 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
 1895 †DUNCAN, ROBERT, *Whitefield, Govan, N.B.*
 1886 DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, C.B., 34 *Portman Square, W.*
 1894 †DUNELL, OWEN R., *Brookwood Park, Alresford, Hants; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 †DUNN, H. W., C.E., 5 *Springfield Place, Lansdown, Bath.*
 1885 DUNN, SIR WILLIAM, BART, M.P., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1878 †DUNRAVEN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., 27 *Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
 1896 DURRANT, WM. HOWARD, *Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and 26 Milton Street, E.C.*
 1884 DUTHIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. M., R.A., *Row House, Doune, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.*
 1892 DUTHOIT, ALBERT, 1 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., 74 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1890 DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 79 Cromwell Houses, S.W.*
 1887 DYER, CHARLES, 47 *Cromwell Road, West Brighton.*
 1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *The Pentlands, Park Hill Road, Croydon; and 17 Aldermanbury, E.C.*
 1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *care of Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 188 Strand, W.C.*
 1897 EADY, G. J. HUGMAN, 82 *Addison Road, W.*
 1880 EAST, REV. D. J., *Calabar Cottage, Watford, Herts.*
 1895 ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., *Ashfield, Wigan; Carlton Manor, Yeadon, Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1894 EDE, N. J., *c/o Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., 9 Royal Exchange, E.C.*
 1898 EDGE-PARTINGTON, J., *care of C. H. Read, Esq., British Museum, W.C.*
 1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
 1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BRYAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., *The Gables Folkestone.*
 1876 †EDWARDS, S.
 1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 21 *Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
 1883 †ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, *Wedmore Lodge, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames.*
 1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1889 ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, *Oaklands, Sazmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1894 ELLIOTT, JOSEPH J., *Hadley House, Barnet.*
 1899 ELLIOT, LESLIE, *Warnford Court, E.C.*
 1889 ELWELL, WM. ERNEST, *Holybourne, Alton, Hants.*
 1896 EMETT, FREDERICK W., *Langside, Acton Lane, Harlesden, N.W.*
 1892 ENGLEDEUR, COLONEL WILLIAM J., R.E., *Petersham Place, Byfleet, Surrey.*
 1874 ENGLEHEART, SIR J. GARDNER D., K.C.B., 28 *Curzon Street, W.*
 1886 †ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., *Warnford Court, E.C.*
 1891 ENTS, JOHN DAVIES, *Engs, Penryn, Cornwall.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 ERBSLOH, E. C., *Ye Olde Cottage, Walton-on-Thames ; and 15 Queen Street, E.C.*
- 1894 EVILL, JOHN PERCY, *10 Hillside, Wimbledon.*
- 1881 EVISON, EDWARD, *Blisewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.*
- 1885 EWART, JOHN, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, *11 Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 1896 EYLES, GEORGE LANCELOT, *M.Inst.C.E., 2 Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1898 FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW D., *64 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., *Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co., 75 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1890 FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM, *Bank of Victoria, 28 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1899 FAIRFAX, CHARLES B., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1885 †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, *5 Princes Gate, S.W.*
- 1889 †FAIRFAX, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY, *K.C.B., Devonport.*
- 1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, *Calside, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.*
- 1877 †FARMER, W. MAYNARD, *18 Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1895 FARQUHAR, RT. HON. LORD, *7 Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., *c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Son, Bristol.*
- 1895 FEARNSIDES, JOHN WM., *4 Brick Court, Temple, E.C. ; and 5 Davies Street Berkeley Square, W.*
- 1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK, *The Cottage, Taplow.*
- 1879 FELL, ARTHUR, *46 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1895 FENN, HENRY, *F.R.H.S., Rossmore, Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, S.W.*
- 1893 FERGUSON, A. M., *Nanuoia, 14 Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1891 FERGUSON, JOHN A., *Green Bank, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1875 FERGUSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., *M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 80 Cornwall Gardens, S.W. ; Carlton Club ; and Kilkerran, N.B.*
- 1883 FERGUSSON, COLONEL JOHN A., *Royal Military College, Camberley, Surrey ; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., *21 Wool Exchange, E.C.*
- 1898 FIFE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, *K.T., 15 Portman Square, W.*
- 1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1895 †FITZGERALD, WILLIAM W. A., *Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, Ireland.*
- 1888 FLACK, T. SUTTON, *Inanda House, 65 Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E., and 2 Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
- 1891 FLEMING, ALBIN, *Brook House, Chislehurst ; and Messrs. J. W. Jagger & Co., 34 Gresham Street, E.C.*
- 1883 FLETCHER, HENRY, *14 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, *39 Warrington Crescent, W.*
- 1889 FORD, LEWIS PETER, *Shortlands House, Shortlands, Kent.*
- 1896 FORD, SYDNEY, *St. Johns, The Avenue, Kew Road, Richmond, S.*
- 1889 FORLONG, COMMANDER CHARLES A., *R.N., The Coastguard, Southsea.*
- 1898 FORRESTER, FRANK W., *66 Mark Lane, E.C., and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., *9 Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1883 FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., *The Castle Park, Warwick.*
- 1898 FOSTER, ARTHUR L., *Park Nook, Enfield.*
- 1894 FOWLER, DAVID, *6 East India Avenue, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 43 Grosvenor Square, W.; and Moor Hall, Harlow.
 1890 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 15 Coleman Street, E.C.
 1888 FRANCIS, DANIEL, 191, Gresham House, E.C.
 1886 FRANCKHUIS, JOHN F., Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 1878 FRASER, SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., 43 Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.
 1890 †FRASER, WILLIAM, Millburn House, Inverness, N.B.
 1886 FREEMANTLE, GENERAL SIR ARTHUR LYON, G.C.M.G., C.B., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1898 FRERE, REV. HUGH CORRIE, Tilshead Vicarage, Devizes.
 1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 31 Old Jewry, E.C.
 1896 FREWEN, MORETON, B.A., 25 Chesham Place, S.W.
 1893 FRIEDLAENDER, WALDEMAR, Queen Anne Lodge, South Hill Park, Bromley, Kent; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.
 1883 FULLER, W. W., 24 Burlington Road, Bayswater, W.
 1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1898 GALBRAITH, JOHN H., 32 Victoria Street, S.W.
 1888 GALSORTHY, JOHN, South House, Campden Hill, W.
 1885 GAME, JAMES ATWARD, Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 8 Eastcheap, E.C.
 1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
 1882 †GARDINER, WILLIAM, Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.
 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, Georgetown, British Guiana.
 1889 GARDYNE, JAMES W. BRUCE, Middleton, Arbroath, N.B.
 1887 GARRICK, ALFRED C., c/o London Bank of Australia, 2 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1884 GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 17 Brechin Place, S.W.
 1889 GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., Reuter's Telegram Company, 24 Old Jewry E.C.
 1884 †GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND, 17 Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
 1891 GEORGE, DAVID, Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1883 GIBBED, JAMES, Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 1895 GIBBS HENRY J., Tentercroft, Aldrington Road, Streatham Park, S.W.; and 9 New Broad Street, E.C.
 1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 Finsbury Square, E.C.
 1882 †GIFFEN, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., F.R.S., 9 Bina Gardens, S.W.
 1898 GILBERT, ALFRED, Mutual Life Association of Australasia, 5 Lothbury, E.C.
 1899 GILBERTSON, CHARLES, 69 Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.
 1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 Queen's Gate, S.W.
 1897 GILLANDERS, JAMES, 41 St. Germain's Road, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 33 Tooley Street, S.E.
 1881 GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23 Crutched Friars, E.C.
 1875 †GILLESPIE, SIR ROBERT, 11 Eaton Gardens, Hove, Brighton.
 1891 GILLING, HENRY R., Oaklands, Arkley, Barnet.
 1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., Grove House, 93 Addison Road, W.
 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, Hale End, Woodford, Essex.
 1892 GLASGOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.
 1883 GLENESK, RIGHT HON. LORD, 139, Piccadilly, W.
 1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.

Year of
Election.

- 1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (*late of Ceylon*), 79 Cornhill, E.C.
 1894 GODSAL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, R.E., *Iscovyd Park, Whitchurch, Salop.*
 1894 GODSON, EDMUND P., *Castlewood, Shooters Hill, Kent.*
 1899 GODSON, GEORGE R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*
 1897 GOLDEN, ALBERT, c/o Messrs. J. S. Thompson & Co., 7 Copthall Court, E.C.
 1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22 Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
 1893 GOODSIE, GEORGE, Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 1876 GOODWIN, REV. R., *Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.*
 1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*
 1893 †GORDON, JOHN WILTON, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.
 1869 GOSCHEN, RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., *The Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.*
 1892 GOW, WILLIAM, 13 Rood Lane, E.C.
 1899 GOWAN, SAMUEL, *Balgonie, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh.*
 1886 GRAHAM, FREDERICK, C.B., *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
 1898 GRAHAME, JOHN V., 4 Cullum Street, E.C.
 1868 GRAIN, WILLIAM, *Lancaster House, Beckenham, Kent.*
 1886 †GRANT, CARDBOSS, *Bruntisfield, Beckenham, Kent.*
 1884 GRANT, HENRY, *Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
 1882 GRANT, J. MACDONALD, *Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1880 GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
 1891 GRAY, BENJAMIN G., 4 Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.
 1883 GRAY, HENRY F., *Sharrow, Holland Road, Sutton, Surrey.*
 1881 GRAY, ROBERT J., 27 Milton Street, E.C.
 1898 †GRAY, ROBERT KAYE, M. Inst. C.E., *Lessness Park, Abbey Wood, Kent.*
 1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 Belgrave Road, S.W.
 1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., *The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT, 5 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.
 1898 GREINER, GOTTHELF, 10 Milton Street, E.C.
 1892 GRESWELL, ARTHUR E., M.A., *Broomhill, 29 Southend Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
 1882 GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgewater, Somerset.*
 1882 GRETTON, MAJOR GEORGE LE M., 49 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 1889 †GREY, RT. HON. EARL, *Howick Hall, Alnwick, Northumberland.*
 1884 GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., 22 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
 1897 GRIEVE, NORMAN W., *Harbury, Forest Row, Sussex.*
 1876 GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4 Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.
 1887 †GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, 42, The Parade, Cardiff.
 1886 GRINLINTON, SIR JOHN J., *Rose Hill, Middle Wallop, Stockbridge, Hants.*
 1879 GUILLERMARD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent.*
 1892 GULL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., M.P., 10 Hyde Park Gardens, W.
 1886 GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *Hampton Poyle Rectory, Oxford.*
 1885 GWYN, WALTER J., 22 Billiter Street, E.C.
 1874 GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
 1886 GWYNNE, JOHN, *Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 64 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1887 GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, 34 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1891 †HAGGARD, EDWARD, 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1898 HAINES, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR F. PAUL, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 HALCROW, JAMES, 6 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
- 1876 HALIBURTON, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., 57 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1885 †HAMILTON, JAMES G.
- 1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, 1 *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.*; and 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1895 HAMPDEN, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts.*
- 1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1884 HANKY, ERNEST ALERS, *Hinxton Hall, Saffron Walden.*
- 1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1891 HANSON, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, 57 *Holland Park, W.*; and 99 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
- 1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, 17 *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*
- 1888 HARDING, EDWARD E., 66 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1896 HARDY, THOMAS E., *care of M. Cohen, Esq., 20 Bucklersbury, E.C.*
- 1892 HARE, REGINALD C., *Western Australian Government Office, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1897 HAREWOOD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, *Harewood House, Leeds.*
- 1898 HARFORD-BATTERSBY, CHARLES F., M.A., M.D., 14 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E.*
- 1894 HARMSWORTH, ALFRED C., 36 *Berkeley Square, W.*; and *Elmwood, St. Peters, Kent.*
- 1898 HARPER, REGINALD TRISTRAM, 71 *Vincent Square, Westminster S.W.*
- 1885 HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., 32 *Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1894 HARRIS, GEORGE STANLEY, *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*
- 1896 HARRIS, COLONEL JOSIAH, F.R.G.S., 8 *Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1895 HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., 12 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *Stoneleigh House, Curry River, Taunton.*
- 1886 †HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *Hawley Hill, Blackwater, Hants.*
- 1884 HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 147 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1893 HARROWER, G. CARNABY, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
- 1889 HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, 10 *Barbourn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.*
- 1896 HART, E. A., *Union Steamship Company, 94 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1884 HARVEY, T. MORGAN, J.P., *Bohun Lodge, Cathill, East Barnet.*
- 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., *Park Lodge, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1881 HATHERTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 *Warwick Square, S.W.*; and *Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
- 1883 †HAWTHORN, JAMES KENTON, *St. Ninian's, Pope's Grove, Twickenham.*
- 1893 †HAWTHORN, REGINALD W. E., *care of F. W. Diamond, Esq., P.O. Box 380, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †HAY, COLONEL CHARLES, *Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, E.C.*

Year of
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- 1899 HAYES-SADLER, COLONEL SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G. 73 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1898 HAYES-SADLER, MAJOR R., *Farringdon House, Essex.*
 1892 HAYMAN, HENRY, 18 *Pembroke Square, W.*; and 3 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1890 HAYNES, T. H., 20 *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*; and *Rough Down, Bexmoor, Herts.*
 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*
 1880 HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1899 HEALEY, GERALD E. CHADWYCK, B.A., 48 *Thurloe Square, S.W.*
 1886 †HEAP, RALPH, 1 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., *Hope House, Knapp Hill, Woking.*
 1878 HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 21 *Eaton Square, S.W.*, and *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
 1891 HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1893 HEINCKEY, ROBERT B., *Messrs. Vavasour & Co., 13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
 1877 HENMANT, WILLIAM, *Bulimba, Sevenoaks*; and 32 *Whitecross Street, E.C.*
 1897 †HENDERSON, GEORGE T., 7 *Billiter Square, E.C.*
 1898 HENDERSON, JOHN, 26 *Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
 1898 HENDERSON, LIEUT. WILFRID, R.N., 4 *Melville Crescent, Edinburgh.*
 1895 HENRAGE, CHARLES, *Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W.*
 1898 HENNIKER-MAJOR, THE HON. ALBERT E., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
 1885 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19 *Hyde Park Square, W.*
 1897 HENTY, RICHMOND, 111 *Dennett's Road, Peckham, S.E.*
 1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, *Moorgate Court, Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, 10 *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1893 HERBERT, SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B., 3 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*, and *Ickleton, Great Chesterford, Essex.*
 1884 HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.L., c/o *Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1883 HERVEY, DUDLEY F. A., C.M.G., 24 *Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1895 HERVEY, MATTHEW W., C.E., *Beavor House, St. Peter's Road, Hammer-smith, W.*
 1895 HERVEY, VALENTINE S., 33 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
 1891 HERVEY, W. B., *Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., 149 Leadenhall St., E.C.*
 1854 HESSE, F. E., *Eastern Extension, &c. Telegraph Co., Limited, Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1884 HEWISON, CAPTAIN WM. FREDERICK, *Eastnor, Exmouth.*
 1897 HICKINBOTHAM, WILLIAM, *Woodlands, Rolvenden, Kent.*
 1885 HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, *Ebrapah, Park Road, Portswood, Southampton.*
 1880 †HILL, JAMES A., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1885 †HILL, SIDNEY, *Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.*
 1887 †HILL, STANLEY G. GRANTHAM, *The Gables, Swanage, Dorset.*
 1897 HILLIER, ALFRED P., B.A., M.D., 30 *Wimpole Street, W.*
 1895 HILLMAN, VALENTINE A., C.E., *Moorambine, 38 Woodstock Road, Redland Green, Bristol.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 41 Roland Gardens, S.W.
 1889 HIND, T. ALMOND, *Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.*
 1883 †HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.
 1883 HINDSON, LAWRENCE, *c/o Günther & Rudolph, Dresden.*
 1883 HINGLEY, GEORGE B., *High Park, Droitwich.*
 1891 HITCHINS, E. LYTTON.
 1886 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.P., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey.*
 1886 HODGKIN, THOMAS, D.C.L., *Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tredourva, Falmouth.*
 1872 HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., *Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
 1898 †HODGSON, GERALD TYLSTON, B.A., 60 Castle Street, Liverpool.
 1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*
 1879 HOFFMUNG, S., 21 Queen's Gate, S.W.
 1896 HOGAN, JAMES F., M.P., 52, Great Russell Street, W.C.
 1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, *Sackville House, Sevenoaks.*
 1874 †HOGG, QUINTIN, 5 Cavendish Square, W.
 1897 HOLDEN, PETER W., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
 1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.*
 1885 †HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, *The Close, Salisbury.*
 1880 HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., *Daylesford, Linden Road, Bedford.*
 1888 HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.*
 1889 †HOPETOUN, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 66 Grosvenor Street, W., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B.*
 1892 HOPGOOD, JOHN EDGAR, 17 De Vere Gardens, W.
 1884 HOPKINS, EDWARD, 79 Mark Lane, E.C.
 1884 HOPKINS, JOHN, *Little Boundes, Southborough, Kent; and 79 Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1890 HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, *Leconfield, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W., and 9 Fore Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1898 †HOPKINSON, SAMUEL DAY, 75 Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 14 Campden Hill Road, W.
 1879 HORA, JAMES, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1895 HOEN, WM. AUSTIN, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 HOSKINS, ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., G.C.B., 17 Montagu Square, W.
 1876 †HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
 1889 HOVENDEN, FREDERICK, *Glenlea, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*
 1892 HUDSON, JOHN, *Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, W.*
 1886 HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., *Coombe Leigh, Kingston Hill; and Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1881 †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79 Mark Lane, E.C.
 1884 HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5 Highbury Quadrant, N.
 1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, *North Muskham, Newark.*
 1896 HURST, HENRY E.
 1896 HUTTON, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD T.H., C.B., A.D.C., *Commanding the Militia, Ottawa, Canada; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1889 †JEVRS, GEORGE M., *Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 124 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; and *Athenaeum Club, S.W.*
- 1881 INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., 198 *Strand, W.C.*
- 1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
- 1893 IRWELL, HERMAN, 74 *Jermyn Street, S.W.*; and 24 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1884 ISAACS, JACOB, 40 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1893 LEARD, WALTER G., C.E., 10 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1898 JACK, GEORGE C., *Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.*, 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, J.P., *Guernaffel, Eastbourne.*
- 1889 †JACKSON, SIR THOMAS, *Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation*, 31 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1886 JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
- 1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
- 1884 JAMES, EDWIN M., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., *Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*; and *Pavilion, Melrose, N.B.*
- 1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM, *care of Broken Hill Proprietary Company*, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 JARVIS, A. WESTON, 66 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1898 JEHNS, RICHARD W., *Avondale*, 32 *Worple Road, Wimbledon.*
- 1894 JEFFERSON, HARRY WYNDHAM, 75 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1884 †JEFFRAY, R. J., 4 *Kensington Court Mansions, W.*
- 1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
- 1889 JENNINGS, GEORGE H., *West Dene*, 1 *Farm Avenue, Streatham, S.W.*; and *Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.*
- 1895 JENNINGS, GILBERT D., 28 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1890 †JERSEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Osterley Park, Isleworth*; and *Middleton Park, Bicester.*
- 1889 JOHNSON, GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60 *Lezham Gardens, W.*
- 1894 JOHNSON, GODFREY B., *Colonial College*, 11 *Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 JOHNSON, L. O., 12 *Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.*
- 1884 JOHNSON, ROBERT, *Colonial College*, *Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.*
- 1888 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, *Acton House*, *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.* and 1 *Whittington Avenue, E.C.*
- 1884 †JOLLY, STEWART, *Perth, N.B.*
- 1893 JONES, ALFRED L., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster, & Co.*, 3 *Water Street, Liverpool.*
- 1884 †JONES, HENRY, 49 *Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1899 JONES, CAPTAIN HENRY M., V.C., *United Services Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1892 JONES, J. D., *Belvedere*, *Mapesbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W.*
- 1884 JONES, OWEN F., 23 *College Hill, E.C.*
- 1887 JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., *Dunrobin, Eastbourne.*
- 1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., c/o *Bank of Australasia*, 4 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1896 JONES, W. WOODGATE, *Hill Side, White Hill, Blotchingley, Surrey.*
- 1887 JOSEPH, JULIAN, 10 *Drapers' Gardens, E.C.*
- 1898 JOSHUA, ABRAHAM, 12 *Collingham Gardens, S.W.*
- 1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, *Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.*
- 1874 JOURDAIN, HENRY J., C.M.G., *The Elms, Watford*; and 41 *Eastcheap, E.C.*
- 1868 JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Stadacona, Torquay.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 JUSTICE MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G., *Hinstock, Farnborough, Hants.*
- 1876 KARUTH, FRANK, *29 Nevorn Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1898 †KAUFMAN, CHARLES, *12 Berkeley Street, W.*
- 1894 KRAENE, SAMUEL R., *Kingswood, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1890 KRAETON, GEORGE H., *Walton Lodge, Banstead; and 70-71 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1886 KREP, CHARLES J., *1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1871 KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1894 KEMP, DAVID R., *Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 52 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1887 KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, *Parkstone, Weybridge; and 51 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.*
- 1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., *1 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.*
- 1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, *Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.*
- 1898 †KENNEDY, PITT, *Kettlewell, Woking; and New Oxford and Cambridge Club, 68 Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 KENNEDY, SAMUEL, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *96 Addison Road, W.*
- 1895 KENNION, RT. REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- 1888 KENT, ROBERT J., *1 Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.*
- 1896 †KENYON, JAMES, M.P., *Walshaw Hall, Bury.*
- 1894 KER ROBERT A., *16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1896 KERR, J. E., *care of Messrs. S. Dobree & Sons, 6 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
- 1894 KESWICK, JAMES J., *Halleaths, Lochmahen, N.B.*
- 1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, M.P., *Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.*
- 1874 KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., *79 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1894 KING, CHARLES WALLIS, *Newnham House, Marshgate, Richmond, S.W.*
- 1886 KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, *1 Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1889 KINTORE, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *37 Pont Street, S.W.*
- 1898 KITCHING, HENRY, J.P., *The Grange, Great Ayton, Yorks.*
- 1887 KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, *Cedar Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*
- 1875 KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, *Bramley Hill House, Croydon.*
- 1895 KNIGHT, JOHN WATSON, *33 Hyde Park Square, W.*
- 1889 †KNIGHT, WILLIAM, *Horner Grange, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1885 KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., *Tileworth, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1889 KNOTT, CAPTAIN MICHAEL E., *Rathdrum, Ireland.*
- 1891 KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., *Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex.*
- 1885 KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, *20 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.*
- 1891 †LAING, JAMES ROBERT, *7 Australian Avenue, E.C.*
- 1897 LAING, MAJOR D. TYRIE, c/o F. J. Searle, Esq., *4 Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, *3 Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1887 LANE, MAJOR-GENERAL RONALD B., C.B., *Alexandria, Egypt.*
- 1896 LANG, JAMES J., *care of African Estates Company, Winchester House, E.C.*
- 1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*

Year of
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- 1883 †LANSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Lansdowns House, Berkeley Square, W.*; and *Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.*
- 1884 †LANSSELL, GEORGE, *Bendigo, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1881 LANYON, JOHN C., *Birdhurst, Croydon.*
- 1876 †LARDNER, W. G., 11 *Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1878 LARK, F. B., 32 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
- 1878 LASCELLES, JOHN, 13 *Ashchurch Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, W.*
- 1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
- 1897 LAWRENCE, T. H., 2 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., 6 *St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.*; *Cowesfield House, Salisbury*; and *New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
- 1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
- 1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1894 LEAKE, WM. MARTIN, *Ceylon Association, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1896 LEE, ARTHUR M., 8 *Victoria Road, Kensington, W.*
- 1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, *San Remo, Torquay.*
- 1896 LEESON, WILLIAM F., 6 *Polworth Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1889 LE GROS, GERVAISE, *Seafeld, Jersey.*
- 1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN L. B., *Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., Jersey.*
- 1888 LEON, AUGUST, 23 *Tregunter Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1879 LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., *Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.*
- 1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1874 LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., 11 *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1897 LEVY, ALFRED G., M.D., 124 *Baron's Court Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, *Hyme House, 3 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*; and 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
- 1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
- 1890 LEWIS, OWEN, 9 *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
- 1897 LISTER, R. A., J.P., *The Towers, Dursley.*
- 1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, 18 *Drakefield Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.*
- 1886 LITTLE, MATTHEW, 5 *Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 55 *Warwick Square, S.W.*; and *Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
- 1888 LIVESLEY, GEORGE, C.E., *Shagbrook, Reigate.*
- 1890 LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, 78 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1881 LLOYD, RICHARD DUPPA, 2 *Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*
- 1889 LOCH, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 23 *Lownes Square, S.W.*
- 1897 LOCKWOOD, DAVID, *City Club, York.*
- 1887 †LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, *Lionsdale, 2 Gloucester Road, Gloucester Gate, N.W.*
- 1878 †LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50 *Marine Parade, Brighton*; and *New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1885 LONGDEN, J. N.

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.D., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twicken, Morthoe, near Ifracombe.*
- 1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., 11A *Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1878 †LOBNE, RIGHT HON. MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., *Kensington Palace, W.*
- 1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.*
- 1898 LOUIS, JULIAN A. H., F.R.G.S., 32 *Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*
- 1884 LOVE, WILLIAM McNAUGHTON, *Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1884 LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G., 23 *De Vere Gardens, W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1875 †LOW, W. ANDERSON, *Courtfield House, Boyne Hill, Maidenhead.*
- 1899 LOWE, SAMUEL, 94 *Gray's Inn Road, W.C.*
- 1890 LOWINSKY, MARCUS WM.
- 1890 LOWLES, JOHN, M.P., 12 *Russell Square, W.C.*
- 1880 LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25 *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Services Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1871 LUBBOCK, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 2 *St. James's Square, S.W.; and 15 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1877 LUBBOCK, SIR NEVILLE, K.C.M.G., 20 *Eastcheap, E.C.; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1898 LUCAS, CLARENCE, MUS.B., 229 *Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.*
- 1889 LUNNISS, FREDERICK, 145 *Tottenham Court Road, W.*
- 1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., 2 *Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1886 LYELL, JOHN L., 30 *Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1886 LYLE, WM. BRAY, *Velley, Hartland, North Devon.*
- 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *Lyneden, Drummond Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1892 LYONS, FRANK J., 3A *Wood Street, E.C.*
- 1886 †LYTTLETON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, C.B., 49 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1885 †MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., *Crossgates, Cheam, Surrey; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1887 MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1880 †MACDONALD, JOSEPH, J.P., *Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.*
- 1892 MACFADYEN, JAMES J., *Millbrook, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
- 1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad St. Avenue, E.C.*
- 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*
- 1889 MACFIE, MATTHEW, 71 *Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
- 1890 MACGREGOR, WM. GRANT, 18 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †MACIVER, DAVID, M.P., 16 *Brunswick Street, Liverpool.*
- 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
- 1895 †MACKAY, DANIEL J., *Hawthornden, Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1893 MACKAY, DONALD, *Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford.*
 1897 †MACKAY, SIR JAMES L., K.C.I.E., 7 *Seamore Place, Park Lane, W.*
 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN.
 1890 MACKENZIE, GEORGE S., C.B., 52 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
 1897 MACKENZIE, THOMAS, 110 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, 1 *Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.*
 1886 MACKINTOSH, P. ARTHUR, *The Limes, Avenue Road, Torguay.*
 1889 MACLEAN, ROBERT M., *Eliot Hill, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1889 MACLEAR, VICE-ADMIRAL J. P., *Beaconscroft, Chiddingfold, Godalming, and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1896 †MACLEAY, SINCLAIR, 1 *Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, *St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.*
 1892 MACPHAIL, ALEXANDER J., 10 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
 1887 MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., *Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.*
 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, *West Bank House, Esher.*
 1869 MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, 79 *Holland Park, W.*
 1886 MCARTHUR, JOHN P., 18 *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
 1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 4 *Third Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and 18 & 19 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
 1886 MCCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, *Creggandarroch, Chislehurst; and 27 Walbrook, E.C.*
 1899 MCCAW, WILLIAM J. M., *Woodfield, Streatham, S.W.*
 1892 †MCCONNELL, ARTHUR J., 7 *Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1893 MCCONNELL, FREDERICK V., 65 *Holland Park, W.*
 1897 MCCULLOCH, COLIN J., 9 *New Broad St., E.C.*
 1890 †MCCULLOCH, GEORGE, 184 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., 4 *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
 1887 McDONALD, JOHN, 54 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2 *Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
 1882 McEVEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24 *Pembroke Square, W.*
 1898 McFARLANE, WILLIAM, *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1899 McGAW, JOHN THOBURN, *Mickleham Downs, Dorking.*
 1894 McGOWAN, DAVID H., 9 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
 1879 McILWRAITH, ANDREW, 3 & 4 *Lime Street Square, E.C.*
 1884 McINTYRE, J. P., 3 *New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1880 McKELLAR, THOMAS, *Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.*
 1897 McKENZIE, FREDERICK A., 102 *Guildford Street, W.C.*
 1886 McKEONE, HENRY, C.E., 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1886 McLEAN, NORMAN, *West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.*
 1882 McLEAN, T. M., 61 *Belsize Park, N.W.*
 1885 McMAHON, GENERAL C. J., R.A., *Knockafly, Clonmel, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, W.*
 1899 MAGUIRE, THOMAS MILLER, M.A., LL.D., 12 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1883 MAINWARING, RANDOLPH.
 1878 MALCOLM, A. J., 27 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1895 MALCOMSON, DAVID, *care of Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59 Strand, W.C.*
 1879 MALLESON, FRANK R., *Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.*
 1886 MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., *Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.*
 1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1896 MANNING, JOHN R., M.S.A., *Milkwood Estate Office, Herne Hill, S.E.*

Year of
Election.

- 1893 MANTELL, DAVID G., *Ceylon House, St. Andrew's Road, Bedford.*
- 1898 MARCUS, HERMAN, W., *Merryland's Hotel, Great Bookham, Surrey.*
- 1892 MARDEN, WILLIAM, *5 East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1886 MARKS, DAVID, *Astwood House, 111 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1885 MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., *Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park, Bristol.*
- 1885 MARSHALL, ARTHUR, *7 East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1881 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, *9 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., *3 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
- 1886 MARSTON, EDWARD, *St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.*
- 1892 MARTIN, COLONEL SIR RICHARD E. R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Aldeburgh, Sarmundham.*
- 1896 MARTIN, EDWARD, *112 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1882 †MARTIN, FRANCIS, *The Grange, Wroxham, Norfolk.*
- 1886 MARTIN, HENRY, *13 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
- 1889 MARTIN, JAMES, *Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., *Glenalmond, 34 Fox Grove Road, Beckenham; and 39 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1886 †MATHESON, HON. ALEX. PERCEVAL, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 MATHIESON, FREDERIC C., *Beechworth, Hampstead Heath, N.W.*
- 1893 MATON, LEONARD J., B.A., *Grosvenor Lodge, Wimbledon.*
- 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, *45 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1885 MATTHEWS, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. LEE, *1 Myrtle Crescent, Acton, W.*
- 1894 MAURICE, JOHN A., *1 Eaton Gardens, Hove, Brighton.*
- 1894 MEAD, FREDERICK, *The Moorings, St. Albans.*
- 1899 †MEESON, FREDERICK, *29 Thurloe Place, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, *4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1886 MELHUSH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1898 MERCER, WM. ALEXANDER, *4 The Mansions, Richmond Road, South Kensington, S.W., and 85 London Wall, E.C.*
- 1872 MEREWETHER, F. L. S., *Ingatstone Hall, Ingatstone, Essex.*
- 1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., *Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, N.W.*
- 1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., J.P. *19 Holland Park, W.*
- 1899 †MICHAELIS, MAX, *Tandridge Court, Oxley, Surrey.*
- 1897 MIDDLETON, R. V., *10 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
- 1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, *46 Belgrave Road, S.W.*
- 1897 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks.*
- 1883 MILNER, ROBERT, *Cherwell Croft, Kidlington, Oxon.*
- 1898 MINTO, H. E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1898 MISKIN, HERBERT, *16 Philpot Lane, E.C.*
- 1898 †MITCHELL, JAMES, *c/o Messrs. Dickeson & Stewart, 94 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1895 †MITCHELL, JOHN STEVENSON, *43 London Wall, E.C.*
- 1884 MITCHENER, JOHN, *Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.E.*
- 1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., *4 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1885	MOIR, ROBERT N., <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1883	MOLSEWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, 13B <i>Lansdown Crescent, Bath.</i>
1895	MOLTENO, PERCY ALLPORT, 10 <i>Palace Court, Bayswater, W.</i>
1884	†MONRO, MALCOLM, <i>Cane Grove, 10 Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow.</i>
1884	MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1885	MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 14 <i>Westbourne Park Road, W.</i>
1889	MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P.
1894	†MOON, EDWARD R. P., M.P., 32 <i>Egerton Gardens, S.W.</i>
1885	MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23 <i>Essex Street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1884	MOORE, JOHN, 23 <i>Knightrider Street, E.C.</i>
1898	MOORHEAD, JAMES, <i>Messrs. Forwood & Moorhead, Cardiff.</i>
1883	†MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, <i>care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1885	MORRING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., <i>Moore Place, Esher.</i>
1891	MORGAN, SURGEON-MAJOR A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., 14 <i>Grosvenor Place, S.W.</i>
1894	†MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, 37 <i>Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1868	MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 37 <i>Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i> ; and 42 <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1884	MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., 1 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1897	MORRELL, JOHN BOWES, <i>Holdgate House, York.</i>
1887	†MORRISON, JOHN S., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1886	MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., <i>Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77 Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
1889	†MORROGH, JOHN, <i>Lee Villa, Sundays Well Road, Cork.</i>
1869	MORT, WILLIAM, 1 <i>Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1885	MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 23 <i>Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
1884	MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., 5 <i>Chiswick Place, Eastbourne.</i>
1891	MÜCK, FRED A. E., <i>Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1885	†MUIR, ROBERT, <i>Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.</i>
1897	MUNN, WINCHESTER, <i>Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hants.</i>
1896	MURE, SIR ANDREW, 37 <i>Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.</i>
1885	†MURRAY, CHARLES, <i>Kylemore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1899	MURRAY, SIR HERBERT H., K.C.B., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1899	MURRAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER O. (MASTER OF ELIHANK), <i>Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peebleshire; & Brooks's Club, S.W.</i>
1889	MYERS, ALEXANDER, 125 <i>Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.</i>
1893	MYERS, ISAAC, <i>Thorganby, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.</i>
1875	†NAIRN, JOHN, <i>Garth House, Torre's Park Road, Ilfracombe.</i>
1898	NAPIER OF MAGDALA, RT. HON. LORD, 9 <i>Lowndes Square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	NATHAN, ALFRED N., 68 <i>Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i>
1885	NATHAN, LOUIS A., <i>Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1896	NATHAN, MAJOR MATTHEW, R.E., C.M.G., 11 <i>Pembroke Square, W.</i>
1874	†NAY, HON. SIR VIRGIL, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (<i>Port Louis, Mauritius</i>), <i>care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 9 Idol Lane, E.C.</i>
1886	†NEAME, ARTHUR, <i>Woodlands, Selling, Faversham.</i>
1881	NEAVE, EDWARD S., 7 <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1894	NEIL, WILLIAM, 35 <i>Walbrook, E.C.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1894 NEILL, HAROLD, 8 *Canning Place, De Vere Gardens, W.*
 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, *The Laus, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.*
 1881 NELSON, SIR EDWARD MONTAGUE, K.C.M.G., *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*
 1893 NELSON, HAROLD, *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*
 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1889 NESTLE, WILLIAM D., *Royal London Yacht Club, 2 Savile Row, W.*
 1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, 146 *Piccadilly, W.*
 1896 †NEWMARCH, JOHN, 60 *Watling Street, E.C.*
 1898 NEWTON, WM. MELVILLE, 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 11 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
 1891 NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., 8 *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*
 1896 NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Bank of Egypt, 26 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1892 †NICHOLLS, WALTER C., *White Rock, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., *The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.*
 1887 NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 51 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
 1884 NIVEN, GEORGE, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1889 †NIVISON, ROBERT, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
 1883 NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.O.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 85 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
 1880 †NORTH, CHARLES, *Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.*
 1878 NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., 18 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
 1891 †NORTHESK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 19 *Herbert Crescent, Hans Place, S.W.*
 1895 NOWLAN, JOHN, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Abercorn, Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
 1885 NUGENT, COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 1897 OMMANNEY, CHARLES H., 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
 1888 OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., K.C.M.G., *Crown Agent for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.*
 1889 OMSLOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.; and Clandon Park, Guildford.*
 1883 †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, *Moreton Morrell, Warwick.*
 1897 OSTROG, COUNT STANISLAUS J., F.R.G.S., 17 *Victoria Grove, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1882 OSWALD, WM. WALTER, *National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1889 OTTERSON, ALFRED S., 22 *Bryanston Street, W.*
 1872 OTWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1890 OWEN, P. BERRY, 36 *Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.*
 1897 PACE, DAVID S., *Monreith, Whauphill, Wigtownshire, N.B.*
 1879 †PADDON, JOHN, *Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
 1897 PALMER, CAPT. RICHARD E., *Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.*
 1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, 3 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., 2 *Humber Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 25 *Atholl Mansions, South Lambeth Road, S.W.*
- 1880 PARK, W. C. CUMMINGHAM, 25 *Line Street, E.C.*
- 1886 PARKER, ARCHIBALD, *Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 2 East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1889 †PARKER, HENRY, 56 *Shakespeare Road, Herne Hill, S.E.*
- 1893 †PARKIN, GEORGE R., M.A., C.M.G., *Upper Canada College, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1885 PARKINGTON, MAJOR J. ROPER, J.P., D.L., 24 *Crutched Friars, E.C.; 6 Devonshire Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 PARR, REV. EDWARD G. C., 1 *Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, 19 *Queen Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
- 1898 PATERSON, JAMES, *New Zealand Loan & Agency Co., 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1892 PATON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, 4 *Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1887 †PATTERSON, MYLES, 7 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1898 PAUL ALEXANDER, 41 *Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1881 PAUL, HENRY MONCRIEFF, 12 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1896 PAYNE, EDWARD J., 2 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1880 PAYNE, JOHN, 34 *Coleman Street, E.C.; and Park Grange, Sevenoaks.*
- 1881 †PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Natal*), 28 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
- 1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., *West Retford House, Retford.*
- 1887 PEARS, WALTER.
- 1896 †PEARSON, SIR WHEATMAN D., BART., M.P., *Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex; and 10 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1894 PEASE, ALFRED JOHN, J.P., 28 *Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.*
- 1878 †PEEK, SIR CUTHBERT EDGAR, BART., 22 *Belgrave Square, S.W., and Rousdon, Lyme Regis.*
- 1896 †PEMBERTON, MAJOR ERNEST, R.E., *Mousehold House, Norwich.*
- 1882 PEMBERTON, H. W., *Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.*
- 1894 PENDER, JOHN DENISON, *Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1884 PENNET, EDWARD C., 8 *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1899 PERCEVAL, SPENCER A., 36 *Eccleston Square, S.W.*
- 1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY B., K.C.M.G., 11 *Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1890 PERKINS, HENRY A., *Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey.*
- 1895 PERKS, ROBERT WM., M.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., 11 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
- 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 85 *Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1896 PHILLIMORE, MAJOR W. G., *Inholms House, Dorking; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1884 †PHILLIPS, LIONEL, 33 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1896 PHILLIPS, WILLIAM A., *Red Holme, Teddington.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 PICKEN, ANDREW, *Woodside, Greenock, N.B.*
 1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G., *64 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1897 PITTS, THOMAS, *Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.*
 1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., *63 St. James's Street, S.W.; and East Sussex Club, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
 1885 POLLARD, W. F. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *36 Bells Vue Road, Ramsgate.*
 1897 †PONSONBY, REV. S. GORDON, *The Rectory, Devonport; and 57 St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1884 POOLE, JOHN B., *8 Claremont Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.*
 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Salisbury.*
 1892 PORTER, ROBERT, *Arnhall, Brechin, N.B.*
 1885 POSNO, CHARLES JAMES, *The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, *2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1876 PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, *75 Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
 1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., *2 Hercules Passage, E.C.; and The Ferns, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1882 FRANKERD, PERCY J., *1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1881 FRANKERD, PETER D., *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
 1868 PRATT, J. J., *79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
 1885 PREECE, SIR WM. HENRY, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.*
 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1881 PRICE, EVAN J., *27 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
 1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., *Bovills Hall, Gazeley, Newmarket.*
 1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON D., R.E., C.B., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1886 PRILLEVITZ, J. M., *Margaret Lodge, 94 Finchley Road, N.W.*
 1882 PROBYN, LESLEY CHARLES, *79 Onslow Square, S.W.*
 1899 PROBYN, LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIFFORD, J.P., *55 Grosvenor Street, W.*
 1890 PROCTOR, PHILIP F., *Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1897 PRYNN, FRED, *Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.*
 1894 PULESTON, SIR JOHN HENRY, *2 Whitehall Court, S.W.*
 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, *5 Bow Churchyard, E.C.*
 1899 QUILTER, SIR W. CUTHBERT, BART., M.P., *74 South Audley Street, W.; and Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge.*
 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.*
 1887 RADFORD, ALFRED, *59 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and 4 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
 1882 RAINET, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Trowswood Lodge, Cheltenham.*
 1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, *70 & 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
 1881 RALLI, PANDELL, *17 Belgrave Square, S.W.*
 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*
 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.*
 1889 RAND, EDWARD E., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †RANDALL, EUGENE T., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1887 RANKEN, PETER, *Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.*
- 1880 †RANKIN, SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., *35 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.*
- 1885 RAW, GEORGE HENRY, *96 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1894 RAWES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. WOODWARD, R.A., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1892 READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., *4 Lindsay Place, Edinburgh.*
- 1881 †REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *6 Great Stanhope Street, W.*
- 1894 REEVES, HUGH WM., *67 Egerton Gardens, S.W.*
- 1896 REEVES, HON. WILLIAM P. (*Agent-General for New Zealand*), *13 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1889 REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., *Derby House, Victoria Road, Norwood, S.E.*
- 1893 RENNIE, GEORGE B., *20 Lowndes Street, S.W.*
- 1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, *6 East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1896 RICARDE-SEAYER, MAJOR FRANCIS I., A.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *16 Grafton Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 †RICHARDS, GEORGE, *47 The Drive, West Brighton.*
- 1897 †RICHARDS, HENRY C., Q.C., M.P., *2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
- 1890 †RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., *St. Charles' College, St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.*
- 1898 RICHARDSON, ERNALD, J.P., *Glanbrydan Park, Manordeilo, Carmarthenshire.*
- 1893 RICHARDSON, JAMES H., *New Lodge, Hendon, N.W.*
- 1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Monzie Castle, Crief, N.B.*
- 1881 RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Woodhatch, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1896 RIPPON, JOSEPH, *33, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1891 RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, "*British Trade Journal*," *24 Mark Lane E.C.; and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1894 ROBERTS, G. Q., M.A. *London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.*
- 1895 ROBERTS, RICHARD NEVILL, *3 St. John's Wood Park, N.W.*
- 1892 ROBERTS, THOMAS FRANCIS, *Gower House, George Street, N.W.*
- 1884 ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, *Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.*
- 1881 ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., *Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.; and 11 Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1889 ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W., C.B., *Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1894 †ROBINSON, JOSEPH B., *Dudley House, Park Lane, W.; and 1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
- 1859 †ROBINSON, THOMAS B., *Messrs. Mollwraith McEacharn & Co., 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.*
- 1878 ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., *28 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- 1896 ROBSON, CHARLES R., *Batchacre Hall, Newport, Salop.*
- 1897 ROGERS, JOHN WARRINGTON, *Kirklands, Headley, Hants; and Oxford & Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1898 ROLLO, THE HON. GILBERT, *Dunscrub Park, Dunning, N.B.*
- 1886 ROLLO, WILLIAM, *5 Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.*
- 1885 ROME, ROBERT, *45 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1896 ROMF, THOMAS, *Charlton House, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 †RONALD, BYRON L., 14 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.*
 1876 RONALD, R. B., *Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.*
 1888 ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. OXON., 68 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.*
 1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1 *Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1879 ROSE, CHARLES D., 10 *Austin Friars, E.C.*
 1881 †ROSEBURY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., 38 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
 1891 ROSS, ALEXANDER, *St. Kierans, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*
 1888 ROSS, CAPTAIN GEORGE E. A., F.G.S., 8 *Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 ROSS, HUGH C., *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
 1880 ROSS, JOHN, *Morven, North Hill, Highgate, N.; and 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
 1882 ROSS, J. GRAFTON, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1881 †ROTH, H. LING, 32 *Prescott Street, Halifax.*
 1894 ROTHWELL, GEORGE, 5 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
 1890 ROYDS, EDMUND M., *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
 1899 RUDD, FRANK, M., *New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1898 RUDD, THOMAS, *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1892 RUMFMY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., 17 and 18 *Basinghall Street E.C.; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1899 RUNGE, ADOLPHUS, 4 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Ashfield, Barton Road, Torquay.*
 1879 RUSSELL, P. N., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66 Queensborough Terrace, W.*
 1876 RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
 1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
 1898 RUSSELL, THOMAS J., *London & Westminster Bank, 41 Lothbury, E.C.*
 1876 RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, *Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
 1879 †RUSSELL, T. R., 18 *Church Street, Liverpool.*
 1891 RUSSELL, WM. OECIL, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
 1889 RUTHERFORD, H. K., *Polmont, Kenley, Surrey.*
- 1886 SAALFELD, ALFRED, 28 *Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.*
 1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
 1890 SALMON, EDWARD G., 1 *The Triangle, St. Quintin's Avenue, W.*
 1899 SALOMONS, HON. SIR JULIAN, E., Q.C., (*Agent-General for New South Wales*), 9 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1874 SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, BART., K.C.M.G., C.B., 34 *Nevern Square, S.W.*
 1893 SANDERMAN, ALBERT G., *Presdales, Ware.*
 1897 †SANDERMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE G., *Fonab, Port-na-Craig, Mouli N.B.*
 1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, *Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.*
 1887 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, *Ashburton House, Richmond Hill, S.W.; and 10 Jeffreys Square, St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
 1873 SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1891 †SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., *Cambridge House, Harmondsworth, Slough.*
 1898 SAVAGE, PERCY H., *Pinecroft, Weybridge.*
 1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., *Blomfield House, 85 London Wall, E.C.*

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Election.

- 1897 SAVILL, WALTER, 9 *Queen's Gardens, West Brighton.*
 1883 †SAWYER, ERNEST E., M.A., C.E., *Hillhouse, Woking.*
 1895 SCAMMELL, EDWARD T., 37 *St. Mary Aze, E.C.*
 1886 †SCARTH, LEVESON E., M.A., *Elms Lea, Cleveland Walk, Bath.*
 1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
 1896 SCHLICH, WILLIAM, PH. D., C.I.E., *Cooper's Hill College, Egham.*
 1897 SCHMIDT, ROBERT F. W., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., 2 *Baron's Court Terrace, West Kensington, W.*
 1889 SCHOLEY, J. CRANFIELD, *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
 1886 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., *Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1879 SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10 *Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*
 1884 SOONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, *Board of Trade Office, Custom House, Dublin.*
 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8 *Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.*
 1886 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., *Park Cottage, East Sheen, S.W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Hilgay, Guildford.*
 1893 SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, 9 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1881 SELEY, PRIDEAUX, *Koroit, Chepstow Road, Croydon.*
 1891 SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., 2 *Marine Terrace, Kingstown, Dublin.*
 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1871 SEBOCOLD, G. PEARCE, 166 *Sloane Street, S.W.*
 1898 SETTLE, COLONEL HENRY H., R.E., C.B., D.S.O., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1888 SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and 75 Upper Ground Street, S.E.*
 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
 1896 SHANKS, ARTHUR, M.Inst.C.E., *Fairmile Lea, Cobham, Surrey.*
 1891 SHARPE, W. E. THOMPSON, M.P., 11 *Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.*
 1898 SHEER, JOHN, 13 *King's College Road, South Hampstead, N.W.*
 1898 SHELFOED, FREDERIC, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., 35A *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 1892 SHELFOED, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., 35A *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 1886 SHERLOCK, WILLIAM H., *Beechcroft, 117 Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.*
 1893 SHERWOOD, N., *Dunedin, 50 Streatham Hill, S.W.*
 1880 †SHIPPARD, SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., 15 *West Halkin Street, S.W.; & Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87 *Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., 6 *Anerley Park, S.E.*
 1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.*
 1886 SIDNY, CHARLES, 23 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1884 SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, *Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*
 1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., *Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.*
 1868 †SILVER, S. W., 3 *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1886 SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COTSGARNE, R.E., 69 *St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Hawley House, Blackwater, Hants.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1883 †SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly W.*
- 1884 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, *Ashfield, Culls, Aberdeen, N.B.*
- 1888 SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Ivy Lodge, South Petherton, Somerset.*
- 1886 SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2 Eliot Bank, *Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19 Silver Street, E.C.*
- 1894 SINCLAIR, NORMAN A., 11 *St. George's Road, S.W.*
- 1896 SKINNER, WILLIAM BANKS, *Messrs. Lilley & Skinner, Paddington Green, W.*
- 1896 SLADE, GEORGE, *Bush Lane House, Bush Lane, E.C.*
- 1887 †SLADE, HENRY G., F.R.G.S., *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*
- 1894 SLADEN, ST. BARN RUSSELL, *Heathfield, Reigate.*
- 1899 SLATTER, EDMUND M., *Hawkmoor, Bovey Tracey, Devon.*
- 1891 †SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., *Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1888 SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., *The Garden House, Wheat-hampstead, St. Albans.*
- 1889 †SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 149 *West George Street, Glasgow.*
- 1898 SMITH, EDWIN, *Langham Hotel, W.*
- 1872 SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1886 SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, *Tinto, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1898 SMITH, HENRY SUTCLIFFE, 34 *Horton Lane, Bradford.*
- 1888 SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, *Stromness, Orkney; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1886 SMITH, JOHN, *Killiney, Hatherley Road, Sidcup, Kent.*
- 1880 †SMITH, JOSEPH J., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1896 SMITH, RICHARD TILDEN, 17 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1884 SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., *Carleton, Princes Park, Liverpool; and 11 Delahay Street, S.W.*
- 1887 SMITH, THOMAS, 43 *Mount Park Crescent, Ealing, W.*
- 1884 SMITH, WALTER F., 87 *Royal Exchange, E.C.*
- 1886 SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., *Sundon House, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1898 SMITH, THE HON. WM. F. D., M.P., 3 *Grosvenor Place, S.W. and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.*
- 1887 SMITH-REWSE, EUSTACE A., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1896 SMYTH, GENERAL SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., *The Lodge, Stone, Aylesbury.*
- 1897 SMYTH, HERBERT WARINGTON, M.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., 5 *Inverness Terrace, W.*
- 1893 SMYTH, REV. STEWART, *St. Mark's Vicarage, Silvertown, E.*
- 1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNER, *Dinder House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1874 SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., *Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, 114 *Fellows Road, N.W.*
- 1880 SPENCE, EDWIN J., *Elyhaugh, King Charles Road, Surbiton.*
- 1890 SPENCE, COLONEL JOHN, D.A.G., *Valletta, Malta.*
- 1893 SPENCER, T. EDWARD, *Common Room, Middle Temple, E.C.*
- 1894 SPENS, REGINALD HOPE; W.S., 30 *Gt. George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1873 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., 4 *Bolton Gardens West, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 SPICER, ALBERT, M.P., 10 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.
- 1887 SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68 Loundes Square, S.W.
- 1895 SPINGEL, ARTHUR, 49 Greencroft Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
- 1897 SPOONER, CHARLES H., Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and 11 Poultry, E.C.
- 1883 †SPROSTON, HUGH, Oakmere, Beckenham Road, Beckenham.
- 1897 SPROSTON, MANNING K., Oakmere, Beckenham Road, Beckenham.
- 1885 SQUIBB, REV. GEORGE MEYLER, M.A., Clothall Rectory, Baldock, Herts.
- 1879 STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 69 Chester Square, S.W.
- 1885 STALEY, T. P., 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- 1893 STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 15 St. James's Place, S.W.
- 1891 STANFORD, EDWARD, JUN., 26 Cockspur Street, S.W.
- 1895 †STANFORD, WILLIAM, 13 Long Acre, W.C.
- 1886 †STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., The Knowle, St. Julian's Road, Streatham, S.W.
- 1883 STANMORE, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and The Red House, Ascot.
- 1878 STARKIE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.
- 1896 STABLEY, JOHN K., Barr Hill, Coventry.
- 1875 STEIN, ANDREW, Broomfield, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.
- 1898 STEPHENS, JOHN W., MESSRS. LADE & CO., 7 Wood Street Square, E.C.
- 1894 STEPHENSON, ROWLAND MACDONALD, 21 Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1891 STEPHENSON, THOMAS, North Stainley Hall, Ripon.
- 1896 STEVENS, CHARLES W., 16 Great St. Helens, E.C.
- 1882 STEWART, CHARLES W. A., care of Messrs. Matheson & Grant, 13 Walbrook, E.C.
- 1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., care of Messrs. J. & R. Morison, Blackfriars Street, Perth, N.B.
- 1887 STEWART, ROBERT, Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1881 STEWART, ROBERT M., 28 Finsbury Street, E.C.
- 1874 †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1881 STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 24 Hereford Square, S.W.
- 1877 STONE, FREDERICK W., B.C.L., Holms Hill House, Ridge, Barnet; and 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- 1893 STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., Messrs. Monkhouse, Stoneham & Co., 28 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.; and Haulkerton, Long Ditton.
- 1882 †STOW, F. S. PHILIPSON, Blackdown House, Haslemere, Surrey; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.
- 1875 †STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.
- 1873 †STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner for Canada), 17 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1898 STREET, ARTHUR, 5 Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- 1880 †STREET, EDMUND, Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.
- 1883 STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, Hampstead, Putney, S.W.
- 1898 STROYAN, JOHN, Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Baywater, W.
- 1888 †STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., Kya Lami, Torquay.

Year of
Election.

- 1884 STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 20 Bucklersbury, E.C.
 1886 †STUART, WALTER, *Kingledores, Broughton, Peeblesshire.*
 1894 STUCKEY, LEONARD CECIL, 270 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
 1887 STURGES, E. M., M.A., *The Coppice, Lower Early, Reading.*
 1896 STURT, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES S., *The Dinadors, Radipole, Weymouth.*
 1895 STURT, COLONEL NAPIER G., *Llanvihangel Court, near Abergavenny.*
 1891 SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, *Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton, Berks.*
 1891 SUTTON, LEONARD, *Hazelwood, Reading.*
 1896 SUTTON, M. H. FOQUETT, *Henley Park, Oxon.*
 1896 SUTTON, MARTIN J., *Henley Park, Oxon.*
 1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1889 SWIFT, DEAN, *Steysdorp, 100 Highbury New Park, N.*
 1880 †SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Glencoe, Tooting Common, S.W.*
 1897 †SYKES, ROBERT D., *Crown Hotel, Leamington.*
 1876 SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62 Camden Square, N.W.
- 1883 TALBOT, MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B., *Cairo, Egypt.*
 1885 †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 49 Warwick Square, S.W.
 1883 TANGYE, GEORGE, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1883 TANGYE, SIR RICHARD, *Gilbertstone, Kingston Vale, Putney, S.W.; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1888 TANNER, J. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., 91 Warwick Road, *Earl's Court, S.W.*
 1879 TAYLOR, E. B. A., C.M.G., *Wyvernhoë, Cliftonville Avenue, Margate.*
 1891 TAYLOR, HUGH L., 23 Phillimore Gardens, W.
 1896 TAYLOR, INGLIS, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., 20 Montpelier Road, *Ealing, W.; and 24 Wimpole Street, W.*
 1888 †TAYLOR, JAMES B., *Sherfield Manor, Basingstoke.*
 1885 TAYLOR, J. V. ELLIOTT, 14 Cockspur Street, *S.W.; and 6 Heathfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
 1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., *Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.*
 1881 †TAYLOR, W. P., *c/o Messrs. Ansell Mankiewicz and Tallerman, Warnford Court, E.C.*
 1898 TEE, JOHN FRANCIS, 16A Limes Road, *Croydon.*
 1872 †TENNANT, HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope*), 112 Victoria Street, S.W.
 1890 TENNANT, ROBERT, *Roffey, Horsham.*
 1896 TERRY, JOHN H., 7 Ravenscroft Park, *High Barnet.*
 1896 †TEW, HERBERT S.
 1886 THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's; and 26 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.*
 1881 THOMAS, JOHN, 18 Wood Street, E.C.
 1892 *THOMPSON, SIR E. MAUNDE, K.C.B., LL.D., *British Museum, W.C.*
 1889 THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, *Trinity Bonded Tea Warehouses, Cooper's Row, Crutched Friars, E.C.*
 1888 THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 Cavendish Square, W.
 1890 †THOMPSON, SYDNEY, *Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.*
 1889 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
 1897 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Year of
Election.

- 1876 THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, *The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1899 THORNE, GEORGE, *Hatfield, Chislehurst, Kent.*
- 1886 THORNE, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 †THORNTON, CHARLES, *1 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1877 THRUPP, LEONARD W., *10 Anglesea Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1882 THWAITES, HAWTREY, *27 Bramham Gardens, S.W.*
- 1891 TILLIE, ALEXANDER, *Maple House, Ballard's Lane, Finchley, N.*
- 1897 TIMSON, SAMUEL ROWLAND, *care of Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted.*
- 1883 †TINLICK, JAMES MADDER, *The Grange, Rockbeare, near Exeter.*
- 1892 TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., *2 Nevorn Road, South Kensington, S.W.; and 11 Maiden Lane, E.C.*
- 1886 †TOD, HENRY, *c/o Ceylon Tea Plantations Co., 20 Eastcheap, E.C.*
- 1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., *15 Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1884 TORLESSE, COMMANDER ARTHUR W., R.N., *care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.*
- 1884 †TOWN, HENRY, *Danmark Villa, Old Road, Gravesend.*
- 1897 TOWNEND, THOMAS S., *Oaklea, Church Road, Shortlands, Kent.*
- 1892 TOWNSEND, CHARLES, J.P., *St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
- 1887 TOZER, HON. SIR HORACE, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Queensland*), *1 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1884 †TRAVERES, JOHN AMORY, *Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.*
- 1884 TRILL, GEORGE S., *Lowood, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1895 TRINDER, OLIVER J., *4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
- 1886 TRITTON, J. HERBERT, *54 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1898 TUDHOPE, HON. JOHN, *Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Lim., 10 Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1886 TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, *5 East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1899 TURNER, FREDERICK WM., *The Grange, Paradise Road, Stoke Newington, N.; and 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1885 TURNER, GORDON, *Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1896 TUSTIN, J. E., *A4 The Albany, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1896 TWEEDDALE, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., *6 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- 1891 TWEEDIE, DAVID, *Great Amwell House, Amwell, Herts.*
- 1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., *31 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1898 TYSER, HENRY ERSKINE, *16 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
- 1897 TYSER, WILLIAM H., *16 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
- 1894 VALENTINE, CHARLES R., *Whitcliffe, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.*
- 1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1895 VAN RYN, JACOBUS, *64 Lancaster Gate, W.*
- 1888 VAUGHAN, R. WINDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., *16 Dry Hill Park Road, Tonbridge, Kent; and Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1896 VAUX, WILLIAM E., *c/o Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., 13 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
- 1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., *Fysche Hall, Knaresborough.*

Year of
Election.

- 1899 VERCOE, CHARLES, 32 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
 1895 VERNON, HON. FORBES G., 207 *Piccadilly, W.*
 1884 †VINCENT, SIR C. E. HOWARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., 1 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1894 VINCENT, SIR EDGAR, K.C.M.G., *Esher Place, Surrey.*
 1897 VINE, SIR J. R. SOMERS, C.M.G., 36 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1897 VON HAAST, HEINRICH F., 56 *Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1880 VOSS, HERMANN, *Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall St., E.C.*
- 1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, *Ely Grange, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1881 WADE, CECIL L., *Middleton House, Longparish, Hants.*
 1884 WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, *Woden House, Goring-on-Thames.*
 1897 WADHAM, WM. JOSEPH, 5 *Halkyn Road, Flookersbrook, Chester.*
 1879 WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., *Belmont, Uxbridge.*
 1878 WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Marlborough House, S.W.*
 1896 WALES, DOUGLAS W., 145 *Palmerston Buildings, E.C.*
 1897 WALKER, EDMUND, 65 *De Parys Avenue, Bedford.*
 1897 WALKER, FRANK, 36 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1896 †WALKER, HENRY DE ROSENWACH, 23 *Cork Street, W.*
 1886 †WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., *Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.*
- 1887 WALKER, RUSSELL D., *North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1894 WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., A.M.Inst.C.E., 18 *Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.*
 1889 WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, *Heronfield, Potters Bar.*
 1882 WALLIS, H. BOYD, *Graylands, near Horsham.*
 1891 WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES G., M.A., *Broadford, Chobham, Woking.*
 1893 WALTHAM, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., *Wolsingham House, 45 Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1896 WARBURTON, SAMUEL, 152 *Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.*
 1894 WARD, J. GRIFFIN, J.P., *Elmhurst, Stoneygate, Leicester.*
 1889 WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Uva Lodge, Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.*
- 1880 WARREN, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 10 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate.*
- 1882 WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., *Hawthornden, Torquay.*
 1885 †WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, *Estcourt, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1896 WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., 9 *Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.*
 1894 WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., *Ivy Bank, Mayfield, Sussex.*
 1896 †WATSON, COLONEL CHARLES M., R.E., C.M.G., 43 *Thurloe Square, S.W.*
 1896 WATSON, S. HARTLEY, *The Manor House, White Waltham, Berks.*
 1884 WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1887 †WATT, HUGH, 24 *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.*
 1888 †WATTS, JOHN, *Allendale, Wimborne, Dorset.*
 1891 WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co., 14 *George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*
- 1880 WEBB, HENRY B., *Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.*
 1886 WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 10 *Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 WEBSTER, CAPTAIN MATTHEW P., *Orotava House, Brondesbury, N.W.*; and *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1881 WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT, 83 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
- 1896 WEDDEL, PATRICK G., 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1892 WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1883 WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, 14 *Bruton Street, W.*; and *Lulworth Castle, Wareham.*
- 1893 †WELSTRAED, LEONARD, *Home Place, Battle.*
- 1869 WEMYSS AND MARCH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- 1897 WEST, JAMES, M.I.M.E.
- 1892 WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., *Sacombe Rectory, Ware.*
- 1875 WESTERN, CHARLES R., *Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1896 WESTERN, REV. WILLIAM T., M.A., *Barlow Rectory, Cambridge.*
- 1888 WESTON, DYSON, 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1897 †WESTRAY, JAMES B., 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1877 WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 79 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 19 *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.*
- 1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Ashenground, Haywards Heath*; and 188 *Strand, W.C.*
- 1881 WHITE, LREDDHAM, 16 *Wetherby Gardens, S.W.*
- 1892 WHITE, MONTAGU (Consul-General for the Transvaal), 58 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1898 WHITE, WALTER G., 143 *Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1885 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORM, LL.D., *The Vicarage, Pokesdown, Bournemouth.*
- 1897 WHITTLE, JAMES LOWRY, 2 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1898 WHITNEY, EDWARD U., 21 *Nicosia Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
- 1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
- 1893 WICKHAM, REGINALD W., *Millthorpe, Horsham.*
- 1885 WIENHOLT, EDWARD, *Rocklands, Ross-on-Wye.*
- 1894 WIGAN, JAMES, J. P., *Cromwell House, Mortlake, S.W.*
- 1896 †WILKINS, THOMAS, 19 *Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.*; and 21 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
- 1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Bank of Adelaide, 11 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1885 WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23 *Holland Park, W.*; and *High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.*
- 1896 WILLATS, HENRY R., *Ingress Priory, Greenhithe, Kent.*
- 1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., *Glenbrae, Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1895 WILLIAMS, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CONDÉ (of Mauritius), 4 *Park Crescent, Worthing.*
- 1895 WILLIAMS, COLONEL ROBERT, M.P., 1 *Hyde Park Street, W.*; and *Bridehead, Dorchester.*
- 1888 WILLIAMS, WALTER E., 6 *Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.*
- 1896 WILLIAMS, REV. WATKIN W., *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury*; and *Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1869 †WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 27 *Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN P. G., *Rothsay House, Richmond, S.W.*
- 1874 WILLS, GEORGE, 3 *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*
- 1896 WILLS, J. HENRY, 3 *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*

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- 1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*; and 2 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
- 1891 WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., *St. Matthew's Rectory, Bethnal Green, N.E.*
- 1898 WILSON, HENRY F., 35 *Kensington Square, W.*
- 1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 51 *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*
- 1881 †WINCHILSEA, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, 29 *Kensington Square, W.*, and *White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1898 WITTENOOM, HON. EDWARD H. (*Agent-General for Western Australia*), 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1868 †WOLFF, H.E. RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., *The British Embassy, Madrid, Spain*; and *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1895 WOLF, WALTER HENRY, c/o *Messrs. Jenkin & Phillips, 14 Mincing Lane, E.C.*
- 1891 WOOD, ALFRED, *The Tyrol, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1894 WOOD, GEORGE, *The Oaks, Cambridge Road, Teddington.*
- 1899 †WOOD, PETER F., *Camden Lodge, Lubbock Road, Chislehurst.*
- 1894 WOOD, THOMAS LETT, 41 *Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.*; *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1890 WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 1 *Drapers' Gardens, E.C.*
- 1884 WOODWARD, JAMES E., *Berily House, Bickley.*
- 1886 WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., *Titan Barrow, Bathford, Bath*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN M., *Fairfield Lodge, 6 Addison Road, W.*
- 1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., *Winchester House, E.C.*
- 1897 WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A., 2 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1895 WORTHINGTON, GEORGE.
- 1891 WRIGHT, HENRY, 35 *Parliament Street, S.W.*
- 1897 WRIGHT, LEE, B.A., 10 *Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1895 WYLDE, JOHN F., 38A *Granville Gardens, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.*
- 1883 WYLLIE, HARVEY, *Balgownie, Blyth Road, Bromley, Kent.*
- 1896 WYNDHAM, GEORGE, M.P., 35 *Park Lane, W.*
- 1897 WYNTER, ANDREW ELLIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Corner House, Bromley Road, Beckenham.*
- 1875 YARDLEY, SAMUEL, C.M.G., *New South Wales Government Office, 9 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1888 YATES, LEOPOLD, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1892 YERBURGH, ROBERT A., M.P., 25 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*
- 1894 YORK, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.P., *York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.*
- 1868 YOUL, SIR JAMES A., K.C.M.G., *Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.*
- 1894 YOUNG, EDWARD BURNET, 35 *Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1890 YOUNG, EDWARD G.
- 1869 †YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5 *Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.*

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1899	YOUNG, GERALD, <i>Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Co., 22 Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1897	YOUNG, JASPER, <i>74 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1888	YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., <i>13 Gloucester Street, S.W.</i>
1890	YUILLE, ANDREW B., <i>53 Nevorn Square, Earl's Court, S.W. ; & Bellevue, Bridge of Allan, N.B.</i>

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of
Election.

- 1889 ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.
 1889 ABBOTT, HENRY M., Barrister-at-Law, St. Kitts.
 1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, Kingston, Jamaica.
 1896 †ABREY, HENRY, Ideal Farm, Sydenham, Natal.
 1883 †ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1899 ACHESON-GRAY, ARTHUR, Waiwiri, Ashurst, Wellington, New Zealand.
 1878 ACKROYD, SIR EDWARD JAMES.
 1801 †ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., Christchurch, New Zealand.
 1897 ACUTT, COTTON, Connington, Mooi River, Natal.
 1893 ACUTT, LEONARD, Aberfoyle, Tongaat, Natal.
 1889 ACUTT, R. NOBLE, Durban, Natal.
 1894 ADAMS, PERCY, Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.
 1896 ADAMS, REV. PRINCIPAL THOMAS, M.A., D.C.L., Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada.
 1897 ADAMS, WILLIAM H., B.A., District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
 1896 ADCOCK, CHARLES C., P. O. Box 1079, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1893 ADOLPHEUS, GEORGE A., Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
 1896 †ADLAM, JOSEPH C., P. O. Box 2173, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1897 ADLER, HENRY, P. O. Box 1059, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1886 ADLER, ISIDOR H., Central Hotel, Hamburg.
 1893 AGAR, WALTER J., Lawrence Estate, Norwood, Ceylon.
 1805 †AGBEGBI, REV. MOJOLA, M.A., Ph.D., Lagos, West Africa.
 1881 AGNEW, HON. SIR JAMES W., K.C.M.G., Hobart, Tasmania.
 1897 †AINS WORTH, H. S., Belvedere, Geraldton, Western Australia.
 1881 †AIRETH, ALEXANDER, Durban, Natal.
 1884 †AITKEN, JAMES, Geraldton, Western Australia.
 1890 AITKEN, JAMES, care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.
 1876 AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G.
 1888 ALBRECHT, HENRY B., Brynbella, Willow Grange Station, Natal.
 1897 ALCOCK, RANDAL J., 460 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
 1896 †ALEXANDER, ABRAHAM D., P. O. Box 76, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1896 ALEXANDER, W. E. CAYLEY, New Zealand.
 1896 ALISON, G. LLOYD, JUN., Colombo, Ceylon.
 1881 ALISON, JAMES, Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1872 ALLAN, HON. G. W., Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.
 1897 †ALLAN, HUGH MONTAGUE, Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.
 1883 ALLAN, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.
 1896 ALLANSON, JOHN, 416 Prince Alfred Street, Maritzburg, Natal.

Year of
Election.

- 1883 ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., *District Commissioner, Sherbro West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., *Dunedin, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1887 ALLEN, JOHN S., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1887 ALLEN, S. NESBITT, *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1882 ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Bepp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1892 ALLWOOD, JAMES, *Collector-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 ALSOP, DAVID G. E., *Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 AMBROSE, HON. AMBROSE POVAH, M.C.G., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1896 AMES, WILLIAM C.
- 1886 AMHERST, THE HON. J. G. H., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGESS, J.P., *Government Land Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, 223 *Commissioner Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1894 ANDERSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.P.P., *Lake District, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1894 ANDERSON, JAMES, J.P., *Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1881 †ANDERSON, JAMES F., F.R.G.S., 2 *Avenue Friedland, Paris.*
- 1894 ANDERSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. J., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 ANDREWS, M. STEWART, *Director of Telegraphs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1879 †ANGAS, J. H., J.P., *Collingrove, South Australia.*
- 1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, 32 *Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 ANGUS, JAMES, *Assistant Storekeeper-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 ANTHING, LOUL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 ANTHONISZ, JAMES O., *Police Magistrate, Singapore.*
- 1899 ARBOINE, C., *Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Samarai, British New Guinea.*
- 1896 ARCHER, F. BISSET, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1899 ARCHIBALD, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Warwick, Queensland.*
- 1880 ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1892 ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 ARMSTRONG, CHARLES N., *Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., *Verulam, Natal.*
- 1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 ARNELL, C. C., 524 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 ARTHUR, ALEXANDER C., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*
- 1896 ASKE, EVELYN O., M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES.
- 1897 ASPELING, JOHN S., *P. O. Box 193, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1898 ASTON, EDWARD, *Government Railways, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1896 ASTBOP, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 430, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., *M.Inst.C.E., Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., *Messrs. Morison & Atkinson, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1880 †ATKINSON, NICHOLAS, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 ATKINSON, J. MITFORD, M.B., *Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE (*J.P. of N. S. Wales*), *New York Life Insurance Co., Montreal, Canada.*
- 1882 †ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, *Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 AURET, JOHN GEORGE, *Advocate, P.O. Box 287, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 AUSTEN, JOHN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1896 AWDREY, JAMES A., *P.O. Box 885, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 AYRES, FRANK RICHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.*
- 1891 †BAGOT, JOHN, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1889 †BAILEY, ABE, *P.O. Box 50, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 BAILEY, HON. ALLANSON, *Government Agent, Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1897 BAILEY, EDWARD T., M.I.M.E., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1894 BAILIE, ALEXR. CUMMING, F.R.G.S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 BALMERIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM.
- 1887 †BAIRD, A. REID, *Woodstock, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 BAIRD, BORTHWICK R., *Arrowtown, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1896 BAIRD, ROBERT TWEED, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; and Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 BAKER, GEORGE EARLE, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1898 †BAKER, WILLIAM G., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 BAKWELL, JOHN W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 BALL, COMMANDER EDWIN, R.N.R.
- 1895 BALLANCE, H. C., *Albany Grove, Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1887 †BALME, ARTHUR, *Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.*
- 1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 BAM, PETRUS C. VAN B., *Villa Maria, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 BANDARANAIKE, S. DIAS, *Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
- 1887 BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 †BANKIER, FRANK M., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1898 BANNER, HARMOOD A., *Thompson Road, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1889 BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Rose Belle, Mauritius.*
- 1891 BARBER, CHARLES, J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

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Election.

- 1891 BARBER, HILTON, J.P., *Hales Owen, Craadock, Cape Colony.*
 1884 BARCLAY, CHARLES J., *Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1892 BARFF, H. E., *Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.*
 1899 BARKER, HENRY E., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1895 †BARKLIE, T. W. S., *The Treasury, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1899 BARLOW, RT. REV. C. G., D.D., *Lord Bishop of North Queensland, Townsville, Queensland.*
 1886 BARNARD, SAMUEL, M.L.C., J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
 1895 †BARNES, DOUGLAS D., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1887 BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., *Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1890 †BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Durban Club, Natal.*
 1883 †BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON.
 1898 BARRAUT, EDWARD H., *District Officer, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
 1891 †BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1892 BARRINGTON, JOHN WILDMAN S., *Portland, Knysna, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS E., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 †BARRY, ARTHUR J., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
 1875 BARRY, HON. SIB JACOB D., *Judge President, Eastern District Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1875 BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., *Resident Magistrate, The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1886 BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., *"Moolbong," Booligal, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 BARTON, GEORGE W., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1892 BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1896 BATES, G. DUDLEY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1897 BATES, RICHARD W., *P.O. Box 26, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1892 BATHURST, HENRY W., *Seremban, Sungai Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
 1882 †BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1895 BATTY, JAMES A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1887 BAYLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARDEN L., *West India Regiment, Sierra Leone.*
 1885 †BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, *Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1892 BAYLY, MAJOR GEORGE C., F.R.G.S., *Chief of Police, St. George's, Grenada.*
 1885 †BAYNES, JOSEPH, M.L.A., J.P., *Nels Rest, Upper Umhass, Natal.*
 1896 BAYNES, W. H., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1893 BAYNES, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal.*
 1898 †BEALEY, RICHARD NOWELL, *Haldon, Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1891 BEANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., *Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1880 BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, *Nonsuch, Highgate, St. Mary's, Jamaica.*
 1893 BEAR, GEORGE ARCHIBALD, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1899 †BEAUCHAMP, H.E. THE RT. HON. EARL, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 BEAUFORT, HON. LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
 1889 BECK, ARTHUR W., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State*
 1882 †BECK, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1889 †BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
 1884 BENTHAM, GEORGE, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1877 BENTHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1891 BEGG, ALEXANDER, 22 *Kingston Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1898 †BEIT, WILLIAM, *Asoot, Tbowoomba, Queensland.*
 1897 BELL, ALEXANDER, *Makino, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1893 BELL, ANTHONY, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 BELL, FRED, *Durban, Natal.*
 1896 BELL, F. H. DILLON, *Barriester-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1898 BELL, G. GERALD, *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1884 BELL, GEO. F., *care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 BELL, JOHN W., *Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1889 BELL, HOM. VALENTINE G., M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1895 †BELL, WM. H. SOMERSET, *P.O. Box 578, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 †BELLAIRES, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, 69 *Main St., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 †BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.M.S., *Superintendent of Public Works, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1893 BENINGFIELD, JAMES J., *Durban, Natal.*
 1885 BENINGFIELD, S. F., *Durban, Natal.*
 1894 BENNETT, ALFRED C., M.D., *District Surgeon, Griqua Town, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †BENNETT, CHRIS., *Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.*
 1885 BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, *H.B.M. Consul, Reunion.*
 1880 BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE.
 1897 BENNETT, WILLIAM H., *Assistant Government Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1896 BENNIE, ANDREW, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 BERDOE-WILKINSON, EDMOND, *Straits Development Co., Singapore.*
 1897 BERSFORD, H. LOWRY L., *Umtali, Rhodesia.*
 1878 BERKELEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY S., *Suva, Fiji.*
 1880 BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, *Shadwell, St. Kitts.*
 1894 †BERLIN, JULIUS, *P.O. Box 550, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 BERTRAM, BEN, M.D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., *P.O. Box 128, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Le Ressenvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *P.O. Box 1112, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, *Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.*
 1898 BEVERLY, WILLIAM L., *c/o Royal Niger Co., Burutu, Forcados, West Africa.*
 1897 BEYERS, F. W., *P. O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 BIANCARDI, CAPT. N. GRECH, A.D.C., *The Palace, Malta.*
 1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1898 BIDEN, ARTHUR E., *Postmaster, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1881 †BIDEN, A. G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †BIDEN, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., *Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †BIGGS, T. HESKETH, F.S.S., *Fort St. George, Madras.*
- 1895 BIRBECK, JOHN, *P.O. Box 19, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1877 BIRCH, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 BIRCH, HON. JAMES KORTRIGHT, *Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
- 1893 BIRCH, WILLIAM C. CACCIA, *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1873 BIRCH, W. J., *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1896 BISSENBARGER, FRANK, *Young Street, Kent Town, South Australia.*
- 1896 BISSET, A. H., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1891 BLACK, ERNEST, M.D., *Resident Magistrate, Esperance, via Albany, Western Australia.*
- 1898 †BLACK, STEWART G., *Glenormiston, Nooral, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1889 †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR R., *Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., *Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †BLAINE, HERBERT F., *Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 BLAIR, WILLIAM, *Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 †BLAIR, RICHARD BEALE, *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1888 †BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
- 1896 BLANCHARD, WILLIAM, *African Direct Telegraph Co., Bonny, West Africa.*
- 1889 BLAND, R. N., *Collector of Land Revenue, Singapore.*
- 1886 BLANK, OSCAR, *Hamburg.*
- 1898 BLEKSLEY, CAPTAIN A. H., *P.O. Box 1049, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 BLELOCH, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 738, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 BLINKIRON, JAMES E., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1889 †BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS.
- 1891 BLYTH, DANIEL W., *Civil Service, Galle, Ceylon.*
- 1890 †BODY, REV. PROFESSOR C. W. E., D.C.L., *General Theological Seminary, New York.*
- 1890 †BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 BOIS, STANLEY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1898 BOLTON, FRED W., *Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1879 BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 345, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †BONAR, THOMSON, M.D., *114 Via de Bahuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.*
- 1889 BOND, HERBERT W., *Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
- 1891 BONNIN, P. FRED., J.P., *Tchaba, Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1892 BONNYN, WILLIAM WINGFIELD, A.M.Inst.C.E., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1898 BONYTHON, SIR LANGDON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 BOOTH, KARL E. O., *P.O. Box 1037, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 BOOTH, ROBERT M., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1885 †BORTON, JOHN, *Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1896 †BOSS, AARON A., *P.O. Box 562, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., *524 Queen Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1883 BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, *P.O. Box 1366, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

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Election.

- 1879 BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, *Inspector of Schools, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 BOURDILLON, E., *Poundisford, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1897 *BOURINOT, SIR JOHN G., K.C.M.G., LL.D., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1892 †BOURKE, EDMUND F., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1879 BOURKE, WELLESLEY, 155 *King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 †BOURNE, E. F. B., P.O. Box 89, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1878 †BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. H. B., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †BOVELL, HON. HENRY A., Q.C., M.E.C., *Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1896 BOWELL, HON. SIR MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., *Belleville, Canada.*
- 1882 BOWEN, HON. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., *Health Officer, Barbados.*
- 1886 †BOWEN, WILLIAM, *Kalimna, Balmarring, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1889 BOWER, JOHN MITFORD, *Tharfield, Port Alfred, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 BOYD, CAPTAIN E. N. BUCHANAN, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 BOYLE, HON. SIR CAVENDISH, K.C.M.G., M.E.C., *Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1879 BRADFELD, HON. JOHN L., M.L.C., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 BRADFORD, W. K., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 BRADLEY, BENJAMIN, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 BRAIN, HERBERT S., *Customs Dept., Larnaca, Cyprus.*
- 1893 BRAINE, C. DIMOND H., C.E., *Bangkok, Siam.*
- 1886 BRANDAY, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1878 BRASSET, H.E. RT. HON. LORD, K.C.B., *Government House, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 †BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*
- 1887 BREAKSPER, THOMAS J., *Mount Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1889 BRETT, J. TALBOT, M.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1874 BRIDGE, H. H., *Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1896 BRIDGES, GEORGE J., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1890 †BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, P.O. Box 287, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 BRISTOWE, LINDSAY WM., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 †BRITTEN, THOMAS J., P.O. Box 494, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 BROAD, ARTHUR J., *Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1892 BROCK, JEFFREY HALL, 453 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1888 BRODRICK, ALAN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 BRODRICK, ALBERT, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1896 BRODRICK, HAROLD, P.O. Box 77, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1899 BROOKMAN, BENJAMIN, JR., *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 BROOKS, GEORGE L., *Superintendent of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 BROOKS, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1892 BROTHERS, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 BROWN, EDMUND A. B., *Prye, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
- 1891 BROWN, CAPTAIN HOWARD, 8 *Andrassy Strasse, Buda-Pesth, Hungary.*
- 1896 BROWN, HON. JAMES J., M.C.G., *Receiver-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1884 BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*

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Election.

- 1888 BROWN, JOHN E., *Standard Bank, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
 1892 BROWN, J. ELLIS, *Durban, Natal.*
 1893 BROWN, J. H., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1889 †BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Meihden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
 1894 †BROWN, LESLIE E., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*
 1882 †BROWN, MAITLAND, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
 1889 BROWN, HON. RICHARD MYLES, M.L.C., *District Judge, Mahé, Seychelles.*
 1890 BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1892 BROWN, WILLIAM VILLIERS, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1895 †BROWNE, EVERARD, *Cororooke, Colac, Victoria, Australia.*
 1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.O., *St. George's, Grenada.*
 1888 BROWN, LEONARD G., J.P., *Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 †BROWNE, SYLVESTER, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 †BROWNE, THOMAS L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1897 BROWNELL, WILLIAM P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1897 BROWNING, JOHN GHANT, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1884 BRUCE, H.E. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1889 †BRUCE, GEORGE, P.O. Box 646, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 †BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, 20 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 †BRUCE, JOHN M., J.P., *Wombalano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, M.L.A., J.P., *Eshowe, Natal.*
 1895 BRUNSKILL, JOHN S., P.O. Box 313, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 BRUNTON, JOHN SPENCER, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 BRYANT, ALFRED, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 †BRYANT, ALFRED T., *Inspector of Schools, Singapore.*
 1897 †BRYANT, JOSEPH, J.P., *Mount Magnet, via Geraldton, Western Australia.*
 1898 BRYDONE, THOMAS, J.P., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1880 BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1898 BUCKLAND, THOMAS, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1899 BUCKLAND, LIEUT. VIRGOE, R.N.R., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
 1897 BUCKLE, ATHANASIUS, J.P., *Carlton House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1897 BUCKLE, JAMES A. T., F.R.G.S., *Chama, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1897 BUCKLEY, G. A. MCLAN, *Lagmhoh, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
 1889 †BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., *Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 BUDD, JOHN CHAMBER, *Chartered Bank of India, Yokohama, Japan.*
 1897 BULLEN, WM. ALFRED, *Star Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1881 BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1877 BULLIVANT, WILLIAM ROSE, *Yeo, Irrewarra, Victoria, Australia.*
 1881 *BULT, O. MANGIN, J.P., *care of F. Bult, Esq., Attorney-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1892 BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1898 BURDEKIN, NORMAN, 12 *Oxford Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 †BURDEKIN, SYDNEY, J.P., 60 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1871 BURKE, HON. SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1884 †BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Singapore.*
- 1897 BURNIE, EDWARD, *Hong Kong.*
- 1895 BURNIE, JOHN D., *Houmains, Nirranda, Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1891 BURROWS, STEPHEN M., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1885 †BURSTALL, BRYAN C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1892 BUSBY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
- 1893 BUSH, ROBERT E., *Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.*
- 1889 BUSSEY, FRANK H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1889 BUTTERTON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1898 BUTTON, HENDLEY L. W., *Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1882 BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1893 †CACCIA, ANTHONY M., *Jubalpoore, Central Provinces, India.*
- 1892 †CAIN, WILLIAM, *South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *De Hoop, Somerset West, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *P.O. Box 574, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 CALDICOTT, HARVEY, C. E., *Tuiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1893 CAMERON, ALLAN, *P.O. Box 716, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1874 CAMPBELL, A. H., *17 Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., *State Railways, Bangkok, Siam.*
- 1899 CAMPBELL, HON. ARCHIBALD, M., M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 CAMPBELL, J. P., *Barrister-at-Law, Grey St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1897 CAMPBELL, JOHN MORROW, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*
- 1896 †CAMPBELL, HON. MARSHALL, M.L.C., *Mount Edgecumbe, Natal.*
- 1896 CAMPBELL, REV. JOSEPH, M.A., F.G.S., *St. Nicolas College, Randwick, New South Wales.*
- 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgelyff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 CAPE, JOHN S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 CAPPER, H. H., *"Times" Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1880 CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1899 CARDEN, JOHN CECIL, *Messrs Blaine & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 CARDEN, THOMAS F., *British Columbia Mercantile and Mining Syndicate, Cascade City, British Columbia.*
- 1895 CARDEW, H.E. COLONEL SIR FREDERIC, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 CARDIGAN, GEORGE H., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1877 CARGILL, EDWARD B., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1895 CARGILL, H. E., *Coolikoosie Tea Estate, Neth. P.O. Assam, India.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
 1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, *care of Colonial Bank, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1897 CARLISLE, TOM FFENNELL, *H.B.M. Legation, Bangkok, Siam.*
 1898 CARMODY, P., F.I.C., F.C.S., *Government Analyst, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1872 CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1894 CARPENTER, P. T., M.R.C.S.E., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Punta Gorda, British Honduras.*
 1897 CARR, C. E., *District Commissioner, Bandajuma, Sierra Leone.*
 1886 †CARR, MARK WM., M.Inst.C.E.
 1897 CARR, WM. ST. JOHN, P.O. Box 130, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1894 CARRICK, ALEXANDER, *Canterbury Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1888 †CARRINGTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 1890 CARRINGTON, GEORGE, F.C.S., *Carrington, Barbados.*
 1883 †CARRINGTON, HIS HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. WORRELL, C.M.G., *Hong Kong.*
 1884 †CARBUTHERS, DAVID, *East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown British Guiana.*
 1891 CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., 453 Main Street, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1886 CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., *General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1878 CARTER, H.E. SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1878 CASEY, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. J., C.M.G., 36 Temple Court, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1895 †CASTALDI, EVARISTO, 171 Strada Mercanti, *Valletta, Malta.*
 1893 CASTENS, EMIL, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1886 CATOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1893 CATTO, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 CAYEY, GEORGE, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1888 †CEMENTENO, LEON, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Camden Buildings, 418 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 CHAFFEY, WILLIAM B., *Mildura, Victoria, Australia.*
 1893 *CHAILEY-BERT, JOSEPH, 44 *Chausse d'Antin, Paris.*
 1898 CHALMERS, ALBERT J., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1892 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, *Valeci, Savu Savu, Fiji.*
 1898 CHAMBERS, ARTHUR LEO, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
 1891 CHAMBERS, ROLAND, J.P., *Middlemount, Richmond Division, Cape Colony.*
 1899 †CHAPLIN, THOMAS W., P.O. Box 977, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 CHAPMAN, H. B. H., *Director of Public Works, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1890 CHAPMAN, STANFORD, 189 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Q.C., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1888 CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
 1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Twamaina, Picton, New Zealand.*
 1883 †CHESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
 1893 CHETHAM, GEORGE ROCHE, 5 *Mission Row, Calcutta.*
 1896 CHESTERTON, LEWIS B., P.O. Box 2210, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †CHEWINGS, CHARLES, PH.D., F.G.S., *Albany, Western Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND.
 1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1880 †CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1898 CHOLES, CAPTAIN FREDERICK J., *Ordnance Store Offices, Scott Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1897 CHRISP, CAPTAIN THOMAS, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
 1896 CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, *Limassol, Cyprus.*
 1876 †CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 CHRISTIE, THOMAS NORTH, *St. Andrews, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
 1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, *Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland.*
 1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., *Chalfont, Gillitt's Station, Natal.*
 1884 CHURCHILL, HON. CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, *Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1895 CLARK, JOHN MURRAY, M.A., LL.B., *Barrister-at-Law, 27 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
 1882 †CLARK, CAPTAIN WALTER J., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1880 CLARK, HON. WILLIAM, *Attorney-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1888 CLARK, MAJOR WILLIAM, *Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.*
 1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FIELDING, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1884 CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY (*Police Magistrate*), *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1896 CLAUSEN, CARRY A., *Royal Exchange, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 CLAYTON, ARTHUR G., *Colonial Secretariat, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1897 CLEUGH, JOHN, *Postmaster-General, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
 1882 CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, BART., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1896 CLIFFORD, HON. HUGH, *British Resident, Pekan, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
 1898 CLUCAS, EVAN C., J.P., *Railway Dept., Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1888 COATES, JOHN, 285 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 COCHRAN, S. R., *St. Julien Estate, Mauritius.*
 1889 COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., *Peddie, Cape Colony.*
 1884 COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, *Cape Gracias á Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (via Grey Town).*
 1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1880 CODD, JOHN A., *P.O. Box 407, Toronto, Canada.*
 1894 CODRINGTON, ROBERT, *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
 1889 COGHLAN, CHARLES P. J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 COGHLAN, JAMES J., J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1897 COHEN, ARNER, *P.O. Box 117, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1897 COHEN, ALFRED, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

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Election.

- 1895 COHEN, H. HIRSCHL, *Badminton Club, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1888 COHEN, NAPH. H., *P.O. Box 1892, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 COHEN, NEVILLE D., *care of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.*
 1888 COLE, FREDERICK E., *Clerk of the Courts, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.*
 1897 COLE, NICHOLAS, *West Cloven Hills, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1893 COLE, SAMUEL S., *Jubilee House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1894 COLE, WM. O'CONNOR, 11, *Soldier Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1885 COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., *Messrs. Lilley, Skinner, & Colebrook, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 †COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1897 COLENBRANDER, J. W., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1896 COLLEDGE, JOSEPH C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1888 †COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1889 COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1898 †COLLIER, HERBERT, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 COLLIER, JENKIN, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia, and Australian Club.*
 1885 COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 COLLINS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, *P.O. Box 170, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
 1880 COLLYER, HON. WILLIAM R., *Attorney-General, Singapore.*
 1894 COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD R., *Public Works Department, Calcutta.*
 1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1883 COLTON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1876 COMMISSIONG, HON. W. S., Q.C., M.F.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
 1881 COMPTON, CAPTAIN J. N., R.N., *Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.*
 1898 CONIGRAVE, B. FAIRFAX, *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1898 †CONLAY, WM. LANCE, *Kuantan, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
 1893 CONNOLLY, J. F., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1881 CONNOLLY, R.M., *P.O. Box 2528, Johannesburg, Transvaal, and Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
 1889 CONNOR, HON. EDWIN C., M.L.C., *Belize Estate and Produce Co., British Honduras.*
 1898 CONWAY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Colyton, Felling, New Zealand.*
 1898 CONWAY, THOMAS J., *Dixcove, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1891 COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., *Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
 1885 COOKE, JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 COOLEY, WILLIAM, *Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.*
 1889 COOPE, COLONEL WM. JESSER, *Mariedahl Cottage, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 †COOPE, J. C. JESSER, *care of Chartered Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1895 COOPER, ARNOLD W., J.P., F.R.M.S., *Richmond, Natal.*
 1890 COOPER, HON. MR. JUSTICE POPE A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1897 CORDER, FREDERICK H. S., *P.O. Box 1449, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box 1166, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 CORK, PHILIP C., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 CORNER, CHARLES, A.M.Inst.C.E., 910 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.
- 1896 CORNISH-BOWDEN, ATHELSTAN H., Government Land Surveyor, King William's Town, Cape Colony.
- 1883 CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1897 CORNWALL, WILLIAM L., P.O. Box 28, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
- 1892 COTTON, ALFRED J., Goorganga, Bowen, Queensland.
- 1895 COTTERILL, A. J., Napier, New Zealand.
- 1886 COTTRELL, HENRY E. P.
- 1895 †COULDERY, WILLIAM H., J.P., Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1895 COUPER, JOHN L., Natal Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1880 COURTNEY, J. M., C.M.G., Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.
- 1889 COUSENS, R. LEWIS, P.O. Box 1161, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1883 COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, 60 Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1895 COWERN, WILLIAM, Patea, New Zealand.
- 1889 †COWIE, ALEXANDER, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1896 †COWLEY, W. H., care of General Post Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1882 COX, CHARLES T., Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1896 COX, GEORGE CURLING, "Daily Press" Office, Hong Kong.
- 1897 COX, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR LIONEL, Singapore.
- 1877 †COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., Mudgee, New South Wales.
- 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH C., Bulkeley Station, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1897 CRAIG, WILLIAM J., 14 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1892 †CRAIGEN, HON. WILLIAM, M.C.P., Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1897 CRAMER, HERMANN J., Punta Gorda, British Honduras.
- 1897 CRAN, JAMES M., M.B., C.M., Belize, British Honduras.
- 1890 CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F., J.P., P.O. Box 76, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1890 †CRAWFORD, HON. ALFRED J., M.L.C., J.P., Newcastle, Natal.
- 1876 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., Westmount, near Montreal, Canada.
- 1899 CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, 423 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1884 †CREWELL, JACOB, P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1890 CRESSALL, PAUL.
- 1883 †CROGHAN, EDWARD H., M.D., P.O. Box 2187, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1896 †CROGHAN, JOHN G., M.D., District Surgeon, Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.
- 1896 CROMBIE, FRANK E. N., Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1892 CROPPER, GEORGE P., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1898 CROSBY, ARTHUR J. c/o Standard Bank, Durban, Natal.
- 1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., Hobart, Tasmania.
- 1896 CROSBY, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 551, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., J.P., R.M., The Residency, Stanger, Natal.
- 1898 CROSSE, THOMAS, Woodland, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
- 1895 CROWE, JAMES, The Loguats, Berea, Durban, Natal.
- 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, Birralee, Bowen, Queensland.
- 1887 CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, Auditor, St. George's, Grenada.
- 1883 †CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD.
- 1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., Nassau, Bahamas.

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- 1896 CUMMING, JAMES, *Wessell's Nek, Natal.*
 1882 CUMMING, W. GORDON, *District Magistrate, Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
 1897 CUMMINGS, HENRY, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1895 CUNDALL, FRANK, F.S.A., *Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1896 CUNNINGHAM, ALURED A., *Bundookmara, Hailakandi, P.O., Cachar, India.*
 1892 CUNNINGHAM, A. JACKSON, *Lunyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*
 1895 †CURRIE, OSWALD J., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *60 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1896 †CURRIE, WALTER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1884 CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Bay St., Port Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 CUTBERT, HON. SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 DALRYMPLE, JOHN TAYLOR, *Waitatapia, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1890 †DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING.
 1884 DANGAR, ALBERT A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 †DANIELS, CHARLES W., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Malaria Commission, Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
 1895 DARBYSHERE, BENJAMIN H., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., *Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 DAVENPORT, HOWARD, *12 Waymouth St., Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 DAVERIN, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., *9 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1895 DAVIDSON, JAMES, *Australian Joint Stock Bank Chambers, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1894 DAVIDSON, T., *North British Insurance Co., 215 Peel St., Montreal, Canada.*
 1887 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 †DAVIDSON, W. E., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1881 DAVIDSON, W. M. (late Surveyor-General), *Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1898 DAVIES, HON. CHARLES E., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1899 DAVIES, CLEMENT, *P.O. Box 155 Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 DAVIES, J. A. SONGO, *Customs Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1899 †DAVIES, LEAMA J., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
 1897 DAVIES, PHILIP V., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
 1886 †DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE C., J.P., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
 1897 †DAVIES, WALTER KARRI, *P.O. Box 2040, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1892 DAVIS-ALLEN, JOHN.
 1873 †DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1897 DAVIS, MONES, *P.O. Box 249, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1876 †DAVIS, P., JUN., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 DAVIS, W. E., 7 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1896 DAVSON, CHARLES S., Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Gawler, South Australia.
- 1897 DAWSON, A. W., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
- 1896 *DAWSON, SIR J. WILLIAM, C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., Montreal, Canada.
- 1882 †DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D.
- 1884 DAWSON, WILLIAM, Kaikoura, Princes Street, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1893 †DAWSON, W. H., Deputy Accountant General, Madras.
- 1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1892 DEENEY, STANLEY T., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Straits Settlements.
- 1897 DE GROOT RUDOLPH, Police Magistrate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1897 DE HAMEL, CAPTAIN H. BARRY, Police Department, Singapore.
- 1882 DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.
- 1897 †DE LAUTOUB, BRIGADE-SURGEON LT.-COLONEL HARRY A., M.R.C.S., Reed Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.
- 1892 DE MERCADO, CHARLES E., J.P., Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1878 DE LA MOTHE, E. A., Balhazar House, St. Andrews, Grenada.
- 1896 DELGADO, BENJAMIN N., Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1874 DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.
- 1889 †DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1890 DENTON, HON. CAPTAIN GEORGE C., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.
- 1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S.
- 1881 DE PASS, JOHN, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1894 DESAI, JIVANLAL V., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Ahmadabad, Bombay, India.
- 1898 DE SMIDT, ABRAHAM, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1889 DE SMIDT, ADAM GABRIEL, George, Cape Colony.
- 1899 †DE SOUZA, A. J., c/o Messrs Gomes Bros. & Co. Kobe, Japan.
- 1897 DE SOYSA, MUDALIYAR J. W. CHARLES, M.A., J.P., Alfred House, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1894 DESTREE, A. C., 435 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1883 DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, P.O. Box 428, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1890 †DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., P.O. Box 118, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1889 DE VILLIERS, TIRLMAN N., Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1898 DE WITT, ANTHONY M., Whitehall Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1892 DE WOLF, JAMES A., M.D., Government Medical Officer, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- 1891 DIAMOND, FREDERICK WM., P.O. Box 360, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1887 DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., Crown Counsel, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1892 †DIEBS, THOMAS A., Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1897 DICKY, EDWARD C., P.O. Box 249, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1896 DICKINSON, FRANCIS M., Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1896 DICKSON, HON. GEORGE W., B.A., M.Inst.C.E., Colonial Civil Engineer, Georgetown, British Guiana.

Year of
Election.

- 1890 DICKSON, HON. JAMES R., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Toorak, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, *Meakin Hotel, Trail, British Columbia.*
 1889 †DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
 1898 DIESPECKER, RUDOLPH, *P.O. Box 759, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1893 DIETRICH, H., *P.O. Box 12, Zeerust, Transvaal.*
 1895 DIGBY-JONES, C. K., *P.O. Box 242, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
 1887 DIGNAM, PATRICK L., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1881 †DISTIN, JOHN S., *Edendale, Carlton, Cape Colony.*
 1894 DIXON, GEORGE G., C.E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1892 DIXON, M. THEODORE, *P.O. Box 1816, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 DIXSON, ARCHIBALD, *Abergeldie, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1899 DIXSON, HUGH, *Abergeldie, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 DIXSON, HUGH, JUN., *Yandilla, Henson Street, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 DOBBIE, A. W., *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1880 †DOBELL, HON. RICHARD R., M.P., *Beauvoir Manor, Quebec, Canada.*
 1891 DOBSON, HON. ALFRED, *Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1889 DOBSON, HON. HENRY, M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1886 DOBSON, JAMES M., M.Inst.C.E., *Chief Engineer, Harbour Works, Buenos Ayres.*
 1890 DOCKER, THOMAS L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 DOCKER, WILFRID L., *Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1895 DOLLAR, EDWARD, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
 1896 DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES, M.P., *Rothesay, New Brunswick.*
 1895 DON, DAVID, *Durban, Natal.*
 1889 †DONALD, J. M., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 DONOVAN, FERGUS, *P.O. Box 4, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., Q.C., M.A., LL.D., *165 King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 DOOLETTE, GEORGE P., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 DORNING, HENRY B., *Conakry, Guinée Française, West Africa.*
 1896 DOUGHTY, ARTHUR G., M.A., *Public Works Dept., Quebec, Canada.*
 1886 DOUGLAS, HON. ADYE, Q.C., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1884 DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., *Government Resident, Thursday Island, Torres Straits.*
 1875 DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, M.L.A., *Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1896 DOVE, FREDERICK W., *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 DOWLING, ALFRED, *P.O. Box 158, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 DOWNER, REV. GEORGE W., *The Rectory, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1897 DOWNES, S. TROUNCER, *Boys' Model School, Durban, Natal.*
 1896 DREW, HENRY WM., M.B., *District Surgeon, Beaufort West, Cape Colony.*
 1894 DRIVER, JAMES, B.A., *Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
 1880 DUDLEY, CECIL.
 1889 DUFF, ROBERT, *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1899 DUFFY, HON. H. THOMAS, Q.C., B.C.L., *Quebec, Canada.*
 1896 DUBBS, DAVID P., M.D., *P.O. Box 610, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 370, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1896 DUNCAN, HON. ALEXANDER M. T., M.L.C., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1899 DUNCAN, ALISTER, *Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, China.*
- 1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENNOON, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †DUNCAN, JOHN J., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
- 1882 †DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, F.R.G.S., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1897 †DUNCOMBE, H. F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1896 DUNLOP, ALEXANDER R., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1880 DUNLOP, CHARLES E., *Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.*
- 1892 †DUNLOP, W. P., *Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 DUNN, EUSTACE A. A., *Hackney Road, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1884 †DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †DURLACHER, ALFRED F., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1893 DUTTON, HENRY, *Miegunyah, Unley Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 DUTTON, HENRY S., *Premier's Office, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 DYASON, DURBAN, *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 DYER, JOSEPH RUBIDGE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1896 DYER, STEPHEN, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
- 1891 DYER, THOMAS NOWELL, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 DYETT, WM. C. L., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1894 EAKIN, J. W., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
- 1884 †EALDS, WILLIAM JOHN, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
- 1899 EARDLEY-WILMOT, S., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1896 EARLE, PERCY M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Morawhanna, North-West District, British Guiana.*
- 1897 EARLE, ROBERT C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1880 †EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 EASTWOOD, PHILIP B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 EATON, HENRY F., *Yatala, Walsh St., South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 EBDEN, L. P., *Collector of Land Revenue, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 ECCLES, HENRY GLYN, *Cottaganga, Rangalla, Ceylon.*
- 1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, *P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 EDKINS, SEPTIMUS, *P.O. Box 685, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 EDLIN, HON. FRANCIS O., *Queen's Advocate, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1890 EDWARDS, DAVID, R., M.D., *care of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Albury, New South Wales.*
- 1889 EDWARDS, E. H., *Forest Side, Mauritius.*
- 1899 EDWARDS, FREDERIC G. H., M.D., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1897 EDWARDS, G. BAKER, *P.O. Box 1923, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1877 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1874 †EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Rd., Mauritius.*
- 1887 EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 EMBERTON, WALTER, *Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1897 EHRHARDT, ALBERT F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1889 EICKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1882 ELLIOTT, REV. CANON F. W. T., *St. Michael's Rectory, West Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1886 ELLIS, J. CHUTE, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 1894 ELMSLIE, CHRISTOPHER TATHAM, *Croydon, Queensland.*
- 1885 ELSTOB, ARTHUR, *Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 ELWORTHY, EDWARD, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1894 EMLEY, FRANK, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 ENGLAND, EDWARD, *Genista, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 †ENGLISH, THOMAS ROWE, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 ERSKINE, CAPTAIN W. C. C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1874 †ESCOMBE, RT. HON. HARRY, Q.C., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1883 ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, C.M.G.
- 1897 ESSIEU, ALBERT DUKE, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †ESSERY, EDWIN, J.P., *Riet Valley, Umhlali, via Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 ESUMAN-GWIRA, JOHN BUCKMAN, *Cape Coast Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1894 ETTLING, CAPTAIN GUSTAV A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1889 EVANS, J. EMBYS, *British Vice-Consulate, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 EVANS, SAMUEL, *P.O. Box 1602, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
- 1890 EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, *P.O. Box 558, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, *care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 FAIRBRIDGE, REYS S., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1891 FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., *Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †FAIRFAX, JAMES OSWALD, *Koorali, Wolseley Road, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 FAIRFAX, SIR JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., *5 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 FANNING, JOHN.
- 1896 FARDO, FREDERICK R. H., *African Direct Telegraph Company, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 †FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1887 FARQUHARSON, CHARLES S., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1896 †FARQUHARSON, JOHN C., J.P., *Garland Grove, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1889 FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., *Retreat Estate, Little London, Jamaica.*
- 1886 †FAULKNER, ENOCH, *District Commissioner, Waterloo, Sierra Leone.*
- 1892 †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1890 FAWCETT, JAMES HART, *care of Bank of Australasia, Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 †FAWCETT, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., B.Sc., F.L.S., *Director, Public Gardens, Gordon Town, Jamaica.*
- 1894 FEZ, COLONEL ALBRECHT, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1895 FEILDEN, CAPTAIN ROBERT B., R.A., A.D.C., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 FELL, HENRY, M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1896 FELTON, HON. J. J., M.L.C., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1893 †FERGUSON, DONALD W., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1889 FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., *Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1897 FERGUSON, JAMES FINLAY, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 †FERGUSON, JAMES, P.O. Box 98, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1879 †FERGUSON, JOHN, *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 FERGUSON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1892 †FERREIRA, ANTONIO F.
- 1895 FIEDLER, HENRY M., 359 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 FIELD, A. PERCY, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1880 FIELD, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1895 FIELDING, HON. WILLIAM S., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1882 FILLAN, JAMES COX, *Wall House Estate, Dominica.*
- 1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J.
- 1889 FINLAYSON, DAVID,
- 1881 FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, *Seaforth, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 FINLAYSON, ROBERT A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 †FINNEMORE, HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT I., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1898 FINNEY, THOMAS, M.L.A., J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 FINNIE, J. P., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1891 FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1896 †FIRMINGER, REV. WALTER K., M.A., *care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.*
- 1893 FISHER, FRANCIS CONRAD, *Government Agent, Badulla, Ceylon.*
- 1889 †FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1893 FISHER, JOHN MEADOWS, P.O. Box 339, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 FISHER, R. H. UNDERWOOD, J.P., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Corrabert, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1892 FITZGERALD, FRANCIS, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1886 FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE.
- 1876 FITZGIBBON, E. G., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1895 FITZPATRICK, G. C., P.O. Box 377, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 FLACK, EDWIN H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1892 FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., *Judicial Commissioner, P.O. Box 2205, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 FLEMING, CHARLES D., *Assistant Mining Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 †FLEMING, H.E. SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1880 FLEMING, JOHN, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*

Year of Election.	
1896	FLEMING, RICHARD, <i>P.O. Box 393, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1878	FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD, <i>K.C.M.G., Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).</i>
1897	FLEMMER, A. S., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	FLETCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	FLETCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Orandunbie, Walcha, New South Wales.</i>
1897	†FLINT, CAPTAIN WM. RAFFLES, <i>Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1875	FLOWER, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
1896	FOOTE, MYER J., <i>P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., <i>M.E.C., C.M.G., Parham Hill, Antigua.</i>
1886	†FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, <i>P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	†FORBES, HENRY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	FORBES, JAMES, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1894	FORBES, MAJOR PATRICK W. (6th Dragoons), <i>Blantyre, British Central Africa.</i>
1897	FORD, HENRY B., <i>Lot 91, Middle Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1889	†FORD, JAMES P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	FORD, JOSEPH C., <i>117 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1889	FORD, ROBERT, <i>Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	†FORDE, ROBERT M., <i>L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, <i>M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 215 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	FORREST, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, <i>K.C.M.G., M.L.A., Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, <i>M.L.C., Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1891	FORSTER, JULIUS J., <i>Bank of Madras, Madras, India.</i>
1892	FORSTER, LIEUT. STEWART E., <i>R.N.</i>
1894	FORTIER, LOFTUS M., <i>Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1890	FORTUNO, JOSEPH, <i>Melmoth, Natal.</i>
1886	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Auditor-General, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1883	FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, <i>M.Inst.C.E., Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1888	FOWLER, GEORGE M., <i>Government Agent, Ratnapura, Ceylon.</i>
1889	†FOWLER, JAMES, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1898	†FOXON, FRANK E., <i>Resident Magistrate, Ixopo Division, Natal.</i>
1893	FRAMES, PERCIVAL ROSS, <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1896	FRANCIS, JOHN JOSEPH, <i>Q.C., Hong Kong.</i>
1892	FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., <i>New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway, New York.</i>
1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, <i>The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1892	FRANKLIN, ROBERT H., <i>Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, <i>J.P., Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	FRANKS, GODFREY F., <i>M.A., Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1892	FRASER, ALEXANDER W., <i>Bonaby, Alma Road East, St. Kilda, Melbourne Australia.</i>
1886	FRASER, CHARLES A., <i>Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1889	FRASER, HUGH, <i>Bandarapolla Estate, Matale, Ceylon.</i>
1896	FRASER, JAMES L., <i>P.O. Box 429, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	†FRASER, JOSEPH, <i>Dambulgalla, Matale, Ceylon.</i>
1896	FRASER, MALCOLM A. C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1897	FRASER, ROBERT A., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

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- 1879 FRASER, ROBERT S., *Kandanevera, Elkaduwa, Ceylon.*
 1898 FRASER, WILLIAM PRECY, P.O. Box 26, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 FREEMAN, JOHN, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1894 FRICKEE, WILLIAM C., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †FROOD, THOMAS MORTON, M.D., P.O. Box 1984, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 FROST, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1896 FROST, W. T. H., P.O. Box 306, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 FRYE, MAURICE W., *care of E. R. Syfret, Esq., 39 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1899 FULFORD, GEORGE T., *Brockville, Ontario, Canada.*
 1889 †FULLER, ALFRED W., *Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †FULLER, WILLIAM, *Thomas River Station, via King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 FULTON, FRANCIS CROSSLEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1897 FURSE, FREDERICK J., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1878 †FYSE, HON. SIR PHILIP O., K.C.M.G., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1892 †GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *Baroda, India.*
 1884 GAISFORD, HENRY, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1899 GALLETT, ARCHIBALD J. C., *Bank of Montreal, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1897 GARDNER, C. H., J.P., *Edward Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1895 GARDINER, FRANCIS J., J.P., *Board of Executors, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1897 GARLAND, PATRICK J., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1887 GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., *Moghulserai Gya Railway, Dehri-on-Sone, Shahabad, Bengal, India.*
- 1887 GARNETT, HARRY.
 1894 GARNETT, WILLIAM J.
 1893 GARRAWAY, THOMAS S., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1888 GASKIN, C. P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1891 GATTY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE STEPHEN H., *Gibraltar.*
 1897 GAU, JULIUS, P.O. Box 209, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 †GAY, ARNOLD E., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
 1895 †GAY, E. T., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
 1880 †GEARD, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1893 GEARY, ALFRED, *Durban, Natal.*
 1897 GER, GEORGE F., *care of National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1897 GEDDES, J. H., *Dean Hollow, Mosman's Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 GEORGE, ARTHUR *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1883 GEORGE, HON. CHARLES J., M.L.C., *Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1894 GIBBON, CHARLES, *Goonambii, Wattigama, Ceylon.*
 1882 GIBBON, EDWARD, 59 *Hope Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1885 GIBBON, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
 1897 GIBBONS, MAJOR ALFRED ST. HILL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1898 GIBBS, ISAAC, *New Zealand Shipping Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1897 †GIBBS, JOHN, *African Lakes Corporation, Mandala House, Blantyre, British Central Africa.*

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Election.

- 1889 GIBSON, HARRY, *South African Association, 6 Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1896 GIDEON, HON. D. S., M.L.C., J.P., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
- 1894 GIFFORD, CHARLES MILWARD, *Brown's Town, P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1886 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., *Gronsfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 GILL, DAVID, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal, The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 GILL, HARRY P., *School of Design, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 GILL, HENRY H., *Woodbourne, Davey Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1889 GILLES, ALFRED W., *Hinemoa, Edgecliffe Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 GILLES, DAVID, *Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Hong Kong.*
- 1887 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 19 *Charnwood Crescent, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 †GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., *Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1892 GILLOTT, SAMUEL, 9 *Brunswick Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 GILMOUR, ANDREW, 17 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 GILZEAN, HON. ALEXR. RUSSEL, M.C.P., *Anna Regina, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., J.P., *Prince Alfred Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 GISBORNE, DUDLEY G., P.O. Box 16, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1896 GLADWYN, ARTHUR G., *Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
- 1897 GLOSSOP, F. G., *Lokaja, Niger Protectorate, West Africa.*
- 1897 †GLUYAS, CHARLES, P.O. Box 8, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 GOCH, G. H., P.O. Box 163, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 GOCH, SAMUEL F., B.A., LL.B., P.O. Box 163, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 GODDARD, HARRY, P.O. Box 418, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 GODDARD, WILLIAM C., *Norwich Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †GODDARD, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 418, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 GODFREY, JOSEPH JAMES, care of Messrs. Rutherfoord Bros., *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 GOLDIE, A. R., *Sebrof, Orrong Road, Armadale, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1891 GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, P.O. Box 485, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 GOLDMANN, RICHARD, P.O. Box 485, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 †GOLDNEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. TANKERVILLE, *Trinidad.*
- 1885 GOLDBRING, A. R. *Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box 809, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 GOLDSWORTHY, SIR ROGER T., K.C.M.G.
- 1890 GOLLIN, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1899 GOODE, MATTHEW A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1893 †GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, P.O. Box 176, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1874 GOODLIFFE, JOHN, 297 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1885 GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, *Attorney-General, Hong Kong.*
- 1899 GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F., *St. Johns, Newfoundland.*
- 1888 GOOLD-ADAMS, LT.-COLONEL H. J., C.B., C.M.G., *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 †GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 †GORDON, CHARLES GRIMSTON, C.E., *Club de Residentes Etrangers, Buenos Ayres.*
- 1889 †GORDON, GEORGE, *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †GORDON, JOHN, *Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., *Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*
- 1885 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Mayfield Cottage, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1895 GORE, HON. LT.-COLONEL J. O., *Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1891 GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 GOULD, JOSEPH, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1893 GOULDIE, JOSEPH, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †GOVETT, ROBERT, *Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland.*
- 1898 GOURLAY, WILLIAM DICKSON, *Dock Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †GOWANS, LOUIS F., *care of Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1891 GOWER-POOLE, PERCY, M.I.M.E., F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 20, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1889 GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 GRAFTON FERDINAND, *Polela, Natal.*
- 1889 GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
- 1873 GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 *Sincoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1889 GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., *Albany, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., P.O. Box 1155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1899 †GRAIN, ERNEST A., *Ngaire, New Plymouth, New Zealand.*
- 1883 GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 GRANNUM, CLIFTON, *Auditor, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1891 GRANT, HON. CHARLES HENRY, M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1897 GRANT, DUNCAN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 †GRANT, E. H., *Colonial Bank, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1888 GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., *Principal, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1889 GRANT, HENRY E. W., *Harbour Island, Bahamas.*
- 1896 GRANT, SIR JAMES A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., 150 *Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1877 GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, *care of William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*
- 1890 GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 GRAVES, SOMERSET H., *Ashburton, New Zealand.*
- 1884 GRAY, HON. GEORGE W., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 †GRAY, ROBERT, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 GRAY, WENTWORTH D., *care of Post Office, Gwanda, New Tuli Road, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 †GREATHREAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 GRECH, SALVATORE, M.D., *Margherita House, Cospicua, Malta.*
- 1888 †GREEN, DAVID, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 GREEN, FRANK J., *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1889 GREEN, JOHN E., P.O. Box 340, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, *Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.*
 1877 †GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1880 †GREENACRE, BENJAMIN W., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
 1896 GREENACRE, WALTER, *Durban, Natal.*
 1889 GREENE, EDWARD M., M.L.A., *Advocate, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1899 GREENE, GEORGE, P. O. Box 406, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1884 GREENE, MOLESWORTH, *Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 †GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, P.O. Box 474, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1894 †GREENLEES, THOMAS D., M.B., C.M., *The Asylum, Fort England, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1897 GREENSLADE, HENRY J., *Thames, New Zealand.*
 1895 GREENWOOD, G. DEAN, J.P., *Teviotdale, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1896 GREIG, GEORGE, *Laxapana, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
 1895 GREY, CAPTAIN RALEIGH, M.L.C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1881 †GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
 1879 †GRICE, JOHN, *Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Superintending Medical Officer, Haputale, Ceylon.*
 1896 GRIFFITH, ARTHUR G., *H.B.M. Vice-Consulate, Old Calabar, West Africa.*
 1884 GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †GRIFFITH, HON. HORACE M. BRANDFORD, *Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia.*
 1881 GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR SAMUEL W., G.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1883 †GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1875 GRIFFITH, T. RISELY.
 1889 †GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 GRIMANT, EDMUND HORNBY, *Tamsui, Formosa, China.*
 1896 GRIMMER, WM. P., M.L.C., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1884 †GRIMWADE, HON. F. S., M.L.C., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 GRINTER, REV. JOHN, *The Rectory, San Jose, Costa Rica.*
 1897 †GROVE, DANIEL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 GUERIN, THOMAS A., *Barrister-at-Law, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1884 GUERITZ, E. P., *Government Secretary, Sandakan, British North Borneo (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1895 GUNTER, COL. HOWEL, *Commandant of Defence Force, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1889 GURDEN, R. L., 346 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 †GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *London Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., 188 *Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1895 †HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1895 HADDON-SMITH, G.B., *Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1894 HAGGART, E. A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants' Bank, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 HAINES, CHARLES H., M.A., M.D., *Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1893 HAINS, HENRY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 HALDER, ALBERT H., M.A.I.M.E., F.R.I.B.A., 1600 *Robson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1895 HALEY, ALLEN, M.P., *Windsor, Nova Scotia.*
- 1897 HALL, REV. ALFRED, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HALL, CARL, P.O. Box 172, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 HALL, GODFREY, *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1893 HALL, JAMES WESLEY, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 HALL, HON. SIE JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1892 HALL, ROBERT E., P.O. Box 12, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 HALL, THOMAS S., *Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 HALLENSTEIN, BENDIX, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1896 HALLIDAY, GEORGE C., M.A., *Murwillumbah, Tweed River, New South Wales.*
- 1897 HAMER, J. NATHANIEL, *Christchurch Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1886 HAMILTON, HON. C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1899 HAMILTON, DAVID, *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1894 HAMILTON, HON. HENRY DE COURCY, M.E.C., *Montserrat, West Indies.*
- 1897 HAMILTON, H. W. B., *care of Bank of New South Wales, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Shanghai, China.*
- 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 HAMPTON, JOSEPH L., *Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1897 HANBURY-WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, C.M.G., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HANCOCK, EDWARD, P.O. Box 158, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 HANCOCK, H. R., *Inymead, Burnside, South Australia.*
- 1897 †HANCOCK, STRANGMAN, P.O. Box 77, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1897 †HANKIN, CHRISTOPHER L., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, *Ashburton, New Zealand.*
- 1886 †HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J.
- 1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*
- 1897 HARDING, GEORGE MAY, *Umtata, Tembuland, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HARDING-FINLAYSON, MORGAN H., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD A., L.R.C.P., *Burcote Vale, Bulwer, Natal.*
- 1884 HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1898 HARDY, JOHN, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1883 HAREL, PHILLIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1893 HANFORD, FREDERICK, M.L.C., *St. Andrew's, Grenada.*
- 1892 HARGER, HAROLD ROBERT, *British Gold Mines of Mexico, El Oro, Tlitenango, Mexico.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 HARLEY, JOHN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1890 HARNETT, RICHARD, *Bradley's Head Road, St. Leonard's, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
- 1884 HARPER, ROBERT, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 HARRAGIN, JOHN A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1889 HARRICKS, FRANCIS M., F.R.C.S.I., *Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 †HARRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL D., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 HARRIS, HERBERT, *Barrister-at-Law, Wentworth Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 HARRIS, JOHN MYER, *Sulymah, Sierra Leone.*
- 1892 HARRIS, S. ALICE, *Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1897 HARRIS, SAUL, P.O. Box 1473, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 HARRISON, ERIC F., *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 †HARRISON, FRANK, *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1892 HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Orange Walk, British Honduras.*
- 1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, P.O. Box 17, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 HARRISON, SYDNEY T., *Lokoja, Niger Protectorate, West Africa.*
- 1885 †HARROW, EDWIN, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1896 HARROWER, JAMES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 HART, FRANCIS, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1885 HARTLEY, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL EDMUND B., V.C., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HARTLEY, EDWIN J., 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 HARVEY, ALEXANDER T., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 HARVEY, HON. AUGUSTUS W., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1898 HARVEY, JOHN, *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1897 HARWOOD, DAVID W., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 HARWOOD, JOSHUA J., *Architectural Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1891 HASSARD, CHARLES, c/o W. D. Wheelwright, Esq., *Eshowe, Natal.*
- 1896 HASKINS, HENRY GORE, P. O. Box 793, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †HATHORN, FERGUS A., 401 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1884 HAVELOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Government House, Madras.*
- 1889 †HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 HAWKER, MICHAEL S., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1897 HAWKER, RICHARD M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., 188 *Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 HAWKINS, ALFRED, *Sette Camma, Congo, West Africa.*
- 1898 HAWKINS, ISAAC T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1881 HAWTATNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G.

Year of
Election.

- 1894 HAWTAYNE, MAJOR T. M., *Dagshai, Punjab, India.*
- 1880 †HAY, HENRY, *Collindina, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †HAY, JAMES, *P.O. Box 152, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 HAY, JAMES DOUGLAS, *Cue, Western Australia.*
- 1897 HAY, JAMES M. ALLAN, *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1886 HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, *K.C.M.G., Government House, Barbados.*
- 1891 †HAY, JOHN, LL.D., *Crow's Nest, North Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1878 †HAY, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1899 HAYFORD, REV. MARK A., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1894 HAYGARTH, GRAHAM A., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1897 HAYNE, CHARLES, *Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 HAYNES, ROBERT, *Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1896 †HAYWARD, EDWARD W., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1899 †HAYWARD, FRANK E., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 HEAD, WM. BEACHY, *P. O. Box 1315, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 HEATH, WALTER, M.A., *care of Messrs. Hart & Flower, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1891 HEBDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*
- 1886 †HEBRON, A. S., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1876 *HECTOR, SIR JAMES, *K.C.M.G., Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., *G.C.M.G., Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1886 †HEMERY, PERCY, *Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1896 HEMMING, H.E. SIR AUGUSTUS W. L., *K.C.M.G., Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1881 HEMMING, JOHN, *Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1889 HENDERSON, SAMUEL, *Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.*
- 1896 HENDRIKS, A. J., *Black River, Jamaica.*
- 1891 †HENNESSY, DAVID V., J.P., *Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 HENNING, RUDOLF H., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1896 HENRY, HON. JOHN, *Devonport West, Tasmania.*
- 1897 HENRY L. CLEMENTS, *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 HENEMAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED PEACH, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1899 †HERBERT, REGINALD F. DE COURCY, J.P., *Plantation Springlands, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1893 HERMAN, C. LAWRENCE, M.B., *M.R.C.S.E., 42 Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club.*
- 1893 HEWICK, JOHN E., *Police Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1898 HICKS, HERBERT G., *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 †HICKS, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WALK, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bloemfontein, Bishop's Lodge, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1888 †HIDDINGH, J. M. F., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HIDDINGH, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †HIGGETT, JOHN MOORE.
- 1892 HILL, CHARLES WM., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*

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Election.

- 1887 HILL, HON. EDWARD C. H., *Auditor-General, Singapore.*
 1896 HILL, GEORGE, *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 HILL, HENRY T., *P.O. Box 1696, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 HILL, LUKA M., *A.M.Inst.C.E., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 †HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, *Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
 1891 HILL, WARDEOP M., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1888 †HILLARY, GEORGE, *Durban, Natal.*
 1889 HILLS, T. AGG, *31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 HILLSON, JOHN C., *Port Darwin, South Australia.*
 1898 †HILTON, THOMAS J., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1897 HIRST, GEORGE S. S., M.B., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1888 †HITCHINS, CHARLES, M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
 1897 HITCHINS, JOHN F., *Durban, Natal.*
 1897 HODGES, FRANCIS E.
 1884 HODGSON, H.E. SIR FREDERIC M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1894 †HOEY, UNG BOK, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1886 †HOFFMEISTER, C. R.
 1897 HOFMEYR, HENRY J., B.A., *P.O. Box 948, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 HOFMEYR, HON. J. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 HOGG, CHARLES EDWARD, C.E., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, *16 Market Buildings, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
 1896 HOLDSHIP, THOMAS H., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 HOLE, HUGH MARSHALL, *c/o Chartered Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1886 HOLE, WILLIAM, *Johore, Straits Settlements.*
 1889 HOLLAND, CUYLER A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1889 HOLLAND, JOHN A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1898 †HOLLIDAY, CECIL, *293 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1889 †HOLLINS, RICHARD R., *P.O. Box 289, Johannesburg, Transvaal and Pretoria.*
 1896 †HOLLIS, A. CLAUD, *Mombasa, East Africa.*
 1889 HOLMES, JOHN R., *District Judge, Cyprus.*
 1891 HOLROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 HOLT, BASIL A., *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Croydon, Queensland.*
 1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 HOLTON, HAROLD, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1889 †HOMAN, LEONARD E. B., *P.O. Box 178, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 HONEY, RICHARD, *12 San Juan de Letran, Mexico.*
 1898 HOOD, WM. ACLAND, *St. Audries, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
 1884 †HOPE, C. H. S., *Muretimo, Glenelg, South Australia.*
 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1897 HOPE, T.C., M.D., *Geelong, Victoria, Australia.*
 1888 HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, *211 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 †HORDERN, SAMUEL, *Retford Hall, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1898 HORNBY-PORTER, CHARLES, *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*

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Election.

- 1890 †HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 HORSFORD, HON. DAVID BARNES, M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1894 HORSFORD, SAMUEL L., M.L.C., *St. Kitts.*
- 1881 HORTON, ALFRED G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 HOSE, RT. REV. GEORGE F., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Singapore and Surawak, Bishop's House, Singapore.*
- 1896 HOSKERN, WILLIAM, P. O. Box 667, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †HOSMER, CAPTAIN EDWARD A. C., *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
- 1887 HOTSON, JOHN, *Montreux, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 HOWARD, JOHN WM., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 HOWAT, GEORGE, 130 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 HOWATSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1898 HOWE, CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 HOWIE, JAMES, *Fort George, Bakana, New Calabar, West Africa.*
- 1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1898 HUDSON, ARTHUR, *Solicitor-General, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 HUDSON, GEORGE, J.P., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 HUDSON, G. WREFFORD, *care of G. Hudson, Esq., Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 †HUDSON, WALTER E., P.O. Box 189, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 HUGGINS, H. D., *Stipendiary Justice, Cedros, Trinidad.*
- 1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N.
- 1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W.
- 1894 HULETT, GEORGE HERBERT, *Advocate of the Supreme Court, P.O. Box 230, Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 HULETT, HON. JAMES LIEGE, M.L.A., J.P., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
- 1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HUMBY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., *Verulam, Natal.*
- 1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, *Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1889 HUNT, WALTER R., *Auditor-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1894 HUNTER, CHARLES H., *Assist. Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 HUNTER, DAVID, C.M.G., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, *Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1898 †HUNTER, JAMES M., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
- 1899 HUNTER, JOSEPH, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1896 †HUNTER, THOMAS A., 27 *Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 HURRELL, WILLIAM, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1890 HUTCHINS, DAVID E., *Conservator of Forests, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 HUTCHINSON, GEORGE H., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1897 HUTCHINSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOSEPH T., M.A., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HUTTON, EDWARD M., M.A., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Gibraltar.*
- 1887 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT, *Goongarrie Gold Mining Co., Goongarrie, Western Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 HUTTON, WILLIAM,
1885 HYAM, ABRAHAM, *P.O. Box 234, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 HYAMS, FRANK, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1898 HYMAN, SAMUEL, 959 *Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 LEVERS, ROBERT LANCELOT, *Mount Levers, Royal Park, Melbourne, Australia.*
1884 IKIN, REV. ALFRED, D.D., *Point, Natal.*
1898 IMPET, SAMUEL P., M.D., C.M., *Overbeek Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 IM THURN, EVERARD F., C.M.G., *Pomeroon River, British Guiana.*
1894 INGALL, WILLIAM, *Berbice, British Guiana.*
1894 †INGLIS, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., *Dean's Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 INGLIS, WM. WOOD, *P.O. Box 2056, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 INNIS, THOMAS WALROND, *Britannia Estate, Mauritius.*
1891 I'ONS, FREDERICK F., *P.O. Box 75, Roodeport, Transvaal.*
1892 IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1891 IRVINE, HANS W. H., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria, Australia.*
1891 IRVING, ROBERT J., *Western Australian Pastoral and Colonisation Co., Kojonup, Western Australia.*
- 1897 ISAAC, GEORGE MICHAEL, *P.O. Box 75, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 ISAACS, EMANUEL, *P.O. Box 1, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1883 ISEMONGER, EDWIN E., *Singapore.*
- 1883 JACK, A. HILL, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1899 †JACKSON, CECIL GOWER, J.P., *Weenen, Natal.*
1881 JACKSON, HON. SIR HENRY M., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*
1899 †JACKSON, S. PERCY, *Registrar of the Supreme Court, Lagos, West Africa.*
1890 JACKSON, ROBERT E., Q.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1897 †JACOB, WILLIAM F., *Feilding, New Zealand.*
1883 †JACOBS, ISAAC, 72 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 JACOBS, MONTAGU, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1897 JAGGER, JOHN WM., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Tanasari, Blakehurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1894 JAMES, PHILIP HAUGHTON, *Devon Lodge, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.*
1893 JAMESON, ADAM, M.B., C.M., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1896 JAMESON, GEORGE, *Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1881 †JAMESON, DR. L. S., C.B., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1895 JAMESON, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Durban, Natal, (Corresponding Secretary).*
1897 JAMIESON, EDMUND C., *P.O. Box 357, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 JAMIESON, GEORGE, C.M.G.
1897 JAMIESON, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 2576, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 JAMISON, WILLIAM T.
1884 JARDINE, C. K., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1895 JARDINE, JOHN F., *Napier, New Zealand.*

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Election.

- 1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), *British Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1894 JEFFRAY, ALAN, *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1893 JELlicoe, R. VINCENT, *Buxton House, George Street, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
- 1893 JENKINS, ARTHUR ROGERS, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 †JEFFE, CARL, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †JEFFE, JULIUS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †JEFFE, JULIUS, JUN., *P.O. Box 60, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 JERNINGHAM, H.E. SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1895 JESSOP, WILLIAM H., *P.O. Box 213, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †JOEL, LOUIS, *P.O. Box 232, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 JOHNSON, HON. EDWARD O., *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1893 †JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1883 †JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, *Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 JOHNSON, JOSEPH C. F., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1894 JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1891 †JOHNSTON, DAVID W., M.D., *P.O. Box 2022, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 JOHNSTON, D. HOPE, *Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 JOHNSTON, SIR HARRY H., K.C.B., *Special Commissioner, Uganda.*
- 1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*
- 1899 JOHNSTON, J. BARRE, *20 Loftus Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., *care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1881 JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., *care of Hon. W. D. Stewart, M.L.C., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1898 JOHNSTONE, GEORGE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Kudat, British North Borneo.*
- 1897 JOHNSTONE, GILBERT L., R.A.
- 1894 JOHNSTONE, H. W., *Barrister-at-Law, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1890 JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, *Board of Supervision, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1884 †JONES, EDWARD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 JONES, EDWARD, J.P., *Commercial Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, *Albany, Western Australia.*
- 1898 JONES, JAMES, *Greenhill, Justice Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 JONES, JOHN R., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1882 JONES, J. THOMAS, M.L.A., *Bradfield, Barbados.*
- 1881 JONES, MATHEW, *Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1882 JONES, OSWALD, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., *16 College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 JONES, COMMANDER R. D. PAGET, *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1898 JONES, RICHARD EVAN, *care of Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 JONES, RONALD M., *South African Exploration Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. H. HYNDMAN, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1897 †JONES, HIS GRACE WILLIAM WEST, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop's Court, Claremont, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 JONES, WM. HERBERT, *278 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 †JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE.
- 1897 JORDISON, FRANK, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1893 JUDD, ALBERT G., *care of J. G. Leeb, Esq., Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 JUDSON, DANIEL, J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1896 JUNIUS, HENRY G., *P.O. Box 426, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 JUTA, HON. SIR HENRY H., Q.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 KATER, NORMAN W., M.B., C.M., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 KEATS, HERBERT F.C., *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 KEEF, JOHN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †KEIGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, *Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †KEITE, JOHN T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 KELLY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE H. G., *Akassa, Niger Territory, West Africa.*
- 1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN, *Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1898 KELLY, J. CARLING, *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *Albany, Western Australia.*
- 1880 KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 KENNEDY, CHARLES DUGALD, *Browning Street, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, *Treasurer, Chartered Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 KENNY, W., M.D. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1898 KENWAY, PHILIP T., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1897 KERGARIOU, E. DE, *Paramaribo, Surinam, Dutch Guiana.*
- 1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*
- 1899 KERNICK, CHARLES CORY, *Avenida Palace Hotel, Lisbon.*
- 1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remmauaa, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 KETTLE, NATHANIEL, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1895 KEWLEY, CHARLES, M.A., *St. Cyprian's Grammar School, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †KEYNES, RICHARD R., *Keyneton, South Australia.*
- 1892 †KIDDLE, WILLIAM, *Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.*
- 1886 KILBY, HENRY G., *Bentham, Hunters Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 KILGOUR, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 3 Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 KINCAID, JOHN, *P.O. Box 2186, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., *Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †KING, KELSO, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club,*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 †KING, THOMAS A., *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1888 KINGSMILL, W. T., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 KINSMAN, W. H., *Durban, Natal.*
 1897 KIRKER, JAMES, *South British Insurance Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1897 KIRKWOOD, JAMES C., *P.O. Box 228, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 KIRTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
 1894 KITCHEN, JOHN H., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 KITHER, WILLIAM, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
 1896 KNAPP, J. C., *P.O. Box 98, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1878 KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, *2 Rue de Loxum, Brussels.*
 1883 KNIGHT, ARTHUR, *Audit Office, Singapore.*
 1896 KNIGHT, CLAUD HOPE, *A.M.Inst.C.E., Jaltipan, Estado de Vera Cruz, Mexico.*
 1896 KNOLLYS, HON. SIR COURTENAY C., *K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1893 KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS F., *C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1878 KNOX, SIR EDWARD, *Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 KNOX, WILLIAM, *74 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 †KÖNIG, PAUL, *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
 1890 †KÖHLER, CHARLES W. H., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.*
 1896 KOLL, OTTO H., *P.O. Box 1401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 KOPKÉ, HERMANN, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1890 †KOTIARI, JEHANGIR H., *Karachi, India.*
 1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T.
 1889 †KUHL, HENRY R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1882 KYTHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, *Registrar of the Courts, Hong Kong.*
- 1883 †LAGDEN, SIR GODFREY YEATMAN, *K.C.M.G., The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
 1885 †LAING, HON. JOHN, *M.L.A., Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.*
 1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1895 LAMINGTON, H.E. RIGHT HON. LORD, *K.C.M.G., Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 LAMPREY, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., *R.A.M.C., F.R.G.S.*
 1897 LANCE, THOMAS H., *Horsley Down, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1898 LANCE, WILLIAM F., *P.O. Box 744, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1885 LANDALE, R. HUNTER, *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
 1884 †LANG, WILLIAM, *Green Hill, Cooma, New South Wales.*
 1894 LANGDALE, CAPTAIN FREDERICK LENOX, *Wakaya, Fiji.*
 1897 LANGDON, CHARLES P., *122 William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 LANGE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1899 LANGERMAN, JAMES, *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 LANGTON, HON. EDWARD, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 LASSETTER, COLONEL H. B., *Redleaf, New South Head Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 LAURIER, RT. HON. SIR WILFRID, *G.C.M.G., Ottawa, Canada.*

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Election.

- 1895 LAW, CHARLES F., *P.O. Box 116, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Beira, East Africa.*
 1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co., Hong Kong.*
 1892 †LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S., *32 Alma Avenue, Dufferin Street, Toronto, Canada.*
 1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados.*
 1896 †LEAKE, GEORGE, Q.C., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1897 LECK, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 1603, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBER, LL.D., *State Treasurer, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1897 LEEFE, HENRY E., *The Residency, Rotumah, Fiji.*
 1895 LEFEVRE, J. M., M.D., C.M., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1894 LE HUNTE, HIS HONOUR GEORGE RUTHEEN, C.M.G., *Government House, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
 1877 LEMBERG, PHILIP (*Consul for Portugal*), *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *The Carnac Mills, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
 1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
 1896 †LEMPRIERE, JOHN THOMSON, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 †LENZ, OTTO, *P.O. Box 92, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 LEONARD, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 46, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 LEONARD, HON. JAMES W., Q.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1886 LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 182, Durban, Natal.*
 1896 LE ROUX, D. M., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †LESLIE, J. H., *P.O. Box 894, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 LEUCHARS, GEORGE, M.L.A., *Grey Town, Natal.*
 1891 †LEVET, JAMES A., *Bowdon, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 LEVI, JOSEPH, *Lulinghi, Princes Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 LEVI, HON. NATHANIEL, M.L.C., *Liverpool, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
 1899 LEWIS, DAVID CLARENCE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, *7 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 †LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.H.A., M.A., B.C.L., *Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1891 LEWIS, ROBERT E., *414 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 LEWIS, HON. SIR SAMUEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1897 LICHTENSTEIN, MONTAGUE M., *P.O. Box 1015, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †LICHTHEIM, JACOB, *P.O. Box 1618, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 LIDDLE, HORACE S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 †LIDDLE, JOSEPH, *P.O. Box 128, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 LIEBMANN, HENRY B., *Wynyard Square, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 LINCOLN, GABRIEL, *Civil Service, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1896 LINDSAY, DAVID, F.R.G.S., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 LINDSAY, HENRY LILL, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
 1892 LINDSAY, JOHN H., *Royal Survey Dept, Bangkok, Siam.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 †LINDUP, WALTER, *Fairview Tower, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1897 LIPP, CHARLES, J.P., *African Banking Corporation, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 LISSNER, HON. ISIDOR, M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 LITHMAN, KARL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †LITKIE, EMIL M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 LITTLE, ARCHIBALD J., *Chungking, China.*
- 1899 LITTLE, CHARLES WM., *Scottish Australian Investment Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 LITTLE, JAMES B., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 LITTLE, ROBERT McEWEN, *Kudat, West Coast, British North Borneo.*
- 1879 †LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.R.S., *Professor of Chemistry, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 LLWELYN, HIS HONOUR SIR ROBERT B., K.C.M.G., *Administrator, Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1892 LLOYD, CHARLES WM., *Hayfield, Granville Heights, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 LLOYD, G. HAMILTON.
- 1899 †LLOYD, REV. JOHN T., *10 Pietersen Street, Hospital Hill, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 LLOYD, LANCKLOT T., *127 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 LOCKE, JOHN, *care of Colonial Bank, Barbados.*
- 1896 †LOCKWARD, HENRY, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1888 LOFTIS, ROWLEY C., J.P., *Government Resident, Albany, Western Australia*
- 1886 LOGAN, HON. JAMES D., M.L.C., *Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 LONG, EDWARD M., *Havana, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1897 LONG, HON. W. A., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 LONGDEN, HERBERT T., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1893 LONGDEN, W. H., *Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 LONGLEY, HON. J. WILBERFORCE, Q.C., M.E.C., M.P.P., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1883 LOOS, F. C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1898 LORAM, ALBERT E., *21 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 †LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 LOVE, JAMES R., *99 Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, M.V.R., F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1891 LOVELL, EDWARD A., M.A., Ph. D., *Collector of Customs, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1878 LOVELL, HON. FRANCIS H., C.M.G., M.E.C., M.R.C.S.E., *Surgeon-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 †LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 †LOVELY, WM. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1896 LOVMORE, HARRY C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 LOW, HENRY J., *321 Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1897 LOW, HON. WILLIAM, *Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 LOWE, FREDERICK G., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 LOWLES, JOHN I., *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1898 LOWRY, CAPTAIN HENRY WARD, I.S.O., *Secunderabad, India.*
- 1886 †LUARD, HON. EDWARD CHAUNCEY, M.C.P., *Plantation La Bonne Intention, British Guiana.*
- 1895 †LUCAS, ALEXANDER B., *Florida, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 LUCAS, A. R. B., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1899 LUCAS, FREDERICK G. C., *Durban, Natal.*
1897 LUCAS, CAPTAIN GOULD A., *Durban, Natal.*
1896 †LUCAS, PHILIP DE N., *Florida, Transvaal.*
1895 *LUGARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. D., C.B., D.S.O., *Nigeria, via Forcados, West Africa.*
1888 LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1886 LUMGAIR, GEORGE, *Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1889 †LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., 74 *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1880 LYNCH, EDWARD B., *Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
1898 LYNCH, GEORGE WM. A., M.B., *Ba, Fiji.*
1883 LYONS, CHARLES, *Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1893 LYONS, HARRY S., *Post Office Buildings, Market Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 LYS, GODFREY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1888 MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., 87 *Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891 MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, *P.O. Box 499, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1889 MACARTHUR, E. J. BAYLY, *care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893 MACARTHY, THOS. G., *Phoenix Brewery, Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1896 MACASKIE, JOHN C., *District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.*
1897 MACAULAY, JOHN MAY, *P.O. Box 125, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
1886 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
1894 MACDONALD, H.E. SIR CLAUDE M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Peking, China.*
1891 MACDONALD, DUNCAN, *P.O. Box 3051, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 MACDONALD, EBENEZER, *Kamilaroi, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 MACDONALD, GEORGE, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 MACDONALD, REV. J. MIDDLETON, *H.M. Bengal Chaplain, Jechgra, Central India.*
1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1891 †MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, M.P., *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*
1889 MACEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
1884 †MACFARLANE, JAMES, *Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1881 MACFARLANE, ROBERT, M.V.R., *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
1886 MACFARLANE, RODERICK, *Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
1890 MACFEE, K. N., 45 *St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1897 †MACFIE, ROBERT A., *Estancia Perla, Luquillo, Porto Rico, West India*
1899 †MAC GREGOR, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 MACGILL, WILLIAM G., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 MAOGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *c/o Chartered Company, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1893 MACHATTIE, THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.B., C.M., *Bathurst, New South Wales.*
- 1891 MACINTOSH, JAMES, *c/o Bank of New South Wales, Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1895 MACKAY, AENEAS D., *Hand-in-Hand Insurance Co., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1895 †MACKAY, A. W., *Newington College, Stanmore, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 MACKAY, GEORGE, *Marzelsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MACKAY, JAMES, *Strathreay, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1890 †MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, *Dungog, New South Wales.*
- 1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., *131 Macquarie Street Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 MACKENZIE, KENNETH, A.R.S.M., *Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1897 †MACKENZIE, MURDO S., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1891 †MACKINNON, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1895 †MACLAREN, DAVID, *62 Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1895 †MACLEAN, NORMAN, M.D., *P.O. Box 68, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, *3348 G Street, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*
- 1880 MCADAM, ALEX., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1883 MCCALLUM, H.E. LT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1897 MCCALLUM, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 155, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 MCCARTHY, JAMES A., *Solicitor-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 MCCARTHY, ROBERT H., *Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1886 †MCCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 †MCCAUGHEY, SAMUEL, *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
- 1895 †MCCONNELL, JAMES, *Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.*
- 1897 MCCOWAT, ROBERT L., *P.O. Box 318, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 MCCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 MCCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1896 MCCULLOUGH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1893 McDONALD, DARENT H., *Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 McDONALD, ERNEST E., *Government Secretariat, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1898 McDONNELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1882 MCEACHARN, MALCOLM D., *Goathland, Balaclava Road, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 MCEVOY, WILLIAM, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 MCFARLAND, ROBERT, *Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
- 1893 MCGIBBON, R. D., Q.C., *St. James's Club, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1895 †MCGOUN, ARCHIBALD, JUN., *181 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1883 MCGRATH, HON. GEORGE, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
- 1887 †MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 MCGUIRE, FELIX, M.H.R., *Mount Royal, Hawera, New Zealand.*
- 1888 MCHARDY, ALEXANDER, *Black Head, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1888 MCHARG, JAMES A., *Messrs. Brooks, McGlashan, & McHarg, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 MCILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 †MCILWRAITH, JOHN, *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MCILWRAITH, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1894 MCIVOR, JAMES BALFOUR, *De Aar, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 MCKENZIE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1883 MCKINNON, NEIL R., *Barrister-at-Law, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1895 McLAREN, J. GORDON, *care of Bank of Australasia, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1883 †MCLEAN, GEORGE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †MCLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, M.H.R., *Maraskakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †MCLEOD, EDWIN, P.O. Box 36, *Brooklyn, Queen's County, Nova Scotia.*
- 1894 †MCMILLAN, F. DOUGLAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 MCMILLAN, WILLIAM, *Allison Street, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 MCNAUGHTON, COLIN B., *Forest Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 McNELLAN, JOHN F., P.O. Box 2162, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 McNESS, JAMES E., *Natal Government Railways, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 MCTURK, MICHAEL, C.M.G., *Kalacoon, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1896 MAGAREY, WILLIAM J., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 †MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 MAIR, GEORGE, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.*
- 1890 MAJOR, HON. CHARLES, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1895 MALAN, COMMANDER C. F. DE M., R.N.
- 1895 †MALCOLM, GEORGE W., *Oriental Estates Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1880 MALCOLM, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ORMOND D., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1898 MALLESON, PERCY RODBARD, *Hex River, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 MALLETT, PERCY WM., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †MAN STUART, COLONEL ALEXANDER, C.M.G.
- 1890 MANCHEE, JOHN C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
- 1897 MANDY, FRANK, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1897 MANSFIELD, ERNEST, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1897 MANT, CHARLES F.
- 1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 MARAIS, P. HARMSSEN, *Highburg, Wynburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Consul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 †MARKS, HERBERT T., P.O. Box 1941, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 MARKS, PERCY J., B.A., 80 *Victoria Street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 MARSHALL, ARTHUR H., *Oriental Estates Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1896 †MARSHALL, MAJOR ROBERT S., *Eve Leary Barracks, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, *Nursery Road, Linwood, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1886 MARTIN, DELOS J., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1899 MARTIN, JOHN, *South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 MARTIN, JOHN STUART, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1880 MARTIN, THOMAS M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1896 †MARZETTI, C. J., M.R.A.S., *Detenagalla Estate, Bogawantakawa, Ceylon.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 MASON, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1899 MASON, J. HERBERT, *Permanent Loan and Savings Bank, Toronto, Canada.*
 1889 †MATCHAM, JOHN E., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †MATHIESON, JOHN, *Chief Commissioner of Railways, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 MATTERSON, CHARLES H., *P.O. Box 208, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 †MATTHEWS, FLETCHER, *Colenbrander's Development Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., *P.O. Box 487, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 †MAUND, EDWARD A., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
 1892 MAURICE, M. SIDNEY, *Colonial Secretariat, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 MAURICE, RICHARD THELWALL, *Fourth Creek, Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E., *Local Commandant of Police, Limassol, Cyprus (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1891 †MAXWELL, FREDERIC M., *Barrister-at-Law, Belise, British Honduras.*
 1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Lower Umfolosi, Natal.*
 1891 MAY, CORNELIUS, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1894 †MAYDON, JOHN G., *Durban Club, Natal.*
 1899 MAYERS, HENRY M. STEWART, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1882 MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, *Plantation Wales, British Guiana.*
 1889 †MAYNARD, CAPTAIN J. G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 MEAGHER, THOMAS F., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1898 MEDLICOTT, JOHN H., C.E., *Director of Irrigation Works, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1897 MEESON, JOHN, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1894 †MEGGINSON, WHARRAM, *Carolina, Watawala, Ceylon.*
 1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, *H.B.M. Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.*
 1894 †MELVILLE, E. H. V., A.M.Inst. C.E., *Land Surveyor, P.O. Box 719, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 MELVILLE, HON. GEORGE, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1890 MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
 1896 MENENDEZ, M. R., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
 1886 MENNIE, JAMES C., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1890 MERCER, JOHN, *Otto's Kopje Mining Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Singapore.*
 1885 †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, *Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1883 MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1881 MERRIVALE, GEORGE M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1892 MENSER, ALLAN E., *Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1885 MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A., *Rector, Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1889 MEUDALL, WILLIAM, *c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 MICHAELIS, GUSTAV E., *care of Messrs. L. & E. Wertheimer, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Germany.*
 1892 †MICHAU, J. J., J.E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., *District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.*
- 1890 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *c/o Chartered Bank of India, Shanghai, China.*
- 1893 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1892 MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., *396 West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1891 MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., *8 Rue des Capucines, Paris.*
- 1882 MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, *Larnaca, Cyprus.*
- 1891 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1883 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1893 MILES, ALFRED H., *Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, *care of Messrs. T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 MILES, E. D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1891 MILBY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1894 MILLAR, C. GIBSON, *60 Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 MILLEN, HENRY, *Curator, Botanical Station, Tobago, West Indies.*
- 1896 MILLER, ALLISTRE M., *Umbandine Swazieland Concession, Bremersdorp, Swazieland, South Africa.*
- 1899 MILLER, JAMES A., *P. O. Box 87, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1894 MILLER, WILLIAM AKERMAN, C.E., *Public Works Department, Jamaica.*
- 1896 MILLS, E. C. EVELYN, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1886 MILLS, JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1891 MILNE, WILLIAM, *12 Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 MILNER, H.E. SIR ALFRED, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 MILTON, HIS HONOUR WILLIAM H., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 MITCHELL, ARTHUR L. M., *Inspector of Constabulary, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1886 MITCHELL, CHARLES, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1878 MITCHELL, H.E. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*
- 1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Etham, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 MIZZI, M. A. M., *Valletta, Malta.*
- 1898 MOFFETT, FRANCIS J., B.A., A.M.I.E.E., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1883 †MOGG, J. W., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1898 MOCKE, JOHAN G., J.P., *Caledon Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MOIR, THOMAS W. G., *P.O. Box 2636, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 MOLESWORTH, ROBERT A., *Mittagong, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
- 1879 MOLONEY, H.E. SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1889 †MOLYNEUX, HERBERT, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 MOON, JAMES, *West African Telegraph Co., San Thome, West Africa.*
- 1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *New River Club, Red House, Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †MOORE, JAMES, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 MOORE, KENTISH, P.O. Box 7, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1883 †MOORE, THE REV. CANON OBADIAH, Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., St. John's, Antigua.
- 1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., District Medical Officer, Stony Hill, Jamaica.
- 1898 MORDAUNT, ARCHIBALD Q., King's Kraal, Swaziland, South Africa.
- 1886 MORKHEAD, HON. BOYD D., M.L.C., Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1895 MORRY, EDMUND, Maryborough, Queensland.
- 1890 MORGAN, HENRY FOSCOE, Croydon, Queensland.
- 1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., Ottawa, Canada.
- 1898 MORISON, WILLIAM, Marionville, Wakenaam, British Guiana.
- 1896 MORKFORD, F. PEMBERTON, Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.
- 1881 MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1882 †MORRIS, DANIEL, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., Commissioner, Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbados.
- 1896 †MORRIS, MOSS H., J.P., Salisbury, Rhodesia.
- 1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1881 †MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1877 MORT, LAIDLAY, Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1897 MORTON, BENJAMIN K., 97 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1890 †MORTON, JAMES, P.O. Box 148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1881 MOSELEY, HON. C. H. HARLEY, Treasurer, Lagos, West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1886 †MOSEMAN, HON. HUGH, M.L.C., J.P., Charters Towers, Queensland.
- 1895 MOSS, E. J., Foochow, China.
- 1885 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1896 MOULSDALE, WILLIAM E., Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore.
- 1895 MOWAT, HON. SIR OLIVER, G.C.M.G., Toronto, Canada.
- 1888 †MOYSEY, HON. HENRY L., Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1891 MUECKE, H. C. E., J.P., Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1878 MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., Las Horquetas, Sauce Corto, Buenos Ayres, South America.
- 1897 MULL LALA KASHMIRI, Barrister-at-Law, The Kaiser Bagh, Amritsar, India.
- 1898 †MÜLLER, FRANZ, c/o Messrs. Blackbeard Bros., Palapye, Bechuanaland Protectorate.
- 1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 97 Macleay Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
- 1899 MUNRO, ALEXANDER M., M.R.C.V.S., Government Veterinary Surgeon, Larnaca, Cyprus.
- 1885 †MUNRO, HON. JAMES, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1880 †MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1894 MURDOCH, JOHN A., Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1887 MURE, JOHN S., Punjab Club, Lahore, India.
- 1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1886 MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., care of J. B. Robinson, Esq., P.O. Box 253, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1888 MURRAY, DAVID, J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.

Year of
Election.

- 1897 MURRAY, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tamunua, Fiji.*
 1894 †MURRAY, CAPTAIN R. GRANT, R.N.R.
 1898 MURRAY, HON. THOMAS K., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cleland, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1886 MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, *Bothwell, Glen Murray, Auckland, N.Z.*
 1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1892 MURRAY-PRIOR, THOMAS DE MONTMORENCI, *Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.*
 1887 MUSGRAVE, HON. ANTHONY, *Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
 1897 MUTTIAH, CHRISTIAN RAJAH R., *Bishop's Gate, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1895 MYERS, BERTIE CBCIL, *Durban, Natal.*
 1886 MYERS, HERMAN, *P.O. Box 2125, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 MYERS, PHILIP S., *P.O. Box 125, Durban, Natal.*
 1891 MYRING, T. HEWITT, J.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1897 NANCO, ROBERT JOHN, *19 Lower Prince Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1892 †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., *381 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1898 NAPIER, WALTER JOHN, M.A., B.C.L., *Barriester-at-Law, Singapore.*
 1896 †NAPIER, WILLIAM JOSEPH, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1886 NASH, HON. FREDERIC W., M.L.C. *Oriental Estates Company, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*
 1885 NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
 1895 NATHAN, EMILE, *P.O. Box 195, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †NATHAN, GEORGE I., *P.O. Box 221, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †NATHAN, JOSEPH E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1891 NAUDI, HON. ALFRED, LL.D., M.C.G., *Valletta, Malta.*
 1897 NEEDHAM, R. R., *P.O. Box 62, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1885 NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1895 NEGUS, F. H. D., *Auditor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1884 NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1897 NEL, PAUL, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1897 NELSON, RT. HON. SIR HUGH M., K.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland; and Toowoomba.*
 1880 NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1895 NEUMANN, JOSEPH O., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1888 NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. S. T., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Dunedin, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1896 NEVILLE, HON. GEORGE W., M.L.C., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnaburg, Orange Free State.*
 1893 NEWDIGATE, WM., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, *Singapore.*
 1889 †NEWLAND, SIMPSON, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., *Lucknow, New South Wales.*
 1885 †NEWMAN, WALTER L., *Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1888 †NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., *Selborne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1896 NEWNHAM, FREDERIC J., *P.O. Box 2022, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 NEWTON, ARNOLD C., C.E., *P.O. Box 107, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1893 NICHOL, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 †NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, *Demerara Railway Extensions, Mahaicony, British Guiana.*
- 1891 NICOLL, AUGUSTUS, M.B., C.M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1891 NICOLL, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM, M.A., LL.B., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1893 NIGHTINGALE, PERCY ATHELSTAN, M.B., *Bangkok, Siam.*
- 1889 †NIND, CHARLES E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 NISBET, ROBERT, P.O. Box 201, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1879 NITCH, GEORGE H., *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 NOAD, WELLESLEY J., *Government Railways, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 NOBLE, ROBERT D'OTLY, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1897 NOLAN, HON. JAMES C., M.L.C., *Black River, Jamaica.*
- 1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1896 NORRIS, E. S., P.O. Box 135, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †NORRIS, MAJOR R. J., D.S.O., *West India Regiment, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 †NORRIS, SIBSON C.
- 1879 NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1886 NOTT, RANDOLPH, *The Mount, Bowral, New South Wales.*
- 1888 †NOURSE, HENRY, P.O. Box 126, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 †NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †NOYCE, F. A., *Noycedale, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 NOYES, EDWARD, 26 Market Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 NUGENT, FRANK S., *Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1894 NUTTALL, HIS GRACE ENOS, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1894 OAKESHOTT, WALTER F., M.D., *Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 O'BRIEN, CHARLES A., LL.D., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 O'BRIEN, H.E. SIR GEORGE T. M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1895 †O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J., *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1897 O'CONNOR, CHARLES Y., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1882 O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1894 O'CONNOR, HON. RICHARD E., M.L.C., *Wentworth Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 O'CONOR, JAMES E., C.I.E., *Director General of Statistics to the Government, India.*
- 1898 O'DWYER, ARTHUR W., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
- 1882 OFFICER, WILLIAM, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 O'FARRELL, MAJOR M. J., *Victorian Field Artillery, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 O'FLAHERTY, C. R., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, c/o Post Office, *Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1895 †OHLSSON, ANDRIES, 10 *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 OLDHAM, JOHN, 450 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary.)*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 OLIVER, LIONEL, *Rangoon, Burma.*
 1886 OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., *Maori Hill, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1896 OMANT, ALFRED G., *Zeekan, Tasmania.*
 1897 ONGLEY, FRED, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1881 †ORMOND, GEORGE C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1894 ORMSBY, THE RT. REV. G. ALBERT, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Honduras, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1896 O'ROCK, SIR G. MAURICE, M.H.R., *Oneshunga, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1879 †ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, *Surveyor-General, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1897 ORPEN, REDMOND N. M., J.P., *St. Clair, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
 1893 ORR, WILLIAM, *c/o Broken Hill Co., 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 OSBORNE, FREDERICK G., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1888 OSBORNE, GEORGE, *Foxlow, via Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
 1881 OSBORNE, HAMILTON, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 †OSBORNE, JAMES, *Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 OSBORNE, P. HILL, J.P., *Bungendore, New South Wales.*
 1889 †O'SHANASSY, MATTHEW, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 †OSMAND, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *Parliament House, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †OSWALD, HERM E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1889 OUGHTON, HON. T. BANCROFT, M.L.C., *Solicitor-General, 93 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1898 OVEREND, ACHESON, J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1887 OWEN, LT.-COLONEL PERCY, *Wollongong, New South Wales.*
- 1886 PAGE, ARTHUR E., *P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 PAGET, EDWARD, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1896 PAGET, OWEN FRANK, M.B., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1899 PAIN, REV. CANON ARTHUR W., *Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1872 †PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., *Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, Canada.*
 1890 PALFREY, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 131, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 PALMER, ERNEST G., *Inglewood, Claremont, Western Australia.*
 1889 PALMER, HERBERT, *P.O. Box 14, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 PALMER, JOSEPH, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1891 PAPERFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 PAPERFUS, STEPHEN, *P.O. Box 442, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1885 PARFITT, P. T. J., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 †PARIKH, JETHALAL M., *Ahmadabad, Bombay Presidency, India.*
 1890 PARKER, THE HON. EDMUND WILLIAM, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1882 †PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., *President, District Court, Limassol, Cyprus.*
 1888 PARKER, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 2686, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 †PARKER, STEPHEN HENRY, Q.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1883 PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1896 PARKER, WALTER E., *P.O. Box 109, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 PARKES, J. C. ERNEST, *Aborigines Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1899 †PARRATT, WM. HEATHER, M.I.M.E., *Plantation Rose Hall, Barbice, British Guiana.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 †PARSONS, CECIL, *Moosgiel Station, viâ Booligal, New South Wales.*
- 1896 PARSONS, HON. HAROLD G., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1891 †PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Inverleith, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
- 1892 PATTERSON, ROBERT C., C.E., *Vavuna, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1898 PAUL, WM. SHEFFIELD, *Johnsonian Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 PAULING, GEORGE, P.O. Box 185, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1896 PAULUSZ, RICHARD, F.C.S., *Madulsima, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1895 PAYN, JOHN WM., M.L.A., *Pinetown, Natal.*
- 1889 †PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 92, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1880 †PAYNE, FREDERICK W., JUN., *Barrister-at-Law, Maritzburg, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 †PAYNE, JOHN A., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1877 PEACOCK HON. JOHN M., M.L.C., *Addiscombe, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 †PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †PEACOCKE, A.W.H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1877 †PEARCE, EDWARD, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1892 PEARSE, WM. SILAS, *Plympton House, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1884 PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, *Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 332, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1898 †PEARSON, WILLIAM E., 4 Rue Lesueur, *Paris.*
- 1892 PEEL, EDMUND YATES, *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1892 PIERSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 561, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 PEMBERTON, FREDERICK B., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1896 PENFOLD, WILLIAM C., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., LL.D., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide University, South Australia.*
- 1896 PENNY, GEORGE J., *Ipoh, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1889 †PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., *care of Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 PEREGRINE, L. N., *District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1898 PERKINS, GEORGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 †PERKINS, HUBERT S., *Borough Engineer's Office, Burg Street, Cape Town Cape Colony.*
- 1897 PERKS, ROBERT H., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 PERKS, THOMAS, P.O. Box 344, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 PERRIN, HARRY W., P.O. Box 219, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1895 PERRIN, RT. REV. W. W., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Columbia, Bishopsclose, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1894 PERRINS, GEORGE F., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 PERRINS, GEORGE R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 PERSE, DE BURGH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1893 PETER, WILLIAM, *Glenloth Estate, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1889 PETERKIN, THOMAS, M.L.A., *Edgeton, Barbados.*
- 1889 †PETTIT, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., *Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1897 PHILIP, WILLIAM M., *P. O. Box 431, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, *H.B.M. Consul, Geneva.*
- 1890 PHILLIPPS, W. HERBERT, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *The Knoll, Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1882 PHILLIPS, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE BRATHWAITE, *Superintendent of Police, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1892 PIERCE, JOHN M., *Robinson Banking Co., P.O. Box 1040, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †PIERIS, PAULUS EDWARD, B.A., *Sriwardhana, Walanwa, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1893 PIGDON, JOHN, *Morland Hall, Morland, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, *Langley Park, Highlands, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 1897 †PIM, HOWARD, *P. O. Box 1381, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 PINNOCK, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1884 PINNOCK, PHILIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 PIPER, WILLIAM F., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 PIRIE, GEORGE, *Leopard's Vley, Richmond, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 PITTENDRIGH, W. M., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1896 PITTMAN, EDWARD F., *A.R.S.M., Government Geologist, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 PIZZIGHELLI, RICHARD, *P.O. Box 2706, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 PLAYFORD, LOUIS L., *P.O. Box 377, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 PLAYFORD, HON. THOMAS, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1878 PLEWMAN, THOMAS, *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 PLUMMER, GEORGE T., M.L.C., *La Villa, near Castries, St. Lucia.*
- 1892 PLUMMER, JOHN E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1895 †POCOCK, W. F. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 POOLE, J. G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †POOLE, THOMAS J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 POOLEY, JOHN, J.P., *Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.R.C.S.E., *Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 POPE, EDWARD, *Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1897 POPE, RUFUS H., M.P., *Cookshire, Quebec, Canada.*
- 1897 POPE, WILLIAM, *Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †PORTER, GEORGE E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1880 POWELL, WILFRID, *H.B.M. Consul, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*
- 1896 POWER, HARRY SHAKESPEARE, *Arden, Cleveland Hill, Natal.*
- 1895 PRATT, ADOLPHUS, *Police Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1886 PRELL, STEWART H., *"Iona," Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1872 PRESTON, HENRY.
- 1883 PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 PRICE, D. E., *Kyatpyin, Upper Burma.*
- 1898 †PRICE, HENRY J., *P.O. Box 96, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1888 †PRINCE, J. PERCOTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, M.D., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1897 PRIOR, HON. LT.-COLONEL EDWARD G., M.P., *Victoria, British Columbia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 †PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1895 PRITCHARD, ATHOL C., L.D.S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1893 PROBYN, HON. LESLIE, *Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.*
 1898 PROCTOR, JOHN T., *South African College House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 PROUT, WM. THOMAS, M.B., C.M., *Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1896 PUNCH, CYRIL, *Iloro Estate, Soto, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1898 PURCHAS, THOMAS A. R., *Rat Portage, Ontario, Canada.*
 1889 †PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1891 QUENTRALL, THOMAS, *H.M. Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1895 QUINTON, FRANCIS J., *P.O. Box 662, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 †RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1897 RALPH, FRED W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, P., C.M.G., *Solicitor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1898 RAMSAY, KEITH, J.P., *Vogel Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1896 RAMSAY, WALTER B., *P.O. Box 18, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 RAMSBOTTOM, ALFRED E. W., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
 1899 RAND, ARTHUR E., *New Westminster, British Columbia.*
 1897 RANDOLPH, ROBERT FITZ, *Fredericton, New Brunswick.*
 1897 RANFURLY, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1891 RANKIN, FRANCIS WM.
 1880 RANNIE, D. N., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1895 RAPAPORT, ISIDORE, *P.O. Box 2075, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 RATHBONE, EDGAR P., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 RATTENBURY, FRANCIS M., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1899 RATTRAY, W. WALLACE, *Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1885 RAWLINS, FREDERICK, F.S.S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 RAWSON, CHARLES C., *The Hollow, Merthyr Road, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1895 †RAYMOND, THOMAS, *care of Post Office, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 RAYNER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR T. CROSSLEY, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1888 REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1889 REDWOOD, CHARLES L., *P.O. Box 500, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †RED, REV. G. CULLEN H., *Bulilima, vid Plumtree Siding, Rhodesia.*
 1892 REINKER, JOHN WM., *National Bank Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1897 REES, JAMES E., *P.O. Box 115, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1894 REEVES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. CONRAD, *The Byrie, St. Michaels, Barbados.*
- 1895 REID, ARTHUR H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., *20 South African Chambers, St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1897 †REID, DAVID, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1893 REID, EDWARD V., *Messrs. W. Reid & Co., Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1896 REID, IRVINE K., M.D., C.M., *Government Medical Officer, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1892 REID, JAMES SMITH, *Mount Macedon, near Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 REID, JOHN, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 REID, ALDERMAN MALCOLM, J.P., *Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1894 REID, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., 250 *Little Flinders St., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 †REID, ROBERT GILLESPIE, 275 *Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 REID, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
- 1889 †REINERS, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 RELLY, CULLIS, P.O. Box 1257, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †RELLY, OWEN, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 RENNER, PETER A., *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 RENNER, W., M.D., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1893 REUBEN, HENRY E., *Portus, Jamaica.*
- 1893 †REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †REYNOLDS, FRANK, *Umsinto, Natal.*
- 1893 REYNOLDS, HENRY, *New Zealand.*
- 1881 †RHODES, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1880 RHODES, RIGHT HON. CECIL J., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., *Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †RHODES, ROBERT H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1892 RHY-JONES, MONTAGUE, C.E., *Tasmanian Club, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1896 RIACH, WILLIAM C. A., *Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 RICE, LIONEL K., *The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1895 RICH, ABRAHAM, P.O. Box 117, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON.
- 1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., *Queensland.*
- 1898 RICHARDSON, J. ARTHUR, "*Hawkes Bay Herald*" Office, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1895 RICHARDSON, RT. REV. WILLIAM M., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Zanzibar, Zanzibar.*
- 1894 RICHEY, HON. MATTHEW H., Q.C., D.C.L., 427 *Brunswick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1897 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Public Works Department, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1888 RICHTER, GUSTAV H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1890 RICKETTS, D. POYNTE, A.M.Inst.C.E., care of *H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.*
- 1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., *Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †RIDDOCH, GEORGE, M.P., *Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.*
- 1891 †RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1895 RIDGEWAY, H.E., RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1896 RIDLEY, ROBERT, *Saltpans Valley, Richmond, Natal.*
- 1891 †RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *High Street, Kyneton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1881 †RIMER, J. C., *Kelvin Side, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 RISSIE, CORNELIS, P.O. Box 401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 RITCHIE, DUGALD, *Plantation Aurora, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1892 RITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1894 ROBERTS, CHARLES S., *Goorganga, Bowen, Queensland.*
- 1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., O.M.G., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.	
1899	†ROBERTS, CHARLES J., P.O. Box 1771, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1896	ROBERTS, ISAAC J., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.
1891	ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., P.O. Box 304, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1897	ROBERTS, PERCY S., Goorganga, Bowen, Queensland.
1880	†ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1889	†ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., Valparaiso, Chili.
1899	†ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, 1100 Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada.
1889	†ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.
1895	ROBERTSON, GEORGE D., Alma, Browns Town, Jamaica.
1890	†ROBERTSON, JAMES, 90 Grand Street, New York.
1890	ROBERTSON, MATHEW W., C.M.R., King William's Town, Cape Colony.
1897	ROBERTSON, CAPTAIN WM. JAMES, Highlanders' Drill Hall, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1896	ROBERTSON, HON. WM. SLOANE, M.L.C., San Fernando, Trinidad.
1888	†ROBINOW, HENRY, J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1882	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., 11 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1882	ROBINSON, HON. GEORGE, M.C.G., Port Louis, Mauritius.
1869	†ROBINSON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., Durban, Natal.
1898	ROBINSON, LIONEL G., Messrs. Clark & Robinson, Melbourne, Australia.
1888	ROBINSON, ROSS, Charters Towers, Queensland.
1883	ROBINSON, THOMAS, Messrs. Perdue & Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).
1882	ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
1895	ROCK, CHARLES WM., Curepipe, Mauritius.
1882	ROCKSTROW, JOHN F., J.P., Palmerston North, near Wellington, New Zealand.
1885	ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.
1889	RODGER, HON. J. P., C.M.G., British Resident, Selangor, Straits Settlements.
1896	†ROE, AUGUSTUS S., Rosebourne, Western Australia.
1896	ROE, FREDERICK W., Stonehenge, Tasmania.
1884	ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1887	ROGERS, WM. HETWARD, P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1897	ROHWEGER, FRANK, C.M.G., Police Magistrate, Lagos, West Africa.
1898	ROLLAND, ARTHUR E. McLELLAN, Durban, Natal.
1897	ROOT, JOHN, JUNR., Colombo, Ceylon.
1894	ROOTH, EDWARD, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1898	ROPER, FREDERICK G., Dubrica, Guinée Française, West Africa.
1883	†ROSADO, HON. J. M., M.L.C., Belize, British Honduras.
1896	†ROSETTENSTEIN MAX, P.O. Box 49, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1890	ROSEWARNE, D. D., Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.
1898	ROSS, ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, H.B.M. Consul, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.
1885	ROSS, HON. DAVID PALMER, C.M.G., M.D., M.C.P., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1891	†ROSS, FREDERICK J. C., Barrister-at-Law, Penang, Straits Settlements.
1894	ROSS, G. H. KEMP, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), Siloah, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.
1897	ROSS, HUGH, M.B., C.M., Abiakota and Ibadan Government Railway Survey, Lagos, West Africa.

Year of
Election.

- 1896 ROSS, JAMES M., P.O. Box 2428, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1899 ROSS, JOHN COKE, M.M.I.M.E., M.I.M.E., P.O. Box 242, Bulawayo, Rhodesia
 1885 †ROSS, JOHN K. M., Collector of Customs, Suva, Fiji.
 1899 ROSS, REGINALD J. B., District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.
 1883 ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1892 †ROSS, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 161, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1884 ROSS, W. O., West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.
 1887 ROTHE, WALDEMAR H., Sydney, New South Wales.
 1883 †ROTHSCHILD, A. A., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1891 ROWAN, ANDREW, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
 1896 ROWLANDS, CHARLES E., Attabage, Gampela, Ceylon.
 1891 ROYCE, G. H., Harbour Works, Fremantle, Western Australia.
 1892 †ROYCE, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 2327, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1885 ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1890 †RUCKER, WILLIAM S., 59 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
 1881 †RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., Melbourne, Australia.
 1881 RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1882 RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., M.L.C., Hong Kong.
 1883 RUNCHMAN, M. S.
 1871 RUSDEN, GEORGE W., Colmandene, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.
 1897 RUSH, EDWIN, Barberton, Transvaal.
 1877 RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
 1898 RUSSELL, CHARLES W., Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.
 1875 RUSSELL, G. GREY, Dunedin, New Zealand.
 1883 †RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.
 1895 RUSSELL, JOSEPH H., Durban, Natal.
 1877 RUSSELL, HON. CAPT. WILLIAM R., M.H.R., Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.
 1889 †RUTHERFORD, ARTHUR F. B., P.O. Box 977, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1898 RUTHERFORD, GEORGE J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
 1888 †RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.
 1895 RUTHERFURD, J. S., Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.
 1898 RUTLIDGE, CHARLES S., Brisbane, Queensland.
 1896 †SACHS, LEO FERDINAND, Brisbane, Queensland.
 1881 †SACHSE, CHARLES, Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.
 1890 †SACKE, SIMON, P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1886 SADLER, E. J., J.P., Westmoreland, Jamaica.
 1898 SADLER, W. W. GORDON, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1886 †ST. HILAIRE, N. A., Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
 1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., M.L.A., Clys Hagel, Newlands, Cape Colony.
 1889 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., 231 Mercer Street, New York.
 1886 SALIER, FREDK. J., Hobart, Tasmania.
 1882 †SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, Melbourne, Australia.
 1884 SALOM, MAURICE, J.P., Chairman Commissioner of Charitable Funds, Adelaide, South Australia.

Year of
Election.

- 1898 †SANDEMAN, ALASTAIR C., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., O.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves, & Co., Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
- 1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1880 SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK T., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1876 †SARJEANT, HENRY, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1886 SAUER, HANS, M.D., M.L.C., *c/o Chartered Company, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1893 SAUER, HELFRIUS B., *Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1877 SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 †SAUNDERS, HON. CHARLES J. R., C.M.G., *Chief Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Eshowe, Natal.*
- 1893 SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tonga, Natal.*
- 1893 SAUNDERS, HON. HENRY J., M.L.C., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Sea Cliff, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.B.C.S., *P.O. Box 92, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1881 SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, *Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1895 SAVILLE-KENT, WILLIAM, F.L.S., F.Z.S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 SAW, WILLIAM A., *Lands and Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1895 SAWERS, JOHN, *Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 SCARD, FREDERIC I., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1883 †SCHAPPERT, W. L., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1885 SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COLONEL FREDERIC, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony; and King William's Town.*
- 1888 SCHEPS, MAX, *Tete, via Kilimane, East Africa.*
- 1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 SCHOLTZ, WILLIAM C., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 SCHOOLDS, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, *Attorney-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1897 SCHREINER, HON. WILLIAM P., Q.C., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SCHULLER, OSCAR H., *P.O. Box 4427, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 SCHULLER, WILHELM C., *P.O. Box 4427, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †SCHULZ, J. A. AUREL, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1895 SCOBLE, JOHN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1896 SCOTT, CHARLES, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1894 SCOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1876 SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 SCOTT, JOHN, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., *Great Western of Brasil Railway, Pernambuco, Brazil.*
- 1893 †SCOTT, WILLIAM J., M.B., C.M., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1895 SEAYER, JONATHAN C. B. P., F.R.G.S., *Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1893 SEAVILLE, CECIL ELIOT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
 1899 SELKIRK, W., M.E., *Minas de Panuco, Monclova, Estado de Coahimla, Mexico.*
 1894 *SELOUS, FREDERICK C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1885 SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1898 SENIOR, BERNARD, *Local Auditor, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1898 SEVERN, CLAUD, *Assistant Resident, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1879 †SEWELL, HENRY, *Trelawny, Jamaica.*
 1891 †SHACKELL, JAMES, *Huntingtower Road, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 †SHARP, GRANVILLE, J.P., *Hong Kong.*
 1896 SHARP, JAMES C., P.O. Box 27, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 SHARP, JOHN MASON, *Grand Hotel, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1889 SHAW, FREDERICK C. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
 1897 SHAW, LINDSAY J., c/o G.P.O. Perth, *Western Australia.*
 1883 †SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1883 SHEA, SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G.
 1898 SHEARING, THOMAS, 297 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
 1894 SHEILDS, EDWARD, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
 1891 SHELFORD, HON. THOMAS, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Singapore.*
 1897 SHELLEY, JOHN, *Colonial Rubber Estates, Lim., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1885 †SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1884 †SHENTON, HON. SIR GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
 1889 †SHEPHERD, JAMES, P.O. Box 518, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 SHEPHERD, PERCY G., P.O. Box 646, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1893 SHIELDS, R. TENNANT, *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1896 SHINGLER, EDWARD P., JUN., P.O. Box 144, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1881 †SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
 1897 SHOLL, ROBERT F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1884 SHRIMPTON, WALTER, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1899 SIEVERS, ANDREW J., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 SIM, PATRICK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1887 SIMSON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., *The Rectory, Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony.*
 1899 †SIMKINS, EDWARD, c/o E. S. Wallbridge, *Charleston, Natal.*
 1894 SIMMONS, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
 1896 SIMMONS, JOSEPH B., J.P., c/o General Post Office, *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1884 SIMMS, ALFRED, *Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1898 SIMMS, HARRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, M.R.C.S.E., *Principal Civil Medical Officer, Singapore.*
 1884 †SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1882 †SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †SIMPSON, JAMES, *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 SIMPSON, ROBERT M., M.D., 456 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1892 †SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 SIMS, CAPTAIN C. J., P.O. Box 282, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 SIMSON, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 SINCKLER, EDWARD G., J.P., *Melrose Villa, Collymore Rock, St. Michael's, Barbados.*
- 1890 SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, E., M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 SITWELL, CECIL F., *Travelling Commissioner, Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1885 SIVEWRIGHT, HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †SEARRETT, CHARLES CARLTON, *Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., *Marion, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †SKINNER, ALLAN MCLEMAN, C.M.G.
- 1880 †SLOANE, ALEXANDER, *Mulwala Station, New South Wales.*
- 1896 SLOLEY, H. C., *Government Secretary, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
- 1894 SMALL, JOHN T., *Barrister-at-Law, 24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1898 SMART, J. PERCY, *Auditor, Old Calabar, West Africa.*
- 1891 SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1885 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED V. LUCIE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 SMITH, CHARLES, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1894 SMITH, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HOLLED, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Commanding the Troops, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1898 SMITH, COLIN, *17 Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 †SMITH, EDWARD ROBERTS, M.R.C.S.E., *Cowra, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 SMITH, EEB, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland; and Weribone Station.*
- 1894 SMITH, F. CALEY, *Yalumba, Auguston, South Australia.*
- 1882 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, *National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 †SMITH, GEORGE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1899 SMITH, GEORGE, *Director of Survey, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1895 SMITH, GEORGE DAVID, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †SMITH, H.E. SIR GERARD, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1888 †SMITH, H. G. SETH, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1888 †SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, *Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales.*
- 1887 SMITH, JAMES, *Barrister-at-Law, Dunedin Club, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, *Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 SMITH, RT. REV. JOHN TAYLOR, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Bishop's Court, Sierra Leone.*
- 1887 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE OLIVER, M.A., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1894 †SMITH, ROBERT GEMMELL, *Nausori, Fiji.*
- 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †SMITH, HON. THOMAS HAWKINS, M.L.C., *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*
- 1895 SMITH, THOMAS HECTOR, M.D., *Moredon House, Walmer Road, Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 SMITH, THOMAS HENRY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1898 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Exploring Lands and Minerals Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1895 SMITH, W. E., *Railway Depart., Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1893 SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., P.O. Box 1007, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1877 †SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*
- 1882 †SMITH, W. H. WARRE, *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1894 SMITH, HIS GRACE WM. SAUMAREZ, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Sydney, Greenknove, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 SMITHMAN, FRANK J. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SMUTS, JOHANNES, H.B.M. Consul, *Swaziland, South Africa.*
- 1881 SMUTS, J. A., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 SNELL, EDWARD, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1881 SNELL, GEORGE, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1883 SNRYD-KYNNERSLY, HON. C. W., C.M.G., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 SNOWDEN, HON. SIR ARTHUR, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1899 SOLOMON, ELIAS, M.L.A., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1896 †SOLOMON, HARRY, P.O. Box 1690, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 SOLOMON, HARRY DOUGLAS, P.O. Box 455, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 †SOMERSET, EDMUND T., P.O. Box 43, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †SOMERSFIELD, OSCAR, *Regina Villa, St. Andrews Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., *Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1896 †SONN, GUSTAV, P.O. Box 439, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 SONNENBERG, CHARLES, M.L.A., *Vryburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 SOUTHEY, CHARLES, *Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 SOUTHEY, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G., *Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.*
- 1877 †SPENCE, J. BRODIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 †SPENCE, ROBERT H., P.O. Box 564, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 SPENCER, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1881 SPRIGG, RT. HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 SPURRIER, ALFRED H., L.R.C.P., *Eastern Telegraph Co. Zanzibar.*
- 1881 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1881 STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., *San Paulo Railway Co., San Paulo, Brazil.*
- 1896 STACK, REV. CANON JAMES W., *Fendallton Vicarage, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1898 STAFFORD, EDWARD, *Barrister-at-Law, 80 Wellington Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1888 STAIB, OTTO, 16 *Gutenberg Strasse, Stuttgart, Germany.*
- 1893 STAMPER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 STANFORD, WALTER J., *Tipperary Gold Mining Co., Macetown, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1802 †STANLEY, ARTHUR, *Middelburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1894 STANLEY, JOSEPH HENRY, 463 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., *Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1882 STERN, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1896 STEINTHAL, ANTON E., *care of Messrs. A. Goerz & Co., 9 Behren Strasse, Berlin.*
- 1895 STEPHEN, HON. MR. JUSTICE MATTHEW H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 †STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., 12 O'Connell Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1873 †STEPHENS, ROMEO H., P.O. Box 1017, *Montreal, Canada.*
- 1890 STERN, HON. HERMAN, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1888 †STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †STEVENS, FRANK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1887 †STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 1883 STEVENSON, JOHN, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1896 STEVENSON, THOMAS, P.O. Box 393, *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 STEWART, HON. JAMES, C.M.G., *Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1896 STEWART, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 STEWART, J. C., 46 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 †STEWART, McLEOD, *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1897 †STEWART, THOMAS, M.B., C.M., P.O. Box 88, *Salisbury, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 †STREYTLER, HENRY DE VILLIERS, P.O. Box 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 STILL, WILLIAM F., J.P., *Dundee, Natal.*
- 1898 STOCKDALE, FRANCIS COLBROOKE, C.E., *East Africa.*
- 1898 STOKER, HON. WILLIAM H., *Attorney-General, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1898 STOKES, CHARLES E., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 STONE, CHARLES GARTON, *Umtali, Rhodesia.*
- 1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1896 STONE, HARRY, P.O. Box 3207, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 STONE, HENRY, *The Grange, Ingham, Queensland.*
- 1897 †STONESTREET, GEORGE D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 STRANACK, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1895 †STREET, ALFRED R., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 STREET, ANDREW KINROSS, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 †STRICKLAND, HON. SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Villa Bologna, Malta (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1892 STRINGER, CHARLES, *Messrs. Paterson, Simons, & Co., Singapore.*
- 1897 †STRONG, EDGAR, M.R.C.S., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1894 †STRUBEN, ARTHUR M. A., C.E., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 †STUART, JAMES, *Ingvavuma, via Eshoue, Natal.*
- 1896 STUART, THOMAS J., *Tutira, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1894 STUCKEY, MORTIMER, *Victoria Square, West Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1875 STUDEHOLME, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †STUDEHOLME, JOHN, JUN., *Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 STURDES, H. KING, 240 *State Street, Albany, U.S.A.*
- 1897 STURGES, THOMAS, *Nile Reservoir Works, Assuan, Upper Egypt.*
- 1890 STURROCK, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 SUMMERS, FRANK J., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 SUNDE, KONRAD, *Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SUTHERLAND, ALEXANDER, *Heronswood, Dromana, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1898 SUTHERLAND, M. T., *Warmbad, German South West Africa (via Steinkop).*
- 1889 SUTTON, HON. GEORGE M., M.L.C., *Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.*
- 1896 SWABY, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Guiana, Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1881 †SWAN, ROBERT A., *Georgetown Club, British Guiana.*
- 1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Loma Loma, Fiji.*
- 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKER, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*
- 1883 SWETTENHAM, HON. SIR FRANK A., K.C.M.G., *Resident-General of Protected States, Singapore.*
- 1895 SWIFT, WILLIAM H., M.I.M.M., *Azim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 SWINBURNE, MATTHEW, *North Toolburra, near Warwick, Queensland.*
- 1897 SWORD, THOMAS S., *Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 †SYMON, DAVID, *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 SYMONDS, HENRY, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 TALBOT, GEORGE, J.P., *Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., Q.C., M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1898 TANCRED, AUGUSTUS B., *P.O. Box 400, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1897 TANNOCK, JOHN P., M.B., C.M., *Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 TATE, FREDERICK, *28 Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 TATHAM, FREDERIC SPENCE, M.L.A., *7 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1895 TATHAM, GEORGE FREDERICK, M.L.A., J.P., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
- 1895 TATHAM, RALPH HEATECOTE, *Advocate, Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 TATTOE, CHIA, *Singapore.*
- 1896 TAUNTON, CHARLES E., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1899 TAVERNER, HON. JOHN W., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1895 TAYLOR, FREDERICK E., *Public Works Dept., Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
- 1887 TAYLOR, G. W., J.P.
- 1890 TAYLOR, HENRY, *Arthur's Seat, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 TAYLOR, HERBERT J., *Chief Native Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 †TAYLOR, J. HOWARD, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1898 TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1890 TAYLOR, HON. WILLIAM T., M.L.C., C.M.G., *Auditor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1893 TEECE, RICHARD, *Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 THEOTHEIMER, CHARLES G., *Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1897 TEMPLETON, COLONEL JOHN M., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 TENNANT, MAJOR J. D., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 TENNENT, HUGH G., *Abonnema, New Calabar, West Africa.*
- 1884 TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1897 *THEAL, GEORGE M'CALL, LL.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 THEOPHILUS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 72, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 THIELE, HANS H., *F.R.S.G.S., Nausori, Fiji.*
- 1897 THOMAS, ARTHUR H., *Galleheria, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 1899 THOMAS, DAVID R., *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1898 THOMAS, REV. E. J. MOLLARD, *Wesley House, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1897 THOMAS, EDWARD H. L., *Ooonoagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 1894 THOMAS, GEORGE COLERIDGE, *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1886 †THOMAS, JAMES J., *Wilberforce House, Gloucester Street, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †THOMAS, J. EDWIN, *Glannant, Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, South Australia.*
- 1895 THOMAS, JOHN H., J.P., *Little East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1882 THOMAS, M. H., *Ooonoagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 1883 †THOMAS, RICHARD D., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1891 THOMPSON, FRED A. H., *Manchester House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., *38 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 THOMPSON, HIS HONOUR HARRY L., *C.M.G., St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1891 THOMPSON, M. G. CAMPBELL, *Manchester House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 THOMPSON, T. A., *Registrar of the Courts, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1894 THOMPSON, THOMAS J., *B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1895 THOMPSON, WILLIAM A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1885 †THOMSON, ARTHUR H., *Administrator-General's Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1879 THOMSON, JAMES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., *Queensland Defence Force, Inchoome, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1896 THOMSON, JOHN E., M.B., C.M., *Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1894 THOMSON, M. CHARLES, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1895 THOMSON, SAMUEL, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 THOMSON, THOMAS D., *Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst. C.E., *Calle Imperial, No. 17 Algeciras, Spain.*
- 1893 THOMSON, WM. BURNS, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
- 1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.*
- 1882 THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbados.*
- 1897 THORNLEY, HON. NATHAN, M.L.C., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Ballarat, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *Resident Magistrate, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1891 THORP, SYDNEY H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1886 †TINLINE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 TOBIN, WM. ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 TOLUVEST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1896 TOLL, BENJAMIN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1893 TOLL, JOHN T., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Port Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 †TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
 1888 TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*
 1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, *District Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
 1888 TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUR.
 1893 †TRAVERS, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., *Residency Surgeon, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
 1888 TREACHER, HON. W. H., C.M.G., *The Residency, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1888 TRESARTKEN, WM. COULSON, P.O. Box 1920, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 †TRELAHAN, CHARLES W., *Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.*
 1890 TRICHARD, HENRY, 58 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 TRICKS, FREDERICK C., 366 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 TRIGG, E. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1880 TRIMMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1878 TRIMMER, FREDERICK, *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.*
 1884 †TRIPP, C. H., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Singapore.*
 1896 TROUGHTON, CAPTAIN CECIL C. W., J.P., F.R.G.S., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1869 TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1897 TUCKER, G. A., *care of Chartered Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1888 †TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., *Annandale, Sydney, N.S.W.*
 1897 TUCKER, LT.-COLONEL J. J., M.P., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
 1898 TUCKER, W. J. SANGER, J.P., P.O. Box 122, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1883 †TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, 35 *Bettelheim Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 TUGWELL, RT. REV. BISHOP HERBERT, D.D., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1887 TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., *Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1883 TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1895 †TURLAND, A. DE SALES, P.O. Box 1643, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 †TURNBULL, ALEXANDER H., *Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1898 TURNBULL, ROBERT T., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1896 TURNER, ARTHUR LIONEL, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1894 TURNER, JONATHAN O., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1883 TURNER, HON. JOHN HERBERT, M.L.A., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1882 †TURNON, C. D.
 1896 TWOPENTY, RICHARD E. N., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 TYSON, CAPTAIN THOMAS G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 UDAL, HON. JOHN S., *Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.*
 1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorne, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 UPTON, PRESCOTT, *P.O. Box 1026, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 †UPPLEBY, JOHN G., *L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1881 USHER, HENRY CHARLES, *F.R.G.S., District Commissioner, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1892 VAN BOESCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., *P.O. Box 55, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †VANDER HOVEN, H. G., *African Board of Executors, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1896 VAN NIEKKERK, JOHN, *M.B., C.M., P.O. Box 1050, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 VAN NOOTEN, ERNEST H., *Civil Service, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1886 VAN RENEN, HENRY, *Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1896 VAN RYCK DE GROOT, S.H.R., *L.S.A., Assistant Colonial-Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 VAN ULSEN, DIRK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †VAUGHAN, J. D. W., *Suva, Fiji.*
 1881 †VRENDAM, J. L., *M.D., Eccles House, East Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 †VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore.*
 1888 †VENN, HON. H. W., *M.L.A., Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.*
 1891 VERNING, ALFRED R., *Secretary to Government, Taiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1899 VERCO, JOSEPH C., *M.D., F.R.C.S., North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1897 VERET, JOSEPH C., *C.E., P.O. Box 113, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1877 VERLEY, LOUIS, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1896 †VERMONT, HON. J. M., *M.L.C., Batu Kawan, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1886 †VERSFELD, DIRK, *J.P., Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
 1895 †VIGNE, JAMES TALBOT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1895 VIRET, A. PERCIVAL, *Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1897 VON STÜRMER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE SPENCER W., *Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1896 VON WINCKLER, J. W., *M.D., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1886 VOSS, HOULTON H., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 VREEDE, DIRK E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 VROOM, HENDRIK, JUN., *Elmina, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1899 WADEY, WALTER H., *King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1887 WAGHOEN, JAMES, *Buffelsfontein, Cape Colony.*
 1897 WAINSCOT, HENRY, *The Bungalow, South Perth, Western Australia.*
 1890 WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, *M.R.C.S.E., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1885 †WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Niekviks Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 WALCOTT, R. A., *Jamaica Club, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1883 WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1898 WALKER, A. BLOFIELD, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1899 †WALKER, CECIL, *Barrister-at-Law, Lindfield, Holebrook Place, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1876 †WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1893 †WALKER, HON. GILES F., M.L.C., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1897 WALKER, H. R., *Onslow Villa, New Brighton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1891 WALKER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE J. BAYLDON, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1896 WALKER, JOHN, *Rosebank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 †WALKER, JOSEPH, *Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1874 †WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., *British Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1884 †WALKER, R. C. CRITCHETT, C.M.G., *Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1883 †WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., *Commandant of Malay States Guides, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1897 WALKER, WILLIAM HENRY, *Tenterfield, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
- 1897 WALKER, WM. HEWER, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 WALKLATE, JOSEPH J., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1882 WALL, T. A., *Vice-Consul, Niger Coast Protectorate, Old Calabar, West Africa.*
- 1894 WALLACE, EDWARD CLEMENT, P.O. Box 186, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 WALLIS, CAPTAIN CHARLES B., J.P., *Frontier Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1894 †WALLIS, THE RT. REV. FREDERIC, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Wellington, Bishopscourt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 WALLIS, HENRY R., *Chinde, British Central Africa.*
- 1889 †WALSH, ALBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 WALSH, E. L., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1890 WALSHAM, WALTER E., 201 Loop Street, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 WALSH, ALBERT PATRICK, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 †WALTER, HENRY J., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1881 †WANLISS, HON. THOMAS D., M.L.C., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1879 WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 WARD, HENRY A., *Premier Mine, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1897 WARDROP, ALEXANDER TUCKER, F.R.G.S., *Labuan, British North Borneo.*
- 1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 †WARE, JOHN, *Tatpoon, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1886 †WARE, JOSEPH, *Minjah, Carramat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1880 †WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1886 WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, *Moneague P.O., St. Ann's, Jamaica.*
- 1882 †WARNER, OLIVER W., *Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11 Garden Reach, Calcutta.*
- 1895 WARREN, JOHN REYNOLDS, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 WARTON, LT.-COLONEL R. GARDNER, *Villa Aloyse, Clarens, Switzerland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1891 WATKINS, A. J. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*
 1893 †WATSON, CHARLES A. SCOTT, *Moonarce, Gawler Ranges, Port Augusta South Australia.*
 1885 WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, *c/o Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Calcutta.*
 1887 †WATSON, H. FRASER, *P.O. Box 500, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 †WATSON, T. TENNANT, *Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †WATT, EDWARD J., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1887 WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 †WATTS, JOHN WHIDBORNE, *Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal.*
 1881 WAY, E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 †WAY, THE RT. HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR SAMUEL J., BART., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1892 †WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., *West Hill, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1885 WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., *P.O. Box 19, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., *Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.*
 1891 WAYLAND, WALTER H., *Belmont Station, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
 1882 WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., *The Bracken, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., *Club da Engenharia, 6 Rua d'Alfandeya, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
 1889 WEBB, ALFRED, *Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
 1882 WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP ALLAN BECHER, D.D.
 1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., *Rossland, British Columbia.*
 1893 WEBBER, THE RIGHT REV. W. T. THORNEILL D.D., *Lord Bishop of Brisbane, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1886 †WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*
 1897 WEBSTER, H. L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 WEGO, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., *Coltreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
 1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1883 WEIL, JULIUS, M.L.A., *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1884 WEIL, MYER, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1881 WEIL, SAMUEL, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1891 †WELLS, EDWARD R., *Kent Villa, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †WELLS, RICHARD NOEL, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
 1897 WELLS, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 WEMYSS, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Mauritius, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1895 WENDT, HON. HENRY L., M.L.C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1887 WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1898 WENTON, WILLIAM F., *Hong Kong.*
 1889 †WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E., *Kwala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Pullitop and Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.*
 1887 †WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., *2 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 WESTON, JOHN J., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 WHITAKER, F. S., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
 1895 WHITAKER, J. J., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 WHITE, JOHN A., *care of Dr. Magin, New African Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †WHITE, HON. ROBERT H. D., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1894 WHITEHEAD, HON. T. H., M.L.C., *Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1881 WHITEWAY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1895 WHITHAM, FRED., C.C., R.M., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 WHITMORE, HON. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C.,
Napier, New Zealand.
- 1891 WHITTY, HENRY TARTLTON, *Tarramia, Corowa, New South Wales.*
- 1878 WHYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1896 WHYTE, J. B., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Conflict Group, via Samarai, British New Guinea.*
- 1895 †WIENAND, O. F., P.O. Box 1352, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 WIGAN, HERBERT WM., *Foxbury Brewery, Boston, U.S.A.*
- 1897 WILBRAHAM, DONALD F., *Master of the Supreme Court, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1895 WILD, JOSEPH H., A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 WILDING, HENRY AMBLER, *care of African Association, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1898 WILKINSON, E. F. W., *Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1890 †WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 WILCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., *Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1898 WILLIAMS, A. J., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1897 WILLIAMS, BRIGADES R., *Tarkwa Government Railway, Secondee, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1888 WILLIAMS, HON. CHARLES RIBY, *Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1890 †WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †WILLIAMS, ERNEST, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †WILLIAMS, FRED. W., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1884 WILLIAMS, HON. SIR HARTLEY, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 †WILLIAMS, JAMES AUGUSTUS, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1890 WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, *Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1896 WILLIAMS, JOHN J., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 WILLIAMS, JOHN MALLINSON, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1898 WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOSHUA S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1893 WILLIAMS, JOSIAH, L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co., Port Said, Egypt.*
- 1893 WILLIAMS, REV. MONTAGUE, *The Parsonage, Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1891 WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., *3 Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 WILLIAMS, WM. NANCE, *Ipoh, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Manchester House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1882 WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Belise, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, *care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 WILLS, GEORGE F., *P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 †WILSON, ALBERT J., *89 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.*
- 1897 WILSON, ALEXANDER, J., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 WILSON, AIDEN D., *c/o H. Lindsay, Esq., Solicitor, Green's Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 WILSON, BENJAMIN, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 WILSON, H. E. COLONEL SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1896 WILSON, EDWARD L., *Barrack Street, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1883 WILSON, FREDERICK H., *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1891 †WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1897 WILSON, JAMES G., *Bulls Rangitiki, New Zealand.*
- 1898 †WILSON, JAMES W., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1896 WILSON, JOHN, J.P., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1883 WILSON, JOHN, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1889 WILSON, ROBERT F.
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